1863 LXX. 601.
1863

REPORTS

BY

HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARIES OF EMBASSY AND LEGATION,

ON THE

MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, &c.,

OF THE

COUNTRIES IN WHICH THEY RESIDE.

No. 6.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
1863.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

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Brazil.

Report by Mr. Baillie, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Rio de Janeiro, February 1862.

Commerce.

THE state of the commerce of Brazil during the last year appears on the whole to have been favourable. Her important commercial relations with the United States have not as yet been much affected by the political conflict in that country. Though the exportation of coffee diminished generally in the latter half of 1861, the importation from the States, with the exception of a few articles, has undergone little or no interruption.

There has been a falling off in the wine trade during the last year. The importation of this article declined considerably during the latter half of the year, without, however, checking the continued fall of prices. Owing to a number of failures in the retail commerce of wines, as well as some other articles, a want of confidence was produced, requiring caution on the part of the importing houses, and obliging them to limit their sales to establishments of undoubted credit. These latter having been also under the necessity of contracting their business, owing to the doubtful circumstances of some of their customers in the interior, the consumption of wines diminished last year about 30 per cent.

The importation of wheat flour was moderate, and the prices generally advantageous.

The export trade of coffee was as advantageous in 1861 as in the preceding year both for planters and exporters, high prices having prevailed throughout the year, which were followed up in the consuming markets. The average price of the arroba of coffee in Rio last year was about 6$200.

The civil war in the United States, if prolonged, must of course affect seriously the coffee trade. The States import annually more than half the whole coffee crop of Brazil, the balance between the two countries being liquidated partly in flour, but chiefly in gold paid through England. A great deal of coffee has been sent, I understand, to be in deposit in Havana and in Canada, and no doubt some has been smuggled into the Southern States.

The same cause must of course also eventually bring down the price, which has been unusually high last year, having been some months up to 7 milreis.

From the following Table may be seen the number of bags of coffee exported in the last four years:—

	Bags.		Bags.
1858	1,846,693	1860	2,150,188
1859	2,064,839	1861	2,085,974

I have found it impossible as yet to obtain such statistics as would enable me to draw up a detailed and satisfactory Report either of the trade or shipping of Rio, still less of the Empire in general for the past year. The Tables published by the Government only appear in the middle of the year, and any additional trustworthy information is only to be obtained with great difficulty.

I subjoin some statistics of the trade and shipping of the important Province of Pará for 1860–61, which have lately been published, and may not be without interest.

The general trade of that Province, comprehending the direct imports and exports, and the coasting trade, represents in official values the sum of 12,161,062$630. Compared with the results of the preceding year, there appears to be a diminution of 836,866$367, or 7 per cent.; and as regards the average of the five previous years, the increase amounts to 3,323,995$268, or 40 per cent.

Of this total trade the importation amounted to	5,232,002$244
Exportation	5,340,386$820
Being an excess in favour of the exportation of	108,384$576

The value of the produce imported was superior by 820,676$810, or a little more than 13 per cent., to that of 1859–60, and exceeded by 2,203,945$068, or 33 per cent., the average of the previous five years.

The proportion of the different branches of commerce may be seen from the following Tables:—

Importation.		Exportation.	
From foreign countries, dispatched for consumption	5,232,002$244	From the province to foreign countries	5,340,385$820
Re-exported and dispatched for consumption	13,948$500	From the province to ports of the Empire	395,618$334
With "cartas de guia"	433,979$200	Foreign goods to foreign countries ..	507$395
National goods from ports of the Empire	993,242$800	Foreign goods to ports of the Empire.	2,172$492

The number of vessels of every kind employed in the navigation of the various rivers and bays of the Province amounted to 433, of which 8 were steamers, and 191 canoes. Tons, 6,431. Crew, 2,225 free, 95 slaves; total, 2,320.

All the steamers above mentioned belong to the Amazon Navigation Company, which possess two others, navigating the River Solimões, between Brazil and Peru.

The direct import navigation was as follows:—

Years.	Entered.			Sailed.		
	Vessels.	Crew.	Tons.	Vessels.	Crew.	Tons.
1860–61	131	1,441	35,864	128	1,343	35,730
1859–60	109	1,279	31,300	119	1,290	32,047
Average of five years	87	1,120	27,355	103	1,160	27,945
Coasting Trade.						
	64	1,438	24,528	63	1,428	24,341

Steam Navigation on the Amazon.

The receipts from freights and passengers on the three lines belonging to this Company for 1860, compared with 1859, were as follows:—

	1st Line.	2nd Line.	3rd Line.
1859	102,114$543	57,411$257	159,525$800
1860	201,183$400	84,078$076	285,264$476
Increase ..	99,071$857	26,666$819	125,738$676

The number of passengers on the three lines were—

1st line	4,008
2nd line	928
3rd line	1,149
Total	6,085

Being an increase of 1,922 passengers, as compared with 1859.

Agriculture.

The prospects of the coffee harvest of this year are not very favourable, in consequence, it is said, of the injury caused to the plants by the excessive rains, and also of the weakness of the old trees, occasioned by the immense crop in 1860, the effects of which are still felt. But I believe very considerable ravages have been caused by the disease, though, as the reports on this subject are quite contradictory, it is probable that its effects have been felt much more in some parts than in others, and it is even stated that in some "fazendas" (estates), the same plants which had been attacked to a great degree by the insect exhibit actually flowers and berries in abundance.

The harvest will at any rate be inferior to that of the previous year, and according to some accounts will not amount to more than one-half. In that case the exportation will not exceed 1,500,000 sacks, including 500,000 sacks of last year's harvest, still in the hands of the planters.

The exchange on London varied during last year between the extremes of 24½*d.* and 26¾*d.* to the milreis in Rio de Janeiro.

Railroads and other means of Communication.

As I have already had occasion to observe, a new Minister of State, called Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, was created last year, whose attention is to be directed to providing and forwarding means of communication, whether by roads, canals, or navigating rivers; to study and devise a general system for connecting, whether by land or water, the various provinces with one another, and with the capital of the Empire: the general roads and public works remaining as hitherto under the charge of the Central Government, while all the ramifications within the limits of their respective provinces are left to the provincial authorities.

It is only necessary to take a glance at the map to perceive that Brazil abounds in magnificent rivers forming a network which pervades the whole Empire. These rivers are all more or less navigable, and drain a vast extent of soil which is said to be most fertile, and capable of producing indiscriminately all the various products which are annually exported to foreign countries. The best means for rendering such important natural advantages subservient to the development of agriculture and commerce is undoubtedly an object well worthy the attention of the Government, and all persons interested in the future progress and prosperity of this Empire.

The principal schemes which seem to deserve notice are as follows: 1, the utilisation of the extensive network of navigable rivers which run into the Amazon; 2, a connexion of the forests of the north of Minas with Mucury, with Rio Doce, with Espirito Santo, with Campos by St. Fidelis; 3, the means of uniting the centres of production in the interior with the points where stations are to be made on the Don Pedro II Railroad and the St. Paul's Railroad: finally, the means of connecting the different channels of communication now existing, with the extensive and important upper navigation of the River San Francisco.

The scheme for connecting the navigation of the Upper River San Francisco with the Don Pedro II Railway is certainly a most important one; and if at the same time steam navigation were established on those waters, the products of a great extent of country would be brought into easy communication with the capital.

The River San Francisco has already been surveyed by engineers appointed by the Government, and according to the reports which have been made there is an uninterrupted fluvial navigation of about 250 leagues by vessels drawing from 5 to 7 feet, and where the water never fails in the driest season.

This navigation exists without any connection, by roads deserving the name, with maritime ports, and no means of transport except on animals. There are settlements on the banks of the river consisting of about 5,000 hearths, with nearly 30,000 inhabitants, and those settlements are in general heads of districts inhabited by a population of upwards of 200,000 souls. The whole of that population holds intercourse by water, and this facility of water communication gives rise to a good deal of important trade. Large quantities of foreign goods transported on animals for Diamantina or for other districts reach the San Francisco at a distance of 150 leagues or more, and are distributed by fluvial navigation. A great deal of salt is embarked for all those settlements.

Cotton is produced in Urubu and other Municipalities, and is conveyed by river to the manufactories of Paracutu and others which clothe the slave population, and the poor inhabitants in the vast area of the Province of Minas and Bahia. The staple articles of food to a large amount, from the valleys of the different tributaries and principally from Paracutu and Urucuia, are sent to the River San Francisco, and supply the less fertile districts. It is consequently most important that there should be an easy communication between the Upper River San Francisco and the seaboard, and also that the grand centres of population in the most important provinces should be in connection with the capital of the Empire.

The plan for carrying a railroad to the forests of Minas, the great coffee-producing districts, is already in process of execution.

The Don Pedro II Railway Company have already made proposals for the construction of the third section, which is to extend from the Barra Pirahy on the River Parahyba to Porto Novo de Cunha; this important branch will, if ever carried out, undoubtedly answer some of the most pressing requirements of the country.

This railway is by far the most important enterprise that has yet been undertaken in Brazil. The first section, extending for about 50 miles from Rio to the foot of the Serra do Mar was constructed by British engineers, and is now entirely opened to the public; the cost was about 700,000 milreis per league (nearly 20,000*l*, a mile), and yielded in 1860 a net return of 4 per cent. on the outlay; the expense of keeping up the line was 66½ per cent. of the revenue, exclusive of the contribution to the Reserve Fund.

The second section, which is now in process of construction, is in the hands of American engineers, and takes a direction over the Serra, in opposition, I believe, to the opinion of all the British engineers who were consulted on the matter.

The Serra has to be ascended by a very steep gradient, and a succession of long tunnels to be made before this formidable obstacle can be surmounted.

These gigantic works are apparently advancing rapidly at present; one of the tunnels, at least, is already perforated, and several of the others nearly so. The largest tunnel of all, which comes last in order, and will be of several miles in length, has, I believe, not been commenced, and it is doubted by many whether it will ever be carried out at all.

If, however, the railway ever reaches the shores of the River Parahyba, where the second section terminates, it is obvious that the work will still be very incomplete, unless the line is carried still further, as the addition of the second section will not bring with it a return at all proportionate to the expense, and the amount expended on the two first sections will, in that case, have been sunk without any corresponding advantage.

According to the official statistics respecting this railway, extracted from the Report of the Minister of Agriculture for last year, each of the first four leagues of the second section will cost upwards of 2,000,000 milreis (225,000*l*.), and as the land produces next to nothing, will not contribute a single additional arroba to the traffic of the railway. The cost of each of the three following leagues is estimated at about 700,000 milreis (78,000*l*.), and though penetrating into extensive coffee plantations, continues the same direction without meeting any cross roads so as to absorb the produce of other districts. Although, therefore, there would be an increase of freight, it would be by no means in proportion to the enormous increase of capital laid out as compared with the first section, besides the expense of keeping up the line on the second section, which is calculated at from 75 to 80 per cent. of the gross revenue, so that the addition of this section would probably cause a reduction of the net revenue from 4 to 2 or 3 per cent.

Consequently, the two first sections can never give an adequate return for the capital laid out, and the line would always be, after all, a failure, unless it were carried further into a district of country possessing far greater resources. The whole of the third section, which covers 23½ leagues (94 miles), the expense of which is estimated at 11,000,000 milreis (1,237,500*l*.), traverses a fertile and populated country.

This line crosses the "Commercio" road, all the roads which converge to Petropolis, those of the Sapucaia and Porto Novo, and would embrace the greater part of the actual exportation by San Fidelis. The freights which the Company would obtain from each one of these cross roads would apparently not suffer much from any competition with the actual means of communication. Thus this third section, with part of the fourth, or with the navigation of the river, would attract

to the railroad all the produce of the Valley of Parahyba and its confluents from the Province of St. Paul's to as far below Porto Novo do Cunha, that is, almost all the coffee of Rio de Janeiro, some of St. Paul's, and of the district of the mines of Hespanha, Leopoldina, Uba, and part of Muriahe. By extending the railway in this manner, it is expected by some that the amount transported would be tripled or quadrupled.

This will be more easily understood by the mention of the fact that one of the above-mentioned roads, the "Union and Industry" road, exported in 1860 almost 1,500,000 arrobas of coffee. This latter carriage-road, which runs from Juiz de Fera to Petropolis, a distance of about 100 miles, and now conveys a great part of the coffee of the mines, would, of course, be most seriously injured by the competition of the Don Pedro II Railway, and, in consequence of this, great opposition has been made to the course which it has been proposed that that railroad is to take; but it has been almost decided that as the proposed plan for the railway is pronounced to be the best in the general interest of the country, the prosperity of a single road of much less importance must be sacrificed to the general good.

The "Union and Industry" road, though a grand work, is at best but an unfortunate speculation. It has cost an immense sum of money, a considerable part of which has been borrowed from the Government; and the Company's affairs are in such an unpromising state, and the expense of now keeping up the road so great, that it is not improbable that the Government, as the best alternative, will very soon endeavour to effect an arrangement for taking the road into their hands.

As regards the Don Pedro II Railroad, when once the second section is completed, while the resources may be expected to increase the cost will, it is said, diminish: there will be no gradient steeper than 1 in 150, and no difficult ground to cross.

It is generally predicted that the amount of transport would be doubled, and the current expenditure reduced 50 per cent., and the various calculations which have been made based on official statistics promise a return of from 10 to 11 per cent.

Whether or not these results would really be obtained by carrying the third section in the direction proposed, it may not be easy at present for an impartial observer to decide; but this much may at any rate be said, that while, on the one hand, there are obvious disadvantages attending this plan, the other alternative which has been proposed and warmly supported, especially by those interested in the "Union and Industry" road, has much to recommend it.

In the first place, the Valley of the Parahyba is a district which affords no opening for foreign colonists. The lands are parcelled out among a few planters, where the labour employed is exclusively slave-labour, and the old system of agriculture adopted of cutting down the forests, and within twenty years abandoning the exhausted lands. These "capoeiras," as districts thus abandoned are termed, are of little use for the cultivation of any of the principal products, and even if they could be made available for foreign emigrants, would offer little attraction, owing to the climate, which is extremely hot throughout, and in many parts unhealthy. Consequently the line of railway, if extended along this valley, can only benefit the country at large in connection with the coffee interest, while it must eventually most seriously injure, if not ruin, the "Union and Industry" road, upon which so large an amount of capital has been expended. It is certainly true that the very life of the country is at present sustained by the cultivation of coffee; but as this branch of industry is almost entirely based on slave-labour, which is yearly diminishing (the births, as is well known, not compensating for the deaths), such a state of things cannot continue indefinitely, to say nothing of the risk to which the country is exposed by depending exclusively upon one product, which has already been threatened with disease.

Under these circumstances it might be expected that the Government, whose influence must necessarily be paramount in every great undertaking in a new country like Brazil, would have viewed such an important public work as the Don Pedro II Railway upon a wider ground than that of a mere mercantile speculation, the great object of which is to secure the most rapid return for the outlay. Such, however, appears to be the main consideration in favour of the Parahyba Valley, and no doubt the present financial difficulties of the country add great force to the arguments.

On the other hand, the plan for extending the main line, after reaching the

Parahyba, over the Serra da Mantiqueira to the Valley of the Rio Grande, offers advantages of another description, which, though perhaps not so immediately remunerative, may be more durable and more satisfactory upon a larger view of the future prosperity of the Empire.

If this plan were carried out a communication would be effected with a fertile, and it is said very healthy, region, inhabited by a population now in primitive simplicity, and rendering no service to the country in consequence of the condition of isolation to which they are at present condemned, while cheap and fertile lands might be rendered available for the establishment of foreign colonists for which the valley of the Parahyba is quite unsuited.

The distance from the Parahyba to the Valley of the Rio Grande is, I believe, about 15 leagues, or 60 miles; and about as far again, or a little more, over easy ground a point of the river would be reached where steam-navigation might commence, and then, finally, a junction effected between this river and the San Francisco.

Such appear to be the main points which have been and are still being discussed in connection with the plan for extending this important railroad.

I believe nothing as yet has been absolutely decided, but I think it more than probable that the plan to which I have first alluded will be the one eventually adopted.

Belgium.

Report by Mr. Herries, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Lisbon, March 1862.

Finance and Public Credit.

ALL the information that I am able at present to furnish on these subjects, writing as I do at a great distance, and after a long absence from Belgium, is embodied in the following statements, which I believe to be tolerably accurate.

The Budgets for the years 1861 and 1862, the former as sanctioned by, and the latter as proposed to, the Legislature, stood thus:—

EXPENDITURE.

	1861.	1862.
	Francs.	Francs.
Interest and management of National Debt ..	40,653,421	40,422,010
Civil list—Allowances, pensions, &c. ("dotations")	4,104,286	4,150,343
Department of Justice	13,262,989	13,200,117
„ Foreign Affairs	2,725,462	2,815,902
„ Interior	9,238,559	9,108,669
„ Public Works .. .	25,492,912	25,508,968
„ War	33,163,949	32,320,800
„ Finance	12,299,675	12,461,800
Repayments, &c..	2,628,000	2,606,200
Total	143,569,253	142,594,809

WAYS AND MEANS.

Taxes.	1861.	1862.
	Francs.	Francs.
Land tax—Assessed taxes and licenses ..	33,186,290	33,406,290
Mining dues	554,400	508,200
Customs	14,705,000	14,775,000
Excise	26,125,000	26,825,000
Registration, succession, &c.	30,520,000	30,320,000
State property, lands, &c.	8,945,000	9,125,000
Post office	2,840,000	2,900,000
Railway and telegraph	28,000,000	28,525,000
Ostend steam packets	110,000	110,000
Payments to the Treasury and sundry receipts ..	4,043,500	5,513,500
Total	149,029,190	152,007,990

The public income and expenditure of Belgium during the ten years 1850-59 were, in round numbers, as follows :—

Years.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Years.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Francs.	Francs.		Francs.	Francs.
1850	132,877,187	118,730,904	1855	144,502,166	146,926,211
1851	119,343,651	118,627,460	1856	146,239,211	149,727,649
1852	128,451,208	131,848,564	1857	149,143,923	146,291,138
1853	139,468,270	134,510,907	1858	155,880,739	144,745,005
1854	152,673,052	143,172,277	1859	158,349,645	152,889,679

And the amount of revenue derived from the principal taxes during the same period is shown in another comparative Table :—

Years.	Land Tax.	Assessed Taxes.	Licenses, &c.	Customs.	Excise.	Registration, Stamps, Succession Duties, &c.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
1850	18,359,750	9,153,825	3,112,264	11,846,700	20,754,613	21,372,200
1851	18,359,750	9,286,620	3,271,705	12,496,904	20,921,401	21,421,252
1852	18,359,750	9,366,402	3,345,661	14,273,010	21,388,856	22,440,088
1853	18,359,750	9,449,099	3,490,520	12,807,938	21,540,658	25,495,096
1854	18,886,292	9,515,979	3,630,012	11,602,896	21,506,398	26,220,392
1855	18,886,292	9,590,118	3,598,483	11,809,663	22,086,721	29,983,842
1856	18,886,292	9,668,502	3,706,104	11,925,596	22,676,426	29,693,300
1857	18,886,292	9,806,863	3,829,044	13,096,934	25,196,718	29,135,000
1858	18,886,292	9,930,252	3,902,803	16,439,055	27,944,625	30,775,204
1859	18,886,292	10,083,887	3,819,420	15,676,077	28,656,813	30,991,413

The produce of the indirect taxes, together with the receipts of the Post Office and Railway, as well as the amount of tolls on rivers, canals, and roads during the year 1861 is indicated in the subjoined Table, which has been lately published :—

	Francs	c.		Francs	c.
Customs	14,861,525	72	Succession and legacy duties ..	10,802,839	76
Excise, viz. :—			Stamps	3,636,127	35
Salt	5,302,083	11	Naturalizations	3,500	00
Wine	1,887,832	84	Fines	297,012	56
Spirits	6,000,306	82	River and canal tolls.. ..	2,774,120	41
Beer and vinegar ..	8,239,763	55	Road tolls	1,590,244	00
Sugar, &c.	3,588,910	13	Post office	2,847,960	54
Gold and silver marks ..	247,192	34	Railway and telegraph ..	30,098,674	84
Bonding dues	103,695	61	Ostend and Dover packets ..	111,305	17
Registration	14,105,537	54	Pilot and light dues	975,345	09
"Greffe"	291,227	30	Sundries	71,346	04
Mortgages	2,540,481	77			
			Total	110,377,072	49

The sum given above, under the head of Railway and Telegraph, does not quite exactly agree with the following official statement of receipts in each of the three years 1859, 1860, and 1861 :—

	1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Francs	c	Francs	c.	Francs	c.
Railway receipts	26,312,912	19	27,803,589	58	29,942,900	11
Telegraph receipts	38,313	44	42,902	30	42,975	81

This Table shows for 1861 an increase of 3,629,987 francs 92 centimes on the receipts of 1859, and of 2,139,310 francs 53 centimes on those of 1860.

The length of the lines of railway belonging to or worked by the State at the end of 1860 was 748 kilomètres, and the length of lines in the hands of Companies amounted to 981 kilomètres, making together 1,729 kilomètres. The proportion directly constructed by the State was 569 kilomètres, besides 33 kilomètres ("Mons and Manage") purchased from a Company. The total cost of these 602 kilomètres of railway in the possession of the State amounted to 206,369 francs 86 centimes, or 342,807 francs per kilomètre. The gross receipts in 1860 were at the rate of 109 francs daily per kilomètre, and the expenses 53 francs, or 48 per cent. of the gross receipts, leaving a net receipt of 56 francs, and the interest obtained on the capital invested was at the rate of 6·56 per cent.

The public expenditure of the several Provinces of Belgium and that of their chief towns amounted, in 1861, to the following sums :—

Provinces.	Francs.	Capitals.	Francs.
Antwerp	485,663	Antwerp	8,491,685
Brabant	1,353,212	Brussels	7,423,516
Flanders, West	1,698,661	Bruges	775,204
Flanders, East	617,305	Ghent	2,743,409
Hainaut	1,144,074	Mons	540,792
Liege	601,486	Liege	5,427,528
Limburg	185,281	Hasselt	133,193
Luxemburg	297,271	Arlon	112,303
Namur	380,027	Namur	580,481
Total	6,762,980	Total	26,228,111

The official Return of the National Bank, on the 31st of December, 1861, gave the following results :—

Debtor.	Francs	c.	Creditor.	Francs	c.
Capital	25,000,000	0	Cash and bullion	69,048,469	24
Notes in circulation	117,847,920	0	Bills due this day	5,599,817	14
Reserve	5,405,938	85	Bills discounted	143,968,670	34
Accounts current	79,173,173	70	Government Stock and Treasury Bonds	2,153,633	31
Sundries	4,087,771	97	Ditto, in reserve	5,345,218	45
			Advanced on Belgian Public Securities	4,166,590	86
			House property, furniture, &c. ..	1,232,405	18
Total..	231,514,804	52	Total..	231,514,804	52

From the annual Report of the Governor and Council, it appears that the total amount of the operations of the Bank, in 1861, was 994,109,193 francs 1 centime, being an increase of 30,995,995 francs 42 centimes on the transactions of the previous year. The number of bills discounted, in 1861, was 406,032, to the amount of 779,969,658 francs 9 centimes, or 25,795 bills, to the value of 50,427,487 francs 43 centimes more than in 1860. The average rate of discount for the year 1861 was 4·3 per cent.; in 1860 it was 3·45 per cent. The profits realized by the Bank, in 1861, amounted to 4,361,550 francs 8 centimes, being 596,082 francs 51 centimes more than in 1860; and the dividend for the last six months was 90 francs 25 centimes per share of 1,000 francs, an increase of 11 francs 50 centimes on the dividend for the corresponding period of 1860.

The prices of the undermentioned Belgian securities, on the last day of each month from May to December, were as follows :—

May 31.—Four and a-half per Cents., $99\frac{1}{8}$; Two and a-half per Cents., $56\frac{3}{4}$; National Bank Shares, 1,820.

June 29.—Four and a-half per Cents., $99\frac{3}{4}$; Three per Cents., $78\frac{3}{4}$; Two and a-half per Cents., $57\frac{5}{8}$; Bank Shares, $1,827\frac{1}{2}$.

July 31.—Four and a-half per Cents., $99\frac{1}{8}$; Three per Cents., $78\frac{1}{2}$; Two and a-half per Cents., $58\frac{3}{4}$; Bank Shares, 1,860.

August 31.—Four and a-half per Cents., $99\frac{7}{8}$; Three per Cents., $78\frac{3}{4}$; Bank Shares, 1,855.

September 30.—Four and a-half per Cents., $99\frac{1}{2}$; Three per Cents., $81\frac{1}{2}$; Two and a-half per Cents., $57\frac{5}{8}$.

October 31.—Four and a-half per Cents., $99\frac{1}{2}$; Three per Cents., $81\frac{3}{4}$; Two and a-half per Cents., $57\frac{3}{8}$; Bank Shares, 1,883.

November 30.—Four and a-half per Cents., 100; Three per Cents., 82; Two and a-half per Cents., $57\frac{9}{16}$: Bank Shares, 1,897.

December 31.—Four and a-half per Cents., $99\frac{3}{8}$; Two and a-half per Cents., $56\frac{3}{4}$; Bank Shares, $1,867\frac{1}{2}$.

Shipping.

The number of vessels belonging to the Belgian merchant-service, at the close of 1861, was 111. At the end of 1860 it was 120.

In the several ports of Belgium, 4,092 ships, with a tonnage of 780,703, entered inwards in 1861, and 4,095 ships, of 784,326 tons, cleared outwards; against 3,780 ships, of 667,287 tons, entered inwards, and 3,959 ships, with 694,225 tons, cleared outwards in 1860.

Commerce.

The official Returns of the foreign trade of Belgium during the year 1861, show, under the head of imports, an increase of 3 per cent. on the imports of 1860, and of 17 per cent. on those of 1859.

There was a falling off of exportation of Belgian produce and manufactures amounting to 4 per cent. as compared with the Returns for 1860, while a similar comparison with those for the year 1859 shows an increase of 15 per cent.

In 1861, as compared with the previous year, an increased importation took place of the following articles: butter, cattle, coffee, flax and flax seed, meat of all kinds, potatoes, rice, silk manufactures, sugar, timber, tobacco, wheat, and wool. On the other hand, there was a falling off in cotton (raw), hides, oil-seed, rye, wine, woollen fabrics, and yarn.

Under the head of exports an increase appears in the following articles of Belgian produce: arms, flour, glass (cut, &c.), iron (pig, old, and rolled), linen manufactures, machinery, sugar, wheat, woollen manufactures (except cloth).

There was a diminution in butter, cattle, cloth, coals, glass (window), hides, lace, linen yarns, nails, potatoes, rails, wool (raw), woollen yarn, and zinc.

Agriculture.

The crops of 1861 were generally good throughout Belgium, as is shown by the following approximative statement of the quantities and quality of various kinds of agricultural produce in the different provinces. From this favourable report, however, potatoes must be excepted.

Provinces.	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.		Potatoes.		Flax.	
	Quality.	Amount of Produce per Hectare.	Quality.	Amount of Produce per Hectare.	Quality.	Amount of Produce per Hectare.	Quality.	Amount of Produce per Hectare.	Quality.	Amount of Produce per Hectare.	Quality.	Amount of Produce per Hectare.
		Hectol.		Hectol.		Hectol.		Hectol.		Kilos.		Kilos.
Antwerp	Good ...	18·55	Good ...	19·44	Good ...	26·14	Good ...	36·89	Bad ...	8,800	Fair ...	385
Brabant	Do. ...	17·53	Do. ...	19·42	Do. ...	31	Do. ...	42	Do. ...	7,264	Good ...	543
Flanders, West ...	Do. ...	21·62	Do. ...	23·79	Do. ...	37	Do. ...	42·16	Middling.	7,623	Middling.	599
Flanders, East ...	Do. ...	22	Do. ...	25	Fair ...	35	Very good	49	Bad ...	8,190	Fair ...	600
Hainaut	Do. ...	19	Do. ...	20·80	Good ...	38	Do. ...	50	Middling.	5,130	Good ...	475
Liege	Do. ...	19	Do. ...	18	Do. ...	24	Do. ...	35	Tolerable.	9,000		
Limburg	Do. ...	15·69	Do. ...	16·65	Do. ...	25	Good ...	34	Middling.	7,896	Good ...	361
Luxemburg	Do. ...	15	Do. ...	18	Do. ...	21	Do. ...	31	Inferior ...	6,237		
Namur	Do. ...	18	Do. ...	17·90	Do. ...	28	Very good	36	Middling.	7,545		
Average ...	Good ...	18·48	Good ...	19·88	Good ...	29 79	Good ...	39·55	Middling.	1,720	Good ...	493

The hectare is equivalent to 2·4711431 English acres; the hectolitre to 2·7512085 English bushels; and the kilogramme to 2·2046213 English lbs. avoirdupois.

The average prices, for the whole of Belgium, of the above-mentioned kinds of corn and potatoes, during the nine months ending September 30, 1861, were as follows:—

	Fr.	c.
Wheat, per 100 kilogrammes	32	84
Rye „	21	09
Barley „	20	87
Oats „	23	77
Potatoes „	10	50

(Signed) EDWARD HERRIES.

Reports by Mr. Barron, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Belgian Mining and Metallurgical Industry.

Mr. Barron to Lord Howard de Walden.

My Lord, *Brussels, April* 15, 1862.

I. I PROPOSE to take as the subject of this Half-yearly Report the above two, the most conspicuous branches of Belgian industry. The vast progress realised by the same of late years will be best illustrated by figures. For that purpose I have prepared from official and other sources the following statistical Tables, all (with the exception of No. 3) strictly original, and calculated to afford a retrospective estimate of these trades for the last ten years, in respect to produce, prices, exports,

labour employed, and accidents to miners. I will add a short commentary on these Tables, and any further information that I may be able to procure to the latest possible date. Two other kindred manufactures, those of glass and alum, being subject to the same "inspection générale des mines," are included in all the Belgian Returns under the common head of "Industrie Minéralurgique," and will, therefore, necessarily be comprised in my two first Tables under the same common designation.

Section 1.—*Statistical Tables.*

(No. 1.)—Comparative Statement of the Mineral and Mineralurgical Produce of Belgium during the following years; in metrical tons of 1,000 kilogrammes, each weighing 36 lbs. less than an English ton.

Produce.		1851.	1853.	1855.	1857.	1859.	1860.
Coal	tons	6,233,517	7,172,687	8,409,330	8,383,902	9,160,702	9,610,895
	francs	49,709,181	62,192,019	103,853,320	100,470,583	104,006,201	107,127,282
Iron ore, washed	tons	364,284	669,277	852,134	651,903	883,031	809,176
	francs	1,171,487	6,296,203	9,229,517	6,852,091	8,215,956	7,748,633
Pyrites	tons	6,442	7,643	21,607	14,620	34,982	42,513
	francs	72,935	119,837	179,219	162,904	881,072	1,253,109
Blende	tons	14,183	13,640	10,905	10,436	13,751	17,284
	francs	437,192	809,884	562,315	723,171	721,037	834,263
Calamine	tons	66,083	66,452	70,368	65,749	56,639	48,857
	francs	1,856,720	3,167,345	3,142,165	4,823,592	2,803,553	2,123,969
Galena, lead ore	tons	3,598	4,581	5,990	10,776	6,993	9,980
	francs	539,958	1,043,062	904,923	944,440	1,440,119	1,606,228
Total value of minerals		57,787,473	73,628,350	117,871,459	113,976,781	118,067,938	120,693,484
Tax on mines		236,699	228,312	512,550	665,472	546,860	495,844
Iron, cast and wrought	tons	260,777	379,251	465,283	527,239	536,977	591,633
	francs	31,350,006	55,987,826	77,585,518	86,412,403	77,319,947	81,073,867
Steel	tons	..	..	47	1,300	1,871	3,172
	francs	..	..	63,000	1,300,000	616,000	849,000
Lead	tons	1,691	2,346	2,753	3,182	4,736	4,153
	francs	638,037	1,165,586	1,507,383	1,696,785	2,280,056	1,801,987
Copper	tons	723	..	984	916	1,255	1,004
	francs	1,187,000	..	2,740,850	2,886,000	3,790,200	2,694,380
Zinc	tons	22,421	27,445	29,802	34,393	41,436	45,457
	francs	9,707,106	14,863,360	18,525,520	24,192,700	22,732,970	24,534,673
Alum	tons	200	1,060	912	1,859	1,020	1,172
	francs	43,000	190,800	145,920	371,800	193,505	233,206
Glass	francs	8,145,320	12,814,850	12,799,700	16,494,000	17,275,200	18,512,000
Total mineralurgical produce		51,070,469	85,022,422	113,367,891	133,353,688	121,207,878	129,699,113
Mineral and mineralurgical total value		108,857,942	158,650,772	231,239,350	247,330,469	239,275,816	250,292,597

(No. 2.)—Statement of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Mineral and Metallurgical Exports of Belgium during the following Years.

Articles.	Quantities.				Values.		
	1851.	1857.	1860.	1861.	1851.	1857.	1860.
					Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Steel, in plates or bars . kilos.	7,520	80,703	204,677	...	7,000	80,703	266,080
do. manufactured . . ,,	...	...	...	...	54,366	73,609	95,129
Calamine ore . . . ,,	2,812,902	2,905,089	...	...	225,032	232,000	
Ceruse . . . . ,,	624,475	1,688,192	522,990	...	374,685	1,097,000	339,943
Coal . . . . tons	2,057,050	2,887,012	3,450,306	3,379,409	30,855,750	46,192,192	55,204,896
Copper, ore of . . kilos.	24,384	1,182,700	...	...	12,192	1,182,700	
do. raw . . . ,,	238,385	266,411	393,266	...	523,000	901,000	1,022,492
do. in plates, bars or wire ,,	158,515	215,679	300,290	...	446,000	805,000	840,812
do. manufactured . ,,	...	...	...	..	155,955	170,686	130,531
Iron, ore of . . . ,,	...	63,470,222	152,113,557	154,925,562	...	1,143,000	3,230,848
do. pig and castings . ,,	62,795,000	54,231,828	22,086,068	29,907,361	6,403,000	5,965,501	1,877,316
do. nails of . . . ,,	9,205,164	14,958,916	13,650,937	11,378,012	4,142,000	8,676,171	6,825,468
do. wire of . . . ,,	48,720	252,513	810,562	702,849	29,000	126,256	405,281
do. rails . . . ,,	...	18,288,949	40,250,665	33,095,694	...	3,657,790	6,440,106
do. all other wrought . ,,	4,076,000	13,714,929	21,794,842	30,798,045	815,000	3,448,000	4,253,234
do. wares of wrought . ,,	1,243,937	859,546	1,990,668	1,042,607	497,575	386,796	995,334
do. wares of cast . . ,,	766,965	4,956,638	3,411,231	3,612,430	191,741	1,734,824	682,246
Tinned plates. . . . ,,	85,910	11,321	22,575	...	64,433	8,491	16,931
do. wares of . . ,,	...	...	...	..	5,608	40,070	30,842
Iron of all kinds . . .		...	...	..	11,748,357	25,186,499	24,817,606
Machinery . . . kilos.	4,720,191	8,886,001	10,546,028	13,109,009	6,531,000	10,943,000	12,722,000
Plumbago . . . ,,	24,011	30,867	...	..	8,000	11,000	
				Francs.			
Small arms	...	...	...	18,132,217	5,989,000	11,151,000	12,103,428
Cannon . . . . kilos.	197,954	162,001	5,487	...	325,000	95,000	2,743
Projectiles . . . ,,	72,764	334,106	1,080	...	18,344	84,000	270
Lead . . . . ,,	54,003	2,892,830	4,596,443	...	21,601	1,736,000	2,528,044
Glass* . . . . ,,	16,095,316	29,729,027	32,266,182	26,186,633	5,933,000	12,838,000	13,363,000
Zinc, raw . . . ,,	7,047,975	9,549,763	16,778,421	14,521,118	4,017,346	6,207,346	8,389,210
do. in plates. . . ,,	5,036,797	7,115,383	9,024,966	8,706,741	3,425,022	5,692,266	5,866,228
Other metals, minerals and earths	...	...	65,265,246	...	33,432	1,926,000	2,610,610
Totals . . .	...	...	...	...	71,104,080	124,305,401	140,302,982

* The weights here recorded include only window glass and table ware, not plate glass or bottles; but the figures of values comprise every description of glass exported.

(No. 3.)—Statement of the Quantities, Qualities, and Prices of the Coal raised in the three Coal Provinces of Belgium in 1860.

Qualities.	Province of						Whole Kingdom.
	Hainaut.		Namur.		Liege.		
	Tons.	Price.	Tons.	Price.	Tons.	Price.	Tons.
1. Thin coal ("Charbon maigre"), burning almost without flame—							
Large	..	..	..	..	2,106	19·70	2,106
Medium ("Menu gailletteux")	..	..	182,864	6·98	453,043	9·43	635,907
Small ("Terre houille") ..	22,115	9·13	21,664	6 89	917	9·98	44,696
2. Dry coal, with short flame—							
Large	153,689	14·43	..	..	..	..	153,689
Small ("Menu gailletteux") ..	639,061	6·83	..	..	..	..	639,061
3. Thin coal, with long flame—							
Large ("Gaillettes")	201,200	23·78	..	..	..	..	201,200
Medium ("Gailletteries") ..	340,900	22·18	..	..	..	..	340,900
Small ("Menu gailletteux") ..	1,262,700	9·86	..	..	..	..	1,262,700
4. Bituminous coal ("Charbon gras"), burning with long flame—							
Large	326,310	20·68	..	..	13,862	19·37	340,172
Small	3,427,225	10·45	..	..	499,389	9·13	3,926,614
5. Bituminous coal, termed "Maréchale"—							
Large	16,940	21·38	..	..	32,780	18·87	49,720
Small	1,117,510	11·13	..	..	896,550	10·01	2,014.060
Total, tons	7,507,720	..	204.528	..	1,898,647	..	9,610,895
Total value in francs ..	86,799,913	..	1,427,536	.	18,906,833	..	107,127,282
Average value per ton ..	..	11·53	..	6·08	..	9·94	11·14

(No. 4.)—Comparative Statement of the number of Collieries in operation, of the number of Hands employed therein, and of the quantities of Coal raised in the different Provinces of Belgium in the following Years.

	1851.	1853.	1855.	1857.	1859.	1860.
Hainaut—						
Collieries in operation	105	91	90	96	92	89
Pits in operation	228	217	234	236	234	221
Hands employed	35,468	39,382	52,002	53,358	58,855	59,542
Average wages of pitmen in francs	2·08	2·35	3·56	..	3·30	3·23
Coal raised .. .. tons	4,753,186	5,482,771	6,458,416	6,441,182	7,099,326	7,507,720
Namur—						
Collieries in operation	28	28	25	28	22	24
Pits in operation	54	47	39	45	37	39
Hands employed	1,403	1,442	1,745	1,610	1,609	1,602
Average wages of pitmen in francs	1·54	2·07	2·27	..	2·67	2·84
Coal raised .. .. tons	187,857	185,504	230,861	201,804	220,850	204,528
Liege—						
Collieries in operation	76	77	100	81	81	79
Pits in operation	97	93	92	100	102	95
Hands employed	12,615	13,359	17,233	17,609	16,829	17,088
Average wages of pitmen in francs	1·75	1·99	2·54	..	2·47	2·49
Coal raised .. .. tons	1,292,099	1,503,275	1,720,053	1,740,916	1,640,526	1,898,647
Whole Kingdom—						
Collieries in operation	*210	*197	215	205	195	192
Pits in operation	380	358	365	381	373	355
Hands employed	49,500	54,204	70,980	72,577	77,293	78,232
Average wages of pitmen in francs	1·94	2·24	3·22	2·98	3·08	3·04
Coal raised .. .. tons	6,233,517	7,172,687	8,409,330	8,383,902	9,160,702	9,610,895
Coal exported.. .. tons	2,057,050	2,331,595	2,976,349	2,887,012	3,145,235	3,450,306

* The totals of these two years include one colliery in Luxembourg now no longer worked.

(No. 5.)—Comparative Statement of the Number and Description of Accidents which occurred in all the Mines of Belgium during the following Years.

	1851.	1855.	1857.	1859.	1860.
Miners employed	55,861	81,704	84,122	88,763	89,373
Number of Accidents	162	252	217	164	236
Men Wounded or Killed.					
In the chains or ropes	15	43	36	19	41
On the ladders	6	9	6	8	15
By other accidents in shafts	24	39	50	30	32
By falls of roof, stones, or coal	73	90	73	58	75
Explosions of fire-damp	23	74	16	18	47
Explosions of gunpowder	6	13	10	17	20
Irruption of water	..	11	4	1	1
By divers other causes	37	58	61	48	73
Total casualties	184	337	236	199	304
Of whom were killed	129	252	197	146	219

(No. 6.)—Comparative Statement of the Iron Furnaces and other Metal Works in Blast, and of the Number of Hands employed therein, during the following Years.

	Factories.			Workmen.		
	1851.	1857.	1860.	1851.	1857.	1860.
Iron smelting furnaces	46	66	51	3,067	4,423	4,078
Iron foundries	85	103	127	1,446	2,501	2,847
Iron works for manufacture of wrought iron ..	102	95	87	3,111	5,438	6,604
Iron works for elaboration of wrought iron ..	85	79	82	498	851	1,067
Steel works	..	2	4	..	250	275
Lead works	8	9	20	52	118	218
Copper works	19	15	11	122	282	206
Zinc works	19	20	23	1,947	2,750	3,019
Alum works	2	1	1	11	68	85
Glass works	39	47	45	2,644	5,652	6,194
Totals	405	437	451	12,898	22,333	24,593

(No. 7.)—Comparative Statement of the Prices at Charleroy of the Principal Descriptions of Iron, in January of the following Years, per Ton of 1,000 Kilogrammes, equal to 0·984 of an English Ton.

Description of Iron.	1851.	1855.	1857.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Pig-iron, forge	70	110	110	90	77½	77½
do. foundry, No. 1	115	150	160	112	105	110
do. foundry, No. 5	125	150	120	90	125	125
do. charcoal	125	175	..	155	125	125
Bar-iron, rolled, No. 1	140	210	220	165	155	160
do. rolled, No. 2	170	230	240	185	175	180
do. strong, No. 3	200	250	260	205	195	200
Rails and accessories..	170	190	215	170	157½	157½
Split-iron, soft .. .. ..per ½ ton	58	92	100	77	69	70
do. for nails, medium .. .. „	66	100	110	86	75	76
do. best strong .. .. „	74	108	120	94	81	82
Sheet-iron, 1st quality	280	350	370	260	230	230
do. 2nd quality	270	340	340	250	220	220
do. fine	330	410	380	290	270	280

Section 2.—*Mines in general.*

2. All the mines, quarries, turbaries, fixed steam-engines, metal, glass, and alum works of Belgium are under the supervision of an Inspector-General and eight Inspectors, all subordinate to the "Directeur-Général des Ponts et Chaussées et des Mines" in the Ministry of Public Works. They are divided into two directions and eight arrondissements, as follows:—

Directions.	Arrondissements.
1. Hainaut	1. Mons and Tournay. 2. Charleroy.
2. The other eight provinces	3. Namur, province of. 4. Luxembourg, province. 5. Liege, left bank. 6. Liege, right bank. 7. Huy. 8. The five Northern provinces.

There is, moreover, a body of five members, called "Conseil des Mines," invested with certain deliberative attributions, especially referring to concessions and extensions of mines.

3. The organisation and taxation of mines is mainly regulated by the Laws of the 21st April, 1810, and 2nd May, 1837. All mining operations must be previously authorized by a Royal Act of Concession, which confers perpetual property in all deposits of any specified mineral within a certain defined area on the payment of certain dues to the owner of the land, as well as to the Treasury. The concession is always refused if the existence of the mineral is not proved to the satisfaction of the Council of Mines. If in the process of working, another mineral should be discovered, a fresh concession must be applied for. This is generally, but not necessarily, granted to the same "concessionnaire." The tax on mines is divided into the "redevance fixe" and the "redevance proportionnelle," the former amounting to 10 centimes per hectare (247 acres), the latter to 2½ per cent. of the net produce. Both of these charges go to the Treasury. There are besides two similar charges which vary in different concessions, payable to the owners of the surface: a fixed charge, generally amounting to 1 franc per hectare, and a graduated rate of from 1 to 3 per cent. of the net produce.

4. There are 82 concessions of metallic mines, and 266 of coal mines, now in vigour. The latter, from their importance, will form the subject of a separate section of this Report. The 82 metallic concessions cover 45,000 hectares; they are worked at 1,256 different points, of which 121 are open-air excavations, and 1,135 are pits. The number of hands employed in all these conceded mines is 11,141. Besides these, about 6,000 or 8,000 are employed in the so-called "free iron mines," which are not included in the above figures, as will be explained in section 4. The 82 conceded mines are provided with 104 steam-engines, besides other mechanical appliances for extracting minerals and water.

5. The principal produce of all these mines, as shown in Table No. 1, are iron ore, pyrites, blende (sulphuret of zinc), calamine (carbonate of zinc), and galena

(sulphuret of lead). The quantities of these five minerals raised in 1860 were 927,810 tons, valued at 13,500,000 francs. Besides these there are certain unrecorded quantities of manganese, barytes of lead, and aluminous schist extracted. A certain quantity of copper is manufactured from imported ore, but none is extracted from the mines. Iron, zinc, and lead are virtually the only metals extracted in Belgium. The quantities and values of each of these produced in six different years, whether in the mineral or metallic state, are recorded in Table No. 1. The produce of the marble, stone, and slate quarries is not there recorded; yet it is 17,300,000 francs in value, therefore greater than that of all the metallic mines together, and employs 17,105 hands. If this produce be added to that of the mines and metals, the aggregate wealth created from the mineral produce of the country, still exclusive of arms, machinery, and hardware, would appear as follows:—

	1851.	1859.	1860.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Metallic ores	8,078,292	14,061,737	13,576,202
Coal	49,078,181	104,006,201	107,127,282
Metals, glass, and alum	51,070,469	121,207,878	129,699,113
Marbles, stones, and slates	(?)	15,070,444	17,393,574
Total	108,226,942	254,346,260	267,796,171
Total in £ sterling	4,329,076	10,173,848	10,711,844

6. It is to be remembered that the above records of mineral produce only include the four Southern Provinces, in which alone there exist any mines properly so called. The "free iron mines" of the five Northern Provinces produce a large quantity of alluvial iron ore, but are not the subject of any statistical record. In addition to this unknown quantity, the amounts of hardware, arms, and machinery, fabricated principally from the metallic products of the country, would, if known, form a vast accession to the above totals. On the other hand, it is to be observed that these totals include the same materials twice over, viz., as ores and as metals; and, therefore, that, in order to elicit the net aggregate creation of value, the price of the former raw material employed in the manufacture of metals should be deducted from the gross aggregate. Some of the metallic produce, moreover, such as the steel and copper, are produced from foreign ores, or metals in a crude state, the price of which would have to be eliminated in order to form an accurate estimate of the value actually created in this country.

7. The aggregate value of all the mining and metallurgical industries recorded for 1860 attained the astounding figure of 10,750,000*l.* sterling, the largest amount ever realized in one year. This shows a considerable advance on the preceding year, notwithstanding the depression of many of these branches of trade, and is really much more than double the amount of 1851, viz., 4,333,000*l.* The mineral produce alone has during the same period risen from 57,000,000 to 120,000,000 francs, showing the great opulence of this country in raw materials as well as in manufactures. Specimens of all these mineral products, including slates, stones, marbles, ores, coal, marl, clays, &c., will be sent to the London Exhibition.

8. Table No. 2 is a summary recapitulation of the principal minerals, metals, and metallic manufactures exported from Belgium during three different years of the last decennial period. It also presents such figures relative to the same articles for the year 1861 as are yet procurable. The values of that year's exports cannot be known for many months from the present time. The increased export of these commodities has been nearly as striking as their increased produce, the amount of value having doubled since 1851. The increase in the quantities of the several articles exported will be found to have been still more remarkable than the increase of values, for most of these goods have declined in market during the last ten years. The year 1861 has been one of great depression. Some of the principal staples have been less exported, such as coal, nails, rails, hardware, glass, and zinc; while other exports, viz., iron ore, pig-iron, wrought-iron, castings, machinery, and arms, have increased. The demand for these two latter articles seems to be insatiable, as will be described in Section 3.

9. Another most conspicuous manufacture is that of zinc. The raw material is derived from several mines in the province of Liege, but most of all others from the celebrated mine of La Vieille Montagne at Moresnet. The concession originally granted in 1806 extends over 8,500 hectares, of which the greater part is in Prussia, 2,875 hectares are in Belgium, and 305 hectares, including the commune of Moresnet

and the great bed of calamine, form a neutral, or rather a joint, territory. At the Peace of 1815, both Prussia and the Netherlands struggled to obtain possession of this prize: but as the question was left undefined, both Powers agreed to govern it jointly. It is administered by two "Commissaires," appointed severally by Belgium and Prussia. The conscription is not enforced. The mine-tax is paid in equal portions to each.

10. The powerful Society of "La Vieille Montagne" possesses numerous other concessions of calamine, lead, pyrites, and coal in different parts of Belgium, Prussia, France, and Sweden. It employed in 1860, 5,627 operatives, representing, with their families, 17,090 individuals, of whom 11,756 live in Belgium or Moresnet. The wages paid by the Society in the same year were 3,638,896 francs. No Society has made greater efforts to ameliorate the moral and material condition of its servants. It has adopted the plan of encouraging their zeal by ensuring to each one, in addition to his fixed wages, an eventual share in the result of his own labour, calculated on the task-work principle, applied either individually, or to the squad of hands attached to each furnace or workshop. It has founded a "caisse de secours," a "caisse de prévoyance,"* and a savings bank, for the exclusive benefit of its own operatives; built dwelling-houses, churches, schools, butchers' and bakers' shops; organized choral unions, archers' and rifle companies, and an annual festival. Its production of raw zinc amounted in 1860 to the enormous amount of 28,925 tons, principally manufactured at Angleur and Tilff, near Liege. The net profits of the Society, notwithstanding the constant fall in the price of zinc, were in 1860, 3,118,132 francs, allowing a dividend of 25 per cent. on the paid-up capital of 9,000,000 francs, besides liberal allowances to the Directors. Their zinc-works at Angleur are the largest factory in the kingdom, and a model of order.

11. The comparative number of accidents occurring in all the mines during different years of the decennial period is shown in the Table No. 5. It will there be seen that the number of operatives, of all ages and sexes, employed in the mines above and below ground, has increased from 55,861 in 1851 to 89,373 in 1860. The number of accidents has increased in a proportion nearly similar, but has diminished since 1855. The years 1854 and 1855 were marked by a great and sudden expansion of the coal trade, by the employment of many thousand fresh hands, and consequently by a great increase of accidents. As many as 252 were killed in 1855 alone, and only 219 in 1860, though the number of operatives had risen to 89,373.

12. Most of the accidents are found to occur from falls of the roof, stones, or coal in mines. The next most dangerous enemy of the miner is carbonated hydrogen gas (fire-damp); the number of casualties from this cause alone was 74 in 1855, and 47 in 1860, nearly all fatal. A Belgian engineer, Mr. Mueseler, has invented an improved safety lamp, which is highly praised as having stood the test of many years' experience. Another, Mr. Guibal, proposes to exhibit in London this year a process patented by him for ventilating mines, which is now in successful operation here. Another fruitful source of accidents are the cages or "cuffats" used for ascending or descending the pits; these are now advantageously replaced in the best managed mines by the apparatus called here "waroquère," similar to our "man-engine," and to the German "fahr-kunst." Irrespectively of all these dangers, the life of a collier here is generally short, being often abridged in middle life by a species of phthisis called in popular palaver "le charbon sur la poitrine."

13. Crime is unfortunately very prevalent in the great mining district called the "Entre Sambre et Meuse; less so in the Mons coal district called the Borinage. It is the natural consequence of a dense and uncivilized population; the high wages of labour attract the women and children to the pits, causing their homes and schools to be neglected. This must lead to demoralisation, ignorance, and crime. The exploits of the "Bande Noire," a numerous association of house-breakers lately brought to justice, disclose a state of great depravation. Some legislative measures are called for to check the employment of women and children in the pits, and to promote the moral welfare of the miner.

14. Ample provision seems to be made for his material welfare. Of all the 89,373 operatives engaged in this industry, 80,783, or nine-tenths, are affiliated to the "caisses de secours," and to the "caisses de prévoyance." The former are funds established at every mine for the temporary relief of wounded and sick miners; the latter are funds created by the association of all or most of the mines belonging to

* *Vide* Section 15.

each of the six groups, for the purpose of giving permanent relief to disabled miners, or to the widows of those killed by accidents, and temporary relief to their children. Affiliation to these latter "caisses" is made a condition of all concessions granted since 1840.

15. In 1860 there were 325 mines, and 80,783 men, affiliated to the "caisses de prévoyance." In these mines the stoppages from the miner's wages are divided into two parts: the first and principal part is paid into the "caisse de secours;" the other part, which varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. of the year's wages, is paid into the "caisse de prévoyance." The master contributes to this latter fund an equal sum in compliance with the statutes of the Association; these statutes are sanctioned in every instance by Royal Arrêté. The "caisses de secours" are nominally supported by the workmen alone, but in most of them the masters fill up any deficiency which may be found to exist at the end of the year.

16. In 1860 the six "caisses de prévoyance" raised a gross revenue of 1,002,067 francs, and expended 751,742 francs; the "caisses de secours" raised 1,011,646 france, and expended 885,975 francs. The aggregate receipts of the two classes of "caisses" during the same year amounted to 2,013,713 francs, of which 1,330,712 francs proceeded from the contributions of operatives, 488,397 francs from the masters, 151,580 francs from miscellaneous sources, mostly the interest of money in the funds, and 42,824 francs from State subventions. The aggregate expenditure of both classes amounted in 1860 to 1,697,718 francs, principally in the shape of pensions, relief to wounded, sick and infirm workmen, medical fees, medicines, dressings for wounds and school fees for children. The Mons "caisse de prévoyance" alone distributed in 1860, 264,475 francs to 1,814 recipients; one-half of this sum was given as an "extraordinary relief" to 606 miners severely wounded, a class not legitimate claimants on this fund, the local "caisse de secours" attached to each mine being the proper vehicle of temporary relief.

17. The wages of pitmen in Belgium average 912 francs per annum, or 3 francs 4 centimes per day, reckoning 300 working days in the year. In Hainaut a collier earns an average of 969 francs per annum, or 3 francs 23 centimes per day. The average earnings of all ages and sexes employed in and about the mines amounted in 1860 to 708½ francs, or 2⅓ francs per working day. During the same year the operatives paid on an average 5 francs per head to the "caisses de prévoyance," and 11 francs 48 centimes to the "caisses de secours;" total, 16 francs 48 centimes, or 2½ per cent. of their earnings.

18. Immense services have been rendered by these institutions during the twenty years of their existence. Neither England nor France can show any similar collective associations extending each over a large group of mines, and calculated to provide for the victims of the most extensive disaster; they have been the fruit of voluntary combinations of the masters, and though sanctioned by Decree, have not yet been chartered by a Legislative Act. Two other cognate institutions, eminently useful to the labouring classes, viz., the "Caisse Générale de Retraite," and the "Sociétés de Secours Mutuels," have been chartered by laws declaring them "institutions of public utility." The Council of Mines, and all the Boards of the "caisses de prévoyance" have long sought in vain to obtain a similar recognition for the latter, in order to enable them to hold property, sue for debts, receive donations and bequests, and obtain exemption from stamp and registration duties. A Bill was introduced in 1854 on this subject, but was lost in the political crisis of 1857, partly owing to the prejudices excited against the creation of so-called "personnes civiles." I have thought it right to call especial attention to these institutions, as the want of them seems to have been lately much felt in our own country.

Section 3.—*Coal Trade.*

19. In 1850 the number of coal mines conceded was 254, comprising an extent of 103,966 hectares, and that of the mines temporarily tolerated was 56, covering 26,603 hectares. In 1860 the numbers of the same were respectively 264 conceded mines, covering 114,655 hectares, and 26 tolerated mines, covering 13,372 hectares. Of these 290 mines only 192 are now worked, showing a considerable reduction on the figures of 1850, and especially on those of 1855. These 192 mines were worked by means of 355 pits, by 955 steam-engines of 47,255 horse-power, and by 78,232 operatives, including 54,700 men, 7,752 women, and 15,780 children.

20. The production of coal has increased in ten years by 50 per cent. in quantity, and has more than doubled in value, so that in 1860 it attained the amount of 9,610,895 tons, valued at 107,127,282 francs, being an average of 11 francs 14

centimes per ton, about double the price of English coal. There are few tracts in the world so rich in coal as Hainaut. This province possesses every variety, from anthracite, burning without any flame, to the bituminous description called "charbon gras," extremely suitable for making coke, and to the flaming variety termed "fléau," similar to our cannel coal, and much in request for glass furnaces and steam-boilers. The Table No. 3 will exhibit the names, quantities, and prices of the five different qualities raised in the kingdom, according to the official classification. The most valuable is the "charbon maigre à longue flamme," found only in Hainaut, and sold at 23 francs 78 centimes per ton (for large coal). All the Namur coal is an inferior "charbon maigre," worth, in 1860, from 6 to 7 francs per ton. The Liege coal is good, but too small. It crops up close to the surface, and is said to have been the first of any in Europe used for fuel.

21. The three principal coal-fields of Belgium, viz., those of the Couchant de Mons, of the Centre, and of Charleroy, are all situated in Hainaut. The first steam-engine for raising coal in Belgium was established here in 1807 at the colliery of Bois du Luc. Steam-pumps had already been used since 1774. The number of pits was diminished, but the gross produce has steadily increased in this province since 1856. The average price has fallen from 13 francs 46 centimes to 11 francs 56 centimes per ton. The Charleroy basin is that which now produces the largest quantity of coal. The Mons and some of the Centre coals are, however, much superior in quality, the former for furnaces, the latter for domestic use. The Centre is the most fortunate district of all in possessing pits not subject to fire-damp or water, and a few seams of the greatest regularity, and of the best quality, called "demi-gras." Here are situated the great collieries of Mariemont, Bascoup, and Olive, belonging to one firm, and supplying the capital with the best coal for domestic purposes. The present wholesale price of the best large coal at Mariemont is 24 francs 50 centimes; and that of the mixed coal, called "tout venant," is 14 francs 75 centimes. The three other coal-fields are those of Namur, Huy, and Liege.

22. One peculiarity of the Hainaut mines is that in certain localities, especially at Fléau, there exist two and sometimes three different concessions in different seams of coal lying one below the other within the same vertical limits. This accumulation of narrow concessions, some horizontal, others vertical, most of them dovetailed into each other, all of them cramped and crowded together, is a serious obstacle to economical working. In comparing together the profits realised by the three great coal basins of Hainaut, the Centre leaves the other two far behind it, as the official returns would give it a clear profit of 2 francs 50 centimes per ton of coal raised, against 1 franc 48 centimes and 79 centimes realised respectively by the other two basins of Mons and Charleroy.

23. The first companies for working collieries in Belgium were formed by the miners themselves. In some mines there are still a few shareholders of this class, but they have generally made way for joint stock companies. The original "Sociétés Civiles" and "Sociétés en Commandite" have again made way themselves for the modern "Sociétés Anonymes," on the principle of limited liability. Many of these were rashly formed in the years 1834, 1835, and 1836, for the purpose of working collieries and iron factories, &c. A short period of artificial prosperity was followed by a long one of real depression. Industry did not recover till 1843, but was again prostrated by the events of 1848. However, a new tide of prosperity set in after 1850, which lasted till the war of 1859. New pits were sunk, thousands of new hands were engaged, large fortunes were realized in a few years. One share in a certain colliery, which, in 1830, used to return 2,500 francs per annum, now brings in 45,000 francs. Some shares, such as the "Produits au Fléau" have paid 30 per cent. dividend, and have sold for four times their original value. Many working men have risen to wealth. One of the most opulent individuals in Belgium, now Bourgmestre and Representative of his native town, owes his fortune to successful speculations in these mines.

24. The exports of coal, which were 1,600,000 tons in 1849, have since then more than doubled, being set down at 3,450,000 tons in 1860. France, of course, took the great bulk of these exports, viz., 1,453,000 tons in 1850, 3,298,000 in 1860, and 3,217,000 in 1861. The French imports from Belgium were three times greater in 1860 than those from England, a fact which, in the face of the undoubted superiority of British coal, can only be accounted for by the differential duties then and still existing in France in favour of Belgian coal. About two-thirds of the Belgian exports to France pass through the two bureaux of Condé and Jeumcant,

i.e., by the Mons and Condé canal, and by the River Sambre: 630,000 tons more are sent by railway from Mons towards Maubenge. All the above imports paid the entrance duty of 1 franc 80 centimes per ton; some imported by the River Meuse paid the reduced rate of 1 franc per ton, while English coal, during the first half of 1860, paid the duty of 3 francs 60 centimes when imported into France by any port north of the "Sables d'Olonne."

25. The duties now levied in France are 15 centimes per 100 kilogrammes, plus the 2 décimes, making in all 1 franc 80 centimes per ton on all imports of coal and coke by sea (in French or assimilated vessels) and by land, with the single exception of the zone formed by the Departments of the Moselle and Ardennes, in which the duty is only 1 franc 20 centimes per ton. Hitherto but a small part of Belgian exports (139,718 tons in 1860) have found their way over this frontier, but the opening of four new railways connecting Belgium with the above two Departments will now admit of a large trade. This preferential zone is probably only intended to last till 1864, but even so it appears hardly compatible with the XIXth Article of the Anglo-French Treaty of 1860.

26. Belgian is now being rapidly supplanted by English coal in the coast towns of France, and by French coal in the Departments of the Nord and the Pas de Calais. In the former Department the Anzin coal basin vies with any in Belgium; in the latter, new and productive mines are being worked with great success, and, being connected by rail and canal with Paris, are bringing a new element of competition to this great market, where Belgian coal has hitherto predominated. The Department of the Seine alone consumes 1,250,000 tons, of which 1,000,000 is Belgian. Rouen itself, another great manufacturing centre, has been in 1860 about equally supplied by England and Belgium.

27. Belgian coal being gradually repelled from Paris and the coast must seek for a compensation in the Eastern and Central Departments of France, especially in the iron district of the Haute Marne, which already consumes large quantities of Mons furnace coal; but the cost of conveyance is still too high. It is true that coal can now be shipped from Mons to Strasburg without breaking bulk, and without paying more than 1 franc per ton in tolls. This canal, however, requires constant repairs, and is too narrow for the usual Belgian boats. On the other hand, the railway is too dear, its charges from Mons to Sermaize being 13 francs 40 centimes per ton, those of the canal-boats being 7 francs. Freights from Mons to Paris in 1860 ranged from 8 to 9 francs per ton; those from Mons to Brussels from 4 francs to 5 francs 75 centimes. They have since risen. From Mariemont to Brussels the average freight is 3 francs, but it has now fallen as low as $2\frac{1}{4}$ francs.

28. The French Government has lately done much to encourage the Belgian coal trade by reductions of tolls on canals and railways, by the equalisation of duties on coal and coke, and by the inclusion of the whole Department of the Ardennes in the privileged zone paying only 1 franc duty, which zone previously comprised only the Department of the Moselle and the River Meuse. It has likewise ordered the purchase by the State, and the opening at mere nominal tolls, of the principal canals of the north of France. Even on these unequal terms the railways can afford to compete with them. This convinces me that the canals are now become mere superfluities, which would not pay unless, more or less, provided at the public expense. The Nord Railway now carries coal from Mons to Paris, if sent in a quantity sufficient to fill a train, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ centimes per ton and kilomètre, or at 9 francs per ton for the whole distance (25·8 kilomètres). The reduction of railway freights in France and Belgium is still a great desideratum. I am informed that for very considerable distances the English Companies will transport coal at rates equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ centimes per kilomètre in summer, and at $3\frac{1}{2}$ centimes in winter. The railway goods tariff in Belgium is still much complained of. It is based on the charges of 5, 4, and 3 centimes per 100 kilogrammes per league on the three different classes of merchandise. Coal, coming under the last class, would pay $7\frac{1}{2}$ centimes per ton and kilomètre. The railway charges from the mines to Antwerp come to from 5 francs 70 centimes to 6 francs 65 centimes per ton, and prevent all attempt to export coal by sea. The railway charge from Mons to Brussels is now 5 francs per ton; less, therefore, than the canal charges. Still the latter conveyance is preferred on account of its being less injurious to the coal.

29. The imports of coal into Belgium during recent years may be seen in the following short statement:—

Imports from	1851.	1857.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
England	3	74,686	53,896	42,988	38,704
France	9,038	64,863	54,902	52,865	51,429
Prussia, &c.	957	6,520	1,271	1,151	2,538
Totals	9,998	146,069	110,069	97,009	92,771

The imports of English coal are yearly falling off, so that they are now less than those from France by 13,000 tons. These latter are principally confined to some localities in West Flanders, which are situated nearer to the French mines than to those of Mons. French coal pays a duty of 1 franc per ton. English coal pays 1 franc 70 centimes, but still finds a market at Bruges, Antwerp, and even at Ghent when freights are low, but not so far as Brussels.

30. During the past year the stagnation of the iron and other trades has had a depressing effect on that of coal. The mildness of the late winter has again weakened the demand, so that the stock at Mons alone had risen in February to 2,250,000 hectolitres in wharf, without counting that lying at the pit-mouths. All this coal is suffering great deterioration from exposure to the air. The reports from Charleroy and Liege are similar. Still it does not appear that the men have been thrown out of employment.

Section 4.—*Iron Trade.*

31. Iron ore is found in abundance in every province of Belgium, but principally in Namur, Hainaut, Liege, and Luxembourg—the four mining provinces. That found in the five Northern Provinces is all so-called "alluvial" ore found on the surface, and not in subterranean mines. The following are the three main varieties of ore raised in Belgium :—

32. Pyrites, a combination of sulphur and iron, long treated by the Custom-house solely as iron ore, and as such prohibited from export, by an erroneous interpretation of the Tariff. It is now recognized to be worthless for its ferruginous constituents, but is much demanded, and exported in large quantities to France and England, for the purpose of making sulphuric acid.

33. Oligist ore is a red oxyde of iron, generally impregnated with phosphorus in such large proportions as to yield a pig iron too brittle for refining purposes. It used to be quite neglected until M. Behr, the Director of the Ongrée Iron Works, in conjunction with M. Montefiore Levi, discovered a means of utilising it by mixing it in the furnace with a flux composed of carboniferous schist mixed with limestone. Thus oligist becomes available in the furnace in combination with yellow ore in the proportion of 60 per 100, and even alone. This Belgian invention has tended to reduce the price, but also the general quality of the metal. The prices of oligist ore vary from 6 to 15 francs per ton.

34. The third description is hydrated or yellow ore, and includes a great many varieties, of which the brown hematite is the best. Hydrated ore only is used for the best iron. Some rich seams of it are found in Belgium, especially at Athus, and Ruette in Luxembourg, and at Morialmé Fraire, Acoz, Ligny, Jamiolle, Tres Gomezée, Bois des Minières, and Courin, nearly all in the Province of Namur. These are ores of the first quality, and give a yield of 40 per cent. in the furnace. This description of ore is still prohibited from export, excepting to France and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

35. Since 1830, great anarchy has crept into the administration of the iron mines. The Organic Law of 1810 lays down the principles by which they are still nominally governed. All deposits of iron ores in subterranean veins or strata are by that law classified under the head of Mines, and are not to be worked without a concession emanating from the Crown. All superficial or alluvial beds of ore are classified as "minières," and may be worked by the owner of the land, on simply serving a declaration to that effect on the provincial authorities. This legal distinction is now generally evaded. The great bulk of the iron produce is now raised from the so-called "free iron-mines," *i. e.*, mines not legally conceded. Only 20 mines are provided with concessions; all the others, nearly 2,000 in number, situated in 109 different communes of the four mining provinces alone, are tolerated to exist without restriction or taxation, under the name of "minières," though most of them are subterraneous. The number of these pits in 1855 was 1,208, and the labourers employed in them were 5,271; the number of communes was 64. As

the number of communes having such mines has increased since then to 109, it may be presumed that the number of pits and hands employed has risen in a similar proportion. This irregularity has led to an improvident working, and even to the total destruction by water of valuable mines. Every landlord is allowed to carry on his works in his own way, subject to the control of the inspectors only for the prevention of accidents to the workmen or to the houses on the surface. Some law on this subject is urgently called for, as the Tribunals refuse to execute the ancient law, and no new concessions can be granted.

36. The Principality of Liege and the county of Namur were two of the earliest seats of the iron manufacture, and even claim the invention of the art of manipulating iron by means of coal, as also of the high-blast furnace for producing pig-iron. The first of these is said to have been that of Marche-les-Dames, erected in 1340. The earliest furnaces on record were on the low Catalan principle, which yields at the first fusion malleable iron. The high-blast furnace and the art of casting were brought to great perfection at Liege as early as in the sixteenth century. Here, as in England, fruitless efforts were long made with a view of applying coal and coke to the production of crude iron. This great economical revolution was accomplished in England in 1730, but not till 1821 in Belgium.

37. One of the first coke-blast furnaces was established in 1823 at Seraing, by Mr. John Cockerill. The extensive iron works at that place had been founded by him in 1817, with the assistance of the King. His Majesty even became a joint proprietor of them by purchasing, in 1825, the share belonging to Mr. Cockerill's brother. This factory was long without a rival on the Continent, both for its gigantic size and perfect internal economy. Mr. Cockerill showed no less genius in his financial than in his mechanical combinations, and became one of the founders of the National Bank. Unfortunately his restless spirit impelled him to embark in a great number (no less than sixty) of other enterprises in distant countries, even in Surinam. The Belgian Revolution was the first event that checked his career. The new Government claimed to succeed to the rights of King William, until Mr. Cockerill, by a great financial effort, made himself sole master of Seraing, and brought it to its highest pitch of prosperity in 1838. The National Bank having suspended payment in that year, Cockerill was obliged to adopt the same course. He died in 1840, leaving an untarnished reputation as a liberal employer of labour, a daring but honourable speculator, and a father of Belgian manufacturing industry. The Seraing works are now carried on by a flourishing "anonyme" Company, under the name of "Société de John Cockerill," and still enjoy an European celebrity and custom. They include within the same area a coal-mine, six blast furnaces, an iron factory provided with every apparatus, a steel puddling-mill, and a machine factory.

37A. Belgium possessed in 1820 about fifty iron blast-furnaces adapted for charcoal, and not one for coke. Since then a great number of the latter have sprung up in the coal-basins of Liege and Charleroy. Numerous refining and cupola furnaces, as well as puddling, rolling, hammering, splitting, and wire mills, have been erected and provided with the best appliances. The wealth created by this metal alone was estimated at 81,000,000 francs in 1860, and the exports at 24,750,000 francs. Belgium does not possess, like Wales, beds of iron and coal overlying each other in the same mine, but possesses both minerals in close proximity to each other.

38. The number of smelting-furnaces in blast has fallen from sixty-six in 1857 to fifty-one in 1860, only one more than in 1820; but these fifty-one being all, with eight exceptions, adapted for coke, produced 319,943 tons of pig-iron, valued at 26,500,000 francs, probably four times the amount of the earlier period. Still these figures show a great falling off since 1857. There is still a small quantity of charcoal-iron produced in the Province of Namur, valued at 128 francs per ton, or 50 per cent. above the average of coke-iron. Not a single charcoal furnace remains in blast in Luxembourg, though this province is the richest in forests and in good ores. A short summary of the fluctuations of the iron trade will be afforded by Tables 2, 6, and 7.

39. The enormous increase in the produce of iron has not taken place without some sacrifice of quality. Bars and rails of the present day are not what they were even ten years ago. Belgian irons compete closely with our own in quality and price. In the former respect they are superior to our ordinary descriptions, which is attributed to the universal employment of coke in Belgian furnaces instead of coal, as is usual in England. The grey pig-irons generally used in England are certainly superior to the white irons used here, but they require a larger amount of

puddling than the high price of labour generally enables them to receive; so that when turned out in that imperfect state they are inferior to white irons for refining purposes. Belgian bars may on an average be classed below that of Yorkshire, especially those of Lowmoor, on a par with Staffordshire, and above Welsh irons. Belgian foundry iron has more tenacity, but less ductility, than the English article, owing also to the use of coke.

40. Great improvements have been introduced here in the manufacture of iron of late years, especially Calder's hot blast. A patent has been taken out by a Belgian engineer, M. Fromont, and generally introduced, whereby the hot blast can be intensified to a temperature of 500 degrees for making foundry iron. Some articles of wrought iron, such as wheel-tires without joints, and fish-joint bolts, can be made here more cheaply than in England; so that a British firm which has lately taken an extensive contract in Holland has ordered these accessories in Belgium. In rails, none can undersell the Welsh, but the Belgians compete successfully with them, owing to differences of quality in foreign markets. Thus, at a recent extensive adjudication in the South of France, a Hainaut firm obtained a contract for 12,000 tons of rails at 20 francs per ton higher than a tender submitted by a Welsh house.

41. Belgian sheet iron, particularly the best quality, called "tôles fines de commerce," is much esteemed in and much exported to France. Split iron is little used in France, but is still produced here in large quantities for the nail-makers, who prefer it on account of its cheapness to rod-iron. The nail-manufacture is another Belgian staple, which has attained immense proportions: it offers the great advantage of being exercised in the workman's own house, at his own fire-side, and even in his own kitchen fire; it is the winter employment of thousands, who in spring migrate to France to make bricks. Belgian nails are exported to all parts of the world.

42. The exports of machinery have increased from 4,750,000 francs in 1851 to 13,000,000 francs in 1861; still complaints are made of insufficient profits, owing to the constant fall of prices in the rolling stock of railways. The French and German markets are completely closed against this branch of Belgian industry. The Russian demand is great and increasing. Italy, Spain, and Portugal take many locomotive engines annually. A fine specimen of this article, the work of the Couillet iron factory, will be seen at the London Exhibition.

43. The history of the arms trade seems to be one of unbroken prosperity; the demand, as testified by Table 2, seems to be insatiable. The year 1860 already showed the largest export of small arms on record, but was surpassed in the proportion of 2 to 3 by its successor, which showed an export of 18,000,000 francs in value. All the muskets that could possibly be supplied have been hurried off to the United States, at a great pecuniary profit to Liege. This branch of industry has been also much benefited by orders for rifles executed for Her Majesty's Government; these arms are subjected to unusually severe trials, and have thus been the means of raising the standard of quality of the higher class of Liege small-arms. The wages of labour in this trade have risen to an unprecedented height; nevertheless, some skilled mechanics formerly engaged on fowling-pieces of high finish have been out of work, or have been obliged to learn to make muskets. The Liege arms manufacture is principally carried on by the men in their own houses. The numbers of fire-arms tested at the Liege "banc d'épreuves," exclusive of those manufactured at the Royal foundry, were in 1859, 481,767; in 1860, 562,279.

44. The iron exports of all kinds have risen from 11,750,000 francs in 1851 to 25,000,000 francs in 1857 and 1860; the values for 1861 are not yet assessed, but the quantities show an increase on the whole, though a decrease in some articles, such as nails and rails. The export of pig-iron has receded since 1857, owing to the increase of duty in the Zollverein; but that of ores and wrought iron has been and is constantly progressing. The year 1861 has been one of depression, but not of total stagnation; prices have fallen back to the ruinous figures of 1847, and the profits of the blast furnaces have been little or nothing. The iron factories have done rather better, and have been fully employed, though at low rates.

45. The Belgian iron masters have shown themselves advocates of progress and free trade; they have declared themselves ready to meet English competition, though at present in possession of a virtual monopoly of the home trade. Some small quantities of Swedish pig-iron, and of English wire, steel, and hardware are imported. Every effort is made by this powerful industry to force a sale of its produce abroad. Four of the great Hainaut firms, those of Couillet, Monceau, Châtelineau, and Thy-le-Château, have combined to form an "Union Sidérurgique" for the purpose of

maintaining joint agents in foreign countries to canvass for orders. The shares and profits of all these undertakings have fallen to a low ebb. The last quotations recorded in Table No. 7 show a slight reaction in prices; the firmness of the English market is acting on that of Belgium.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. P. T. BARRON.

Commercial Relations between England and Belgium.

Mr. Barron to Lord Howard de Walden.

My Lord, *Brussels, July* 10, 1862.

THE Circular of February 24, 1857, directing the compilation of these Reports, points out to us, among the fittest subjects for our researches, the intercourse of each country with foreign nations, more particularly with Her Majesty's dominions; the causes and effects of legislative interference with the course of trade; finally, the suggestion of "measures by which the trade of British subjects might obtain facilities, or be relieved from burdens and obstructions." I have, therefore, determined to submit a few practical considerations and suggestions connected with the pending Commercial Treaty, as being the most appropriate subject that I could possibly adopt at the present moment. My remarks will fall into four sections, all bearing more or less on the present intercourse between the United Kingdom and Belgium, and on the principal *desiderata* required in the interests of British trade:—

1. The value of Belgian trade with the United Kingdom.
2. The salt trade.
3. Postal communication.
4. The Scheldt toll and new Tariff.

Section 1.—*Value of Belgian Trade with the United Kingdom.*

2. The following Table (No. 1) conveys a Statement of the values of Belgian imports from Great Britain, according to the English statistics of exports and the Belgian statistics of imports, distinguishing the general and the special trade, and showing the net amount of British produce consumed in Belgium according to my approximative calculation.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
English Statistics.	£	£	£	£	£
Exports to Belgium: British, foreign, and Colonial produce. (General commerce) ..	4,013,017	3,919,336	4,328,939	3,703,546	3,964,670
Ditto. Produce of United Kingdom alone. (Special commerce)	1,689,975	1,727,204	1,815,257	1,479,270	1,610,144
Belgian Statistics.					
Gross Imports from United Kingdom. (General Commerce)	4,836,680	4,389,280	4,718,640	4,005,280	4,554,040
Net ditto, for home consumption. (Special commerce)	3,062,280	2,937,440	3,420,920	3,109,960	3,300,640
Revised Estimate.					
British produce consumed in Belgium. (Special commerce)	1,104,000	1,155,000	1,315,000	1,138,000	1,159,250

3. The following Table (No. 2) conveys a statement of the values of Belgian exports to the United Kingdom, according to the Belgian statistics and the English statistics of imports from Belgium, specifying the general and the special commerce.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
English Statistics.	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Belgium. (General commerce) ..	2,936,796	3,392,046	3,060,654	3,532,891	4,070,866
Belgian Statistics.					
Exports to Great Britain. (General commerce)	4,876,360	4,676,920	4,034,000	6,222,280	7,135,240
Ditto, Belgian produce alone. (Special commerce)	2,361,800	2,684,040	2,355,640	3,065,640	3,816,240

4. I have shown in my January Report that these figures of imports and exports are not to be implicitly relied on as a record of the special trade between the two countries. They can only serve to exhibit the so-called "general" commerce, *i. e.*, the gross amount of goods passing from one country to the other, irrespectively of the origin and ultimate destination of the same. No records whatever exist of the real value of the special trade, *i. e.*, of the net value of British produce retained in Belgium for home consumption, and *vice versâ* of Belgian produce consumed in the United Kingdom. The Belgian statistics of course return all goods imported from England as "English merchandize." Our own statistics distinguish the amount of British produce comprised in our Returns of general exports, but cannot of course specify what proportion is taken for Belgian consumption, and what for transit.

5. It is, therefore, evident that the British and Belgian Returns of the "special" commerce (that term being understood to apply solely to the native produce of one country consumed in the other), bearing as they do upon different aggregates, cannot tally with each other, either in quantities or values, and must each of them be much over the reality. The respective amounts of the "general" trade might be expected to agree; *i.e.*, the amounts of British, foreign, and colonial merchandize exported to Belgium ought to agree with the Belgian Returns of "general" imports. Such, however, is far from being the case, as seen in Table 1. The great excess of the Belgian over the English Returns may be partly ascribable to the different official valuations, and naturally higher level of prices in this the importing market. The discrepancy, however, observable in Table 2, &c., between the British and Belgian valuations, is quite unaccountable. Thus, for instance, the amount of woollens passing from Belgium to England is set down in the Belgian Returns for 1860, at 1,786,000*l.*, and, in the English, at 70,033*l.*

6. It is clear, therefore, that all these figures must be received with great caution; that both the British and Belgian Returns are above the net value of the special trade, and that the Belgian valuations are enormously above our own. I have seen a Belgian memorandum enumerating the values of "British" goods taken into consumption here, with a view of proving the value to England of Belgian custom. The amount set down for 1860 was 3,300,640*l.* The amount of really British produce exported to Belgium in that year, was, according to the Board of Trade, only 1,610,144*l.* It appears from the Belgian Returns that only about $\frac{72}{100}$ of the imports from England, were retained for home consuption. It is, therefore, fair to assume $\frac{72}{100}$ of 1,610,144*l.*, or 1,159,000*l.*, to have been the amount really taken into Belgian consumption. I have applied the same process to the preceding years, and believe the figures thus elicited (in the last line of Table 1), to be the nearest possible exponents of the real amounts of British produce purchased by Belgium.

7. These amounts will appear indeed small when compared with the figures embodied in certain Belgian memoranda, and even when compared with those of our exports to other nations. Portugal, the small, poor and remote, takes much more of our goods than Belgium. Even Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Peru are better customers of ours. At the same time, the Belgian export trade to England is expanding vastly, having risen in one year from 3,065,640*l.* to 3,816,240*l.*, or nearly three times the real value of our exports to Belgium. It is true that much of these large amounts must have been only transhipped in England to distant markets. The principal articles of British produce exported to Belgium are the following: woollens, cottons, woollen yarns, machinery, copper, iron, linen yarns, wool, hardwares, thrown silk, leather, cotton yarns.

Section 2.—*The Salt Trade.*

8. I have taken some trouble to understand this subject, which has become highly complicated by the Treaty of 1851, by the Protocol of 1852 partially rescinding that Treaty, and by the Belgian revenue laws. The demand for our Cheshire rock salt has now persisted in Belgium for upwards of a century. The gross quantity of all salt imported in 1860 was 40,514 tons, of which 26,775 came from England, valued in the English Returns at 6*s.* 5*d.* per ton, and in the Belgian at 36*s.* per ton, or a total of 43,000*l.* Our own ships are virtually debarred from this trade by the prohibitive duty of 14 francs per ton (more than the real value of the salt) which is still charged on salt imported in them; that imported in Belgian bottoms is free from all Customs duty, but is liable, in common with all other raw salt, to the excise

duty of 18 francs per 100 kilogrammes, amounting to 700 or 800 per cent. on the real value of the article. The repeal of the differential duty on salt, the only remnant of the Belgian protective navigation laws, is the very first desideratum of the British salt trade.

9. There is another grievance to which our salt is exposed: by the Treaty of 1851, English spring salt (white salt) was assimilated to raw salt for all purposes whatever. This stipulation was welcomed as an immense boon by our trade, but it was afterwards virtually relinquished by us in deference to the supplications of Belgium, and without any consideration, in the Protocol of March 5, 1852. The assimilation of spring salt to raw was here limited to four special industrial purposes, viz., first, the manufacture of chemicals; second, the manuring of land; third, the feeding of cattle; fourth, the curing of fish. Thus the valuable privilege originally secured became practically worthless and entirely nugatory, as is proved by the fact that none of our white is ever now imported for the purposes named, the reason of which is as follows:—

10. Though it may be imported free of duty for certain industrial purposes, the Treaty does not exempt it from the formality of a deposit or "cautionnement." This is a precaution taken to prevent any fraud between the sea-port and the inland manufactory. The importer must begin by depositing the whole amount of duty as if it were refined salt, viz., 40 francs 70 centimes per 100 kilogrammes, or 16*l.* per ton, which on a small cargo of 300 tons would amount to 4,800*l.*, has to wait for months before he can recover back his money, has to carry on a long correspondence, and probably to pay some arbitrary fine on some accidental deficiency in weight. No merchant can thus afford to advance four times the value of his merchandize; thus not a single cargo of English spring salt is ever now imported, yet this is an article supposed to be specially favoured, and apparently free from import and excise duty.

11. If, as stipulated in the Treaty of 1851, English spring salt could now be imported as raw salt for all purposes at the excise duty of 18 francs, the demand would, no doubt, be immense, in place of the rock salt, of which so much is imported for table use. It is now rightly or wrongly treated as "refined" salt, and therefore subjected to an utterly prohibitive duty of 40 francs 70 centimes per 100 kilogrammes, though it is not really refined, but merely evaporated from brine. Then again when it was attempted to be imported under the Protocol of 1852, which assimilates it to raw salt, at least for certain industrial purposes, it was treated as refined salt with regard to the "caution money." This will be found to be quite at variance with the letter of the Treaty as now in vigour; it is not surprising that no one dares to meddle with this article, which was thought to be so much encouraged by the existing Treaty.

12. What makes this treatment of British salt still more invidious is the favour shown to French rock salt borne by railway, a favour certainly in opposition to the spirit, if not to the letter of the Protocol of April 7, 1852. Before 1861 the import of salt was prohibited by the land frontier. Since the coming into operation of the Franco-Belgian Treaty the rock salt from the Meurthe is carried by railway to the soda works all over Belgium, without paying any duty or deposit whatever, and without any but the simplest formalities. A vast trade has suddenly sprung up, and the whole supply of the Belgian chemical works (about 13,000 tons) is falling into French hands. It is answered that this inequality is a consequence of the Law of 1846 on entrepôts, which allows special favours in the conveyance of goods to the interior by railway in closed vans; whereas sea-borne salt must break bulk at the sea-port in order to be forwarded. Still I cannot but think that these restrictions with which sea-borne salt is hampered, amounting now as they do to a total prohibition of a particular branch of the trade which our Treaty specially intended to favour, are inconsistent with the letter and spirit of that Treaty.

13. This is a case in which immediate action would be indispensable, for every day lost will give the French salt a stronger hold on the country. The French Treaty secures to French sea-salt a great advantage over that of every other country, viz., a reduction of 7 per cent in the excise duty, beyond whatever reduction may be accorded to any other salt, on the ground of waste in refining. This is not the grievance complained of by our trade: but what they may well require as measures of undeniable justice are: 1. The assimilation of our flag; 2. The *bonâ fide* equalisation of all excise formalities on sea-borne and rail-borne salt, especially the suppression of "caution money;" 3. The absolute assimilation of English spring salt to raw salt, as stipulated by the Treaty of 27th October, 1851.

Section 3.—*Postal Communication between England and Belgium.*

14. There is one point which ought to be negotiated in any postal arrangements, viz., the acceleration of the mail trains from Lille to Brussels. It appears to have been decided to send a day mail from London to Cologne through Dover and Calais. Unfortunately this Government will never willingly promote any arrangement which appears to threaten the interests of Ostend, and uses all its efforts to divert passengers and mails to the latter route, which involves a sea voyage of 71 miles, instead of one of 26½ miles. The mail from London to Brussels *viâ* Calais is now detained three hours at Lille, and is then sent round through Ghent and Malines, instead of through Alost, which would be 20 kilomètres shorter. This is evidently in order to prevent the Calais mail from arriving before that from Ostend. Three hours and a-half might here be gained with the greatest facility, without even any acceleration, but simply by a better organization of the Belgian trains.

15. The London mail train reaches Paris at 7 A.M. and Brussels at 10 A.M. Yet the distance from London to Brussels, *viâ* Calais, is actually 90 English miles shorter than that to Paris, even by the lines now open.

16. The figures are as follows :—

Distances from—	Eng. miles.	Eng. miles.
London to Dover	88	
Dover to Calais	26½	
Calais to Paris	235	
Total London to Paris	..	349½
London to Dover and Calais as above	114½	
Calais to Brussels, by Lille, Ghent, and Alost	145	
Total London to Brussels	..	259½
Difference in favour of Brussels	..	90

17. It might be supposed that the mails would reach Brussels three hours sooner than Paris, but the contrary is the case. The mails to Paris are carried in ten and a-half hours. It might be carried to Brussels in seven and a-half hours at the same rate of travelling. The time actually employed is thirteen and a-half hours, which might be reduced to ten and a-half with the slightest effort. The only desideratum is a direct mail train from Lille to Brussels, and *vice versâ*, in connection with the Paris-Calais express. Now all our mails are delayed three hours at Lille for the sole purpose of preventing them from arriving at Brussels before those from Ostend, in other words for the sake of protecting Ostend. This is surely protection in its most objectionable form! It is exactly as if the French Government required the Paris-London mail to be sent by Hâvre for the sake of protecting this latter port.

18. The shortest line of railway now open between Calais and Brussels is that by Lille, Ghent, and Alost. Yet no direct trains at all are run upon this line. Two new lines now building will soon reduce the distance to 207 kilomètres. The whole distance from London to Brussels will then be 374 kilomètres, or 234 English miles, which can be easily travelled in nine hours. Will it then still be made compulsory on passengers and mails to be thirteen and a-half hours on the journey, in order to prevent competition with Ostend?

19. It is not only our communications with Belgium which suffer from the Protectionist policy now adopted, but also those with the whole of Northern Europe. Calais will prove the best harbour for passengers and mails passing between England and Cologne. This route would conduce to a daily saving of three or four hours, and to a greater regularity in the service. The saving on the sea voyage is fully five and a-half hours. That from Dover to Calais lasts about one and three-quarter hours; but the whole delay between railway and railway is three hours and five minutes. On the other hand, the passage from Dover to Ostend, only five and a-half hours in duration on an average, frequently exceeds that duration by two, three, and four hours, and therefore requires a margin of three hours to be left before the departure of the corresponding mail train. Thus it happens that the real delay in the passage of the Channel every night amounts to eight and a-half hours from railway to railway, and that the London night mail actually reaches Paris before the corresponding mail to Belgium and Germany has left Ostend, which is less than half distance from London. Notwithstanding the large margin left at Ostend, the uncertainty of the sea is such that the mail-steamer leaving Dover at 11·45 was too late for the 7·10 express train from Ostend, no less than twenty times in the course of 1861. This of course must seldom happen on a

short passage like that of Calais, where a variation of an hour is the utmost. The choice is now virtually between a passage of three hours and one of eight and a-half hours; for such are the periods now really consumed. The present wilful detention at Lille involves an apparent loss of only three hours; but it may and does cause one of twelve hours or more in some cases. Thus a mere acceleration *pro tanto* of the present trains would enable the public here to receive an answer from London in twenty-four hours, instead of in forty-five hours, which it requires at present.

(Signed) H. P. T. BARRON.

Switzerland.

Report by Mr. Burnley, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Import, Export, and Transit Trade for 1861.

Berne, June 1, 1862.

Imports.

WITH regard to cattle, and beasts of all kinds imported, and on which duties from 5 centimes to 3 francs per head are paid, the official Tables return 211,372 as against 217,066 for 1860. Among these there was an importation of 54,000 cattle, 41,000 pigs under 80 lbs. and 22,000 above 80 lbs., and 3,000 horses.

The value of the goods rated at an *ad valorem* duty of 1½ to 10 per cent. amounted to 457,000 francs (1860, 418,000 francs). The largest proportion of this sum, 196,000 francs, falls on railway carriages, which seem all, or nearly so, to have come in through the Bâle Custom-house; and then follow mill-stones for 103,478 francs.

Goods rated by the load (15 quintals), with a duty varying from 15 centimes to 3 francs, figure for 480,360 (1860, 416,816). In this quantity coke, turf, and coal figure for 213,869 loads (1860, 151,398); firewood and building timber for 99,990 loads.

Of merchandize, taxed per quintal, with duties varying from 15 centimes to 15 francs, under which rate the majority of the taxable articles fall, there was a total importation of 7,712,722, as against 7,570,886 quintals in 1860, a falling off of 141,856 quintals.

The quantity of cotton imported amounted to 294,441 quintals, a falling off, as regards 1860, of 37,599 quintals. The greater portion of this is considered to have been bought towards the latter end of 1860 and the beginning of 1861, when the price was low at New Orleans and the exchange on Europe favourable, and as the manufactured article has risen considerably in price, the spinners, if they succeeded in selling at all, must have sold at a profit.

Cotton goods ("tissues de coton et tulles, blanchis, teints, imprimés") figure for 39,374 quintals; beer, 22,768; brandy in cask, 105,472; books, 8,654; butter, put down as coming from the Pays de Gex, 37,548; chicory, 56,134; drugs and dyes, 10,861; iron, and iron work of all kinds, 494,152; dye-woods, 48,372; corn and pulse, 3,262,316 (1860, 3,113,081); coffee, 149,432; madder, 33,479; leather of all kinds, 15,168; rags, 7,872; machinery, 57,168; flour, 315,252 (1860, 502,657); cider, 10,595; fine oil, for table and kitchen use, 12,710; rice, 80,511; salt, 240,363; silk, raw, 21,049 (1860, 22,254); silk goods, 2,081; soaps, 35,852; saltpetre, 5,549; mirrors, 2,581; dried fruits from the South, 15,074; tobacco, 99,580; tea, 1,100; watches, 1,242; wine in cāsk, 755,830 (1860, 568,425); wine, beer, and spirituous liquors in bottle, 6,263; wool, raw, 12,608; woollen goods, 33,900; and sugar, 213,015 quintals.

There were imported 779,799 quintals' worth of goods free of all duty. The articles on which no duty is paid are, the effects of foreign Legations and every-

thing they may require; Swiss goods returned unsold from foreign markets; Swiss goods finished up abroad; foreign goods imported to be worked up in Switzerland; materials for railroads; wine from the Sardinian States; agricultural products of the Pays de Gex, and leather from the same country.

Exports.

The export of beasts, on which the duties vary from 5 centimes to 1 franc 50 centimes, was 84,000 (1860, 90,000), in which cattle figure for 46,000, and pigs under 80 lbs. for 14,000.

The value of the goods, such as wood and charcoal, on which an *ad valorem* duty from 3 to 5 per cent. is paid, amounted to 7,187,000 francs.

Of goods rated (and taxed from 15 to 75 centimes) by the load, 54,000 loads were exported, as against 42,000 in 1860.

Merchandize rated by the quintal (duty 10 centimes to 2 francs), 899,000 were exported (1860, 810,000), among which cotton yarn was for 24,000 quintals; cotton goods, 162,000 quintals; iron of all kinds, 45,000 quintals; skins and hides, 39,000 quintals; corn and pulse, 39,827 quintals; cheese, 166,000 quintals; machinery, 64,000 quintals; flour, 26,000 quintals; silk goods, 27,000 quintals; wine, 6,208 quintals.

Transit Trade.

816,380 quintals of merchandize passed in transit, an increase over last year of 128,529 quintals. Of this amount raw cotton figures for 70,000 quintals; cotton goods, for 30,000; iron and iron ware, for 66,000; corn, for 98,000; flour, for 54,000; salt, for 46,000; silk, for 20,000; wine, for 50,000; and sugar, for 34,000 quintals.

The Customs receipts from the Federal Returns, amount, for 1861, to a gross total of 8,137,834 francs 6 centimes, being an increase over the figures of 1860 (7,765,925 francs 55 centimes) of 371,908 francs 51 centimes. The expenditure amounted to 3,502,760 francs 59 centimes, leaving a net balance of 4,635,073 francs 47 centimes. The Federal indemnity to the Cantons, included in the expenditure, amounted to 2,462,405 francs 87 centimes. If we take out from the account simply the Returns for the import, export, and transit duties, the following would be the comparative statement:—

	1861.		1860.		Increase.	
	Francs	c.	Francs	c.	Francs	c.
Import Duties	7,570,401	39	7,268,711	5	301,490	34
Export Duties	466,233	21	408,030	33	58,202	88
Transit Duties	46,822	64	41,669	21	5,153	43

It will be remembered that, in 1860, the transit duties were reduced from 30 centimes to 5 centimes the quintal; and the consequence has been that, in 1861, there was an increased traffic of 128,529 quintals of merchandize, and a corresponding increase in the receipts of 5,153 francs 43 centimes.

As is well known Switzerland is divided for the purpose of the Custom-house into six districts:—

The 1st embraces the frontiers of Berne, Soleure, Bâle, and Argovie, bearing on the Grand Duchy of Baden and France.

The 2nd, the frontiers of Zurich, Schaffhausen, and Thurgovie, bearing on the Grand Duchy of Baden and Wurtemberg.

The 3rd, the frontiers of St. Gall and the Grisons, bearing on Austria, the Vorarlberg, and Tyrol.

The 4th, the frontier of Tessin, bearing on Italy.

The 5th, the frontiers of Vaud and Neuchâtel, bearing on Southern France.

The 6th, the frontiers of Valais and Geneva, bearing on Italy and Southern France again.

In classifying the receipts according to the districts:—

	Francs	c.		Francs	c.
Frontier 1 received in duties ..	3,999,198	54	Frontier 5 received in duties ..	403,893	81
„ 2 „ ..	866,608	23	„ 6 „ ..	1,852,460	60
„ 3 „ ..	609,867	76			
„ 4 „ ..	412,805	12	Total	8,137,834	06

As the Federal Report observes in making their show of figures, if ever the proverb, "All is not gold that glitters," was well applied, it is in this particular case. The increase in the importation bears principally upon articles of consump-

tion, the diminution on the raw materials of industry, whilst the export of Swiss products has rather fallen off than otherwise. A great deal of what was exported has to be sold at a decided loss to the manufacturer, owing to the deplorable state of their principal market, America. So that, notwithstanding the imposing array of figures, 1861 is considered as decidedly inferior to preceding years, as far as commerce and industry is concerned.

At the same time, from all I learn, the Swiss cotton-spinners have done all they could to keep their establishments open, and, up to the present, have succeeded. They have modified their machinery, particularly the carding portion of it, for the purpose of working up Surat cotton, and one mill, on the Lorze, near Baar, in the Canton of Zug, has so far succeeded in obviating the inconvenience of the short staple as to cause the machine to sort the threads in such a way as to be able to spin the longest threads, No. 80, in the woof, and the shorter, No. 40, in the warp, a result not yet attained, it is said, by any English manufacturer.

The present Exhibition in London will be able to decide on its merits.

*Report from Geneva on the Watch Trade.**

It is a matter of some interest to inquire whether the manufacture of watches in Geneva is likely to remain in its present state of depression, or, whether, from certain causes, to which it has been subject for a time, this depression will disappear along with the unfavourable circumstances which caused it.

This not unimportant question can be answered in the affirmative by any person who feels sufficiently interested in the matter to take the trouble of seeking information at the fountain-head; but, as the investigation would be rather long and difficult, we have felt desirous of presenting the following particulars, vouching for their perfect correctness and exactitude.

It would be almost impossible for any person unconnected with watch-making to arrive at a correct view of the case, viz., of the great amount of industry, and of the vast quantity of watches which are annually manufactured in Geneva. The difficulty arises from various causes, but chiefly from this, that it is not imperative to have the Government stamp engraved on each watch. This mode of testing the exact number of watches made in the city would, therefore, prove erroneous, and, even if obtained, would not be satisfactory, as a good many case-makers and engravers work for Neuchâtel, where they send their unfinished watches, which claim afterwards no other origin but that of Geneva, though they may have no right to it.

The result of any inquiries made at the office of the Public Taxes would be equally fallacious, as it is not likely that the real number of watches made is ever stated by the makers.

The only way of getting as near the truth as possible is by basing your calculations upon certain data current among the manufacturers themselves, and knowing the number of watches which some of them produce annually, and the number of workmen employed by others. You may thus arrive at the total number of watches manufactured, which, though not an easy task, may still be achieved by any one thoroughly versed in the matter, and not afraid of tedious researches.

It should be observed, that in such an inquiry great care must be taken not to mistake for Geneva manufacture the goods sold by those manufacturers who get all their watches from Neuchâtel, a practice by no means uncommon. The city of Geneva does not manufacture one-fifth part of the number of watches which are manufactured in the Canton of Neuchâtel; the small city of Chaux-de-Fonds alone (whose inhabitants are all watchmakers) yearly makes twice as many watches as Geneva does.

Having said so much, let us state at once that, after the political events which disturbed all Europe in 1848, the trade of watch-making was thoroughly paralyzed in Geneva, and seemed, for some time, past revival. Money and credit were equally wanting, and the workmen employed before that time in the great manufactories became so utterly destitute that they were nearly driven to desperation.

The Government took every measure in their power to ameliorate this alarming state of things, and seeing the utter hopelessness of trying to revive this particular branch of industry, for which there was at the time no market, they created the national "chantiers," where every citizen could find a retreat against starvation by becoming carpenters, roadmakers, hedgers or ditchers, &c. These national "chantiers" gave work to an immense number of hands during two years. In 1850

* This information has been furnished by one of the Geneva watch-makers.

they were reduced in number, from the fact that the trade of watch-making appeared to revive in some degree. The greater part of the manufacturers re-opened their workshops, but they set to work with extreme circumspection, the political horizon being still very far from encouraging. It was then that the evil results of what had been for the time a means of salvation became evident. Those men who had left their quiet and comparatively easy work, to take to the trowel and spade for a certain length of time, and who, during that time, had, for the greater part, adopted the loose habits of common labourers, had become totally unfit for their former trade: some had lost the taste, some the neatness of hand required for such delicate work; and all were dissatisfied. It is supposed that the city of Geneva did not issue more than 30,000 watches in the year 1850.

In 1851 the London Exhibition gave new vigour to this industry. The workmen took heart, and an immense number of watches were made; fresh markets were opened; North and South America offered a vast field to traders; watches were sent from Geneva to all parts of Europe and elsewhere: Russia, Turkey, Egypt, were inundated by them, as well as India. Not less than 60,000 watches were manufactured in Geneva in the year 1851.

The years 1852 and 1853 were similar to 1851, with this difference, that the markets of North America having become more and more extensive, and their demands for watches more and more important, the Genevese manufacturers threw themselves wildly upon these new hopes, increasing the extent of their trade to irrational limits, and sending their goods to America in enormous quantities. And it is to be observed that the goods thus sent were not only those that American merchants bought or ordered, but were goods sent conditionally to commissioners of whose respectability or solvency nothing whatever was known to the manufacturers, who risked sometimes their whole fortune on such frail probabilities of payment. Numberless agents started up in the principal cities of North America—New York, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and even San Francisco had their agents whose demands for watches were unlimited and extravagent.

As happens in everything of the same kind, these first years of success brightened the hopes of all manufacturers, and every one seemed to believe that a new era was beginning for the prosperity, not only of Geneva, but of all those cities of Switzerland whose chief trade lies in watch-making. In 1855 an enormous number of watches were made and new agents set up in Paris and elsewhere, as they had done in America.

We may here state that during the disastrous years 1848–51, public banks had been created, with a view of affording accommodation on easier terms to those manufacturers who wanted funds. Among these establishments were, the Bank of Geneva, the Caisse d'Escompte, the Swiss Bank, &c., which principally supported watchmakers; but, unfortunately, the Caisse d'Escompte, on which the manufacturers had built their greatest hopes of renewed prosperity, soon became their ruin. The mode of payment between manufacturers and workmen underwent a gradual change; payments were no longer made in cash; bills and drafts were circulated to an enormous amount, and the meanest workman had an account opened in the Swiss Bank, or the Caisse d'Escompte, where he could negotiate his bills.

The Crimean war was beginning to tell in the shape of scarcity of money and scarcity of demands for watches from the East. Goods were sent off to the American agents more rashly than ever; and some manufacturers even had recourse to the mode of having their conditional accounts with these agents negotiated in public banks, at whatever loss to themselves, as long as they could find ready money to get out of their entangled affairs.

The years 1856-57 passed in much the same manner; but the "Caisse d'Escompte," which had seemed to rise above the other banks, suddenly stopped its payments; a great number of manufacturers became, consequently, embarrassed, others insolvent, and all their hopes turned again, though in a less degree, towards America and Italy. Geneva and Neuchâtel were struggling against each other for the sale of their watches: Neuchâtel lowered its price, and shortly afterwards they sunk so low that Neuchâtel watches were to be bought in New York for only 5 francs more than they had cost to the maker.

The "Comptoir d'Escompte" seemed for a time to replace advantageously the "Caisse d'Escompte," but again this assistance was of short duration; a great number of manufacturers were beginning to slacken their way of working—some, out of straitened circumstances; others, out of tardy prudence: America paid badly, and yet goods were still rashly sent to all its markets.

In 1858-59, the Italian war did much injury to Geneva; American payments

became still less certain. Amongst the manufacturers very few were able to obtain money on their bills from public banks; a great many tried to sell off their stock, but that had become impossible.

At Neuchâtel other means of rescue were tried. The "Union Horlogère" was created, and a Society for the Exportation of Watches, both of which had agents in every city of Europe, in China, in India, in America, and, in fact, all over the world. These associations sold watches at such reduced prices that it was impossible to compete with them, inasmuch as the laws of Geneva forbid the sale of any watches whose gold is not in proportion of $\frac{750}{1000}$, or 18 carats; whereas in other cities of Switzerland gold may be worked in an unlimited proportion to other metals, as no legal control is placed over it, and consequently at much less cost, though, of course, with a proportionate inferiority.

In 1859, work was slackened to nearly the half of the preceding years; in 1860, it did not come up to the third of the same amount; and in that same year, 1860, the creation of the "warrants"* struck a deadly blow to a great portion of the Geneva manufacturers. In 1861, this state of things continued. A great number of shops—engravers', case-makers', &c.,—were compelled to close their doors and pay off their workmen. This was principally the case with those firms who worked for Neuchâtel.

* * * * * * *

To sum up, we may state that the great facility offered for procuring money has been the ruin of many Genevese watchmakers. The illusory help they found in these deceitful transactions affected others equally; the encumbrances were only displaced, but not removed; and this fallacious security tempted them out of the limits of all prudence to launch them into the most hazardous speculations. All the great markets are overflowing with Geneva watches. In London, New York, Paris, Constantinople, Odessa, St. Petersburgh, Swiss watches may be bought for less than their original cost to the maker; and during a certain period good watches have been sold in New York at half-price, and even for their weight of gold.

After having thus stated the lamentable decrease in its prosperity under which Geneva has been and is still labouring, let us proclaim our firm belief in the complete and inevitable revival of that prosperity—a belief founded on our own experience of the subject, and on the following reasons:—

1. As before stated, no Geneva watches are allowed to be sold except at a high standard of gold, which is a guarantee for their excellence and solidity; and though an inferior price may, for the time being, allure inexperienced buyers, still the inferiority in the goods always shows itself, and enhances the value of the superior watches; and this, in the end, brings the buyers to the best makers.

2. In what is called "bad years," Geneva will, proportionately, make more watches than Neuchâtel; for although its prices are twice as high, the superiority of them is always known, and it would be easy to prove by figures that Geneva finds markets for its watches more easily than does Neuchâtel for its inferior goods. The consequence of this is, that, at the greatest depression of the trade, Geneva suffers still less than Neuchâtel, and, consequently, preserves more strength and means to carry on the struggle against adverse circumstances.

We will conclude by giving the number of watches turned out by Geneva in the last eleven years, and we trust those figures will be sufficiently clear to prove what we have been urging:—

In the year	1850	..	30,000 watches	In the year	1857	..	60,000 watches
„	1851	..	70,000 „	„	1858	..	60,000 „
„	1852	..	70,000 „	„	1859	..	60,000 „
„	1853	..	80,000 „	„	1860	..	40,000 „
„	1854	..	80,000 „	„	1861	..	30,000 „
„	1855	..	70,000 „				
„	1856	..	70,000 „		Total	..	720,000 „

* The institution of the "warrants"—no other than the pawnbroking of goods—is now in Geneva entirely in the hands of usurers, for the following reasons:—Formerly the Geneva watchmakers had very few bills in circulation; but since the creation of the public banks this kind of transaction increased immensely, and became far too much for the means of those merchants and of the public banks themselves who encouraged these transactions, because they proved beneficial to them. Some bankers were beginning to lend money on the security of the warrants, but the very fact of resorting to this means of procuring money proving injurious to the merchants in the opinion of their bankers, affairs of this kind were soon done on a more secret footing, to avoid the discredit they entailed upon those who resorted to them, and money was procured by the warrants entirely from Jews, who lent it at a heavy per-centage. Another deplorable consequence of this system, besides the impossibility of answering demands for sale which it brought upon those who parted with most of their goods on such terms, has been to lower to an extreme degree the price of watches in Geneva, as, in cases where the goods were not duly redeemed, they have been sold at public auctions sometimes for less than half price.

After all, a manufacturing city which has issued so many watches in a space of eleven years, is not quite paralyzed, and 720,000 are large figures. We repeat it, with full confidence, Geneva will rise again; for never, in its brightest days, has it issued more than 60,000 watches annually on an average. It will rise again, and more easily than may be expected by inexperienced judges, who are not aware of all the resources, perseverance, and elasticity of the working classes, with which a long experience has made the writer of this acquainted, and in which he is fully confident for the revival of this national industry as soon as external circumstances (which seem already less unfavourable) will allow fair play to the industrious workmen and the enterprising master watchmakers.

Geneva Law on Trade Marks.

The Canton of Geneva has lately passed a law making it matter of prosecution the fraudulent adoption of trade-marks of any kind, whatever may be the insignia adopted by a manufacturer. The adoption of a trade-mark is made optional; the owner to deposit two copies of such mark with the Tribunal de Commerce of Geneva, and the proprietorship of it to be good for fifteen years, with power of renewal on making a second deposit. This precaution seems to be necessary, otherwise the parties aggrieved will not be able to lay their complaint before the Tribunal; for Article III says, "Nul ne peut revendiquer la propriété exclusive d'une marque s'il n'a déposé deux exemplaires du modèle de cette marque au Greffe du Tribunal de Commerce." The present law may be considered as resulting from the literary and artistic Convention concluded with France at the end of 1858, as the XIXth Article expressly says :—

"Les Etats Contractants ayant reconnu en outre l'utilité d'appliquer aux travaux de l'industrie la protection qu'ils octroient par la Convention actuelle à ceux de l'art et de l'esprit, considéreront désormais les marques de fabrique comme compris dans ces derniers, et en assimileront en conséquence la réproduction sous tous les rapports, à la contrefaçon artistique et littéraire.

"Les marques destinées à assurer la propriété industrielle des ressortissants de l'une ou de l'autre des Parties Contractantes seront disposés, en ce qui concerne l'industrie Genevoise, au greffe du Tribunal de Commerce de Paris, et en ce qui touche l'industrie Française, entre les mains de l'autorité Genevoise chargée par la loi de recevoir les dépôts semblables des industriels indigènes."

In the beginning of 1859, Geneva was willing to conclude a similar Convention with England, but, at the time, it was not responded to. There can be no doubt that for our watchmakers, whose names are being constantly forged, not so much, perhaps, by Geneva as Neuchâtel, that it would be very important to be able to lay hold of the offender before his own tribunals, and so tend to put a stop to an evil of which our people loudly complain.

In order to comprehend the whole bearing of the law, I give it as it stands in the original :—

"*Loi sur les Marques de Fabrique*" (*du 5 Avril*, 1862).

"Article 1. La marque de fabrique ou de commerce est facultatif.

"Toutefois, la loi peut exceptionnellement la déclarer obligatoire pour les produits qu'elle détermine.

"Art. 2. Sont considérés comme marques de fabrique ou de commerce les noms sous une forme distinctive, les dénominations, emblèmes, empreintes, timbres, cachets, vignettes, reliefs, lettres, chiffres, enveloppes, et tous autres signes servant à distinguer les produits d'une fabrique ou les objets d'un commerce.

"Art. 3. Nul ne peut revendiquer la propriété exclusive d'une marque s'il n'a déposé deux exemplaires du modèle de cette marque au Greffe du Tribunal de Commerce.

"Art. 4. Le dépôt n'a effet que pour quinze années.

"La propriété de la marque peut toujours être conservée pour un nouveau terme de quinze années, au moyen d'un nouveau dépôt.

"Art. 5. Sont considéré comme coupable d'usurpation de marque de fabrique ou de commerce :—

"1. Ceux qui ont contrefait une marque ou fait usage d'une marque contrefaite ;

"2. Ceux qui ont frauduleusement apposé sur les produits ou les objets de leur commerce une marque appartenant à autrui ;

"3. Ceux qui ont sciemment vendu ou mis en vente un ou plusieurs produits revêtus d'une marque contrefaite ou frauduleusement apposée.

"Art. 6. Peuvent être poursuivis comme coupables de la même usurpation:—

"1. Ceux qui, sans contrefaire une marque, en ont faite une imitation frauduleuse de nature à tromper l'acheteur, ou ont fait usage d'une marque frauduleusement imitée;

"2. Ceux qui ont fait usage d'une marque portant des indications propres à tromper l'acheteur sur la nature du produit;

"3. Ceux qui ont sciemment vendu ou mis en vente un ou plusieurs produits revêtus d'une marque frauduleusement imitée ou portant des indications propres à tromper l'acheteur sur la nature du produit.

"Celui qui intentera une action en vertu du présent Article devra prouver le dol ou l'intention frauduleuse du prévenu.

"Art. 7. Les délits d'usurpation de marque de fabrique ou de commerce seront, en ce qui concerne l'action correctionnelle, considérés comme des faits ayant pour but de tromper l'acheteur sur la nature de la chose vendue, et passibles des peines prévues à l'Article 423 du Code Pénal.

"Art. 8. Le Parquet ne poursuivra les faits relatifs à l'usurpation des marques de fabrique ou de commerce que sur la demande des intéressés.

"Art. 9. Les personnes dont la marque de fabrique ou de commerce aurait été usurpée, peuvent réclamer la poursuite correctionnelle en adressant une plainte au Parquet, ou se pourvoir simplement devant les Tribunaux Civils, pour obtenir des dommages-intérêts proportionnés au tort qui leur a été causé."

The Swiss Railway System.

The Swiss railway system, the working portion of which, according to calculations, covers a length of 1,082 kilomètres, is owned by eight Swiss Share-companies (United Swiss Railways, Swiss North-Eastern Railway, Swiss Central Railway, Chemin de Fer de Lausanne à Fribourg et à la Frontière Bernoise et de Genève à Versoix, generally called the "Oron Railway," Chemin de Fer Franco-Suisse, Chemin de Fer Jura Industriel, Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest Suisse, and Chemin de Fer de la Ligne d'Italie), by a Swiss Canton (Berne), a foreign State (Baden), and a foreign Share-company (Chemin de Fer de Lyon à Genève).

The length of the Swiss private railways covers 1,045 kilomètres; of the Swiss Cantonal railways, 16 kilomètres; and of the railways in foreign possession, 22 kilomètres.

1. *The United Swiss Railway.*

The United Swiss Railway (effective length 269,450 mètres; according to the tariffs, 275 kilomètres) consist of 3 principal and 2 branch lines:—

1. Winterthur—St. Gall—Rorschach		72,710 mètres
2. Rhine Valley Line—		
Rorschach—Sargans..	65,068	
Sargans—Chur ..	25,708	
		90,776 „
3. Glatt and Linth Line—		
Wallisellen—Weesen .	61,925	
Weesen—Sargans ..	31,557	
		93,482 „
4. Branch Line to the Port of Rorschach		900 mètres
5. Branch Line from Weesen to Glarus		11,582 „

Of these railways, 173 kilomètres are in the Canton of St. Gall, 44 in Zurich, 20 in the Grisons, 19 in Glarus, and 14 in Thurgovie. The number of stations is 62.

The capital stock of the United Swiss Railway, on the 1st of January, 1861, consisted of 22,500,000 francs, in original shares at 500 francs; also 12,500,000 francs, in preference shares at 500 francs; and, nominally, 51,392,500 francs in bonds.

2. *The Swiss North-Eastern Railway.*

The Swiss North-Eastern Railway (177,797 mètres long) consists of 1 main line and 2 branches:—

1. Romanshorn—Frauenfeld—Winterthur	56,331 mètres
Winterthur—Wallisellen ..	17,659 „
Wallisellen—Zurich—Turgi ..	36,533 „
Turgi—Aarau	15,276 „
	125,800 „
2. Winterthur—Schaffhausen ..	30,182 mètres
3. Turgi—Baden frontier ..	21,815 „

Of these railways, 77 kilomètres are in the Canton of Zurich, 52 in Argovie, 45 in Thurgovie, and 4 in Schaffhausen. The number of stations is 39.

The capital stock of that railway company, on the 1st January, 1861, consisted of 28,708,000 francs, in shares of 500 francs; and, nominally, 20,917,950 francs in bonds.

3. *The Swiss Central Railway.*

The Swiss Central Railway has an extent of 251,262 mètres, and consists of 1 main line and 4 branches, viz.:—

1. French frontier—Basle	1,186	mètres
Basle—Olten	39,294	„
Olten—Aarburg	3,709	„
Aarburg—Herzogenbuchsee	23,777	„
Herzogenbuchsee—Berne	39,743	„
Berne—Fribourg frontier	10,361	„
	118,071	„
2. Olten—Aarau	13,400	mètres
3. Aarburg—Lucerne	51,370	„
4. Herzogenbuchsee—Biel	38,093	„
5. Berne—Thun	30,328	„

Of these lines, 111 kilomètres are in the Canton of Berne, 45 in Lucerne 43 in Soleure, 30 in Basle-Campagne, 18 in Argovie, and 4 in Basle-Ville. The number of stations is 54.

The capital stock of the Swiss Central, on the 1st of January, 1861, consisted of 37,117,500 francs, in shares of 500 francs; and, nominally, 38,000,000 francs in bonds.

4. *Chemin de Fer de Lausanne à Fribourg et à la Frontière Bernoise et de Genève à Versoix (Oron Railway).*

The following lines are completed:—

1. From the Berne-Fribourg frontier to Balliswyl, 16,630 mètres.

2. From Geneva to the Geneva-Vaud frontier, between Versoix and Coppet, 9,260 mètres.

3. From the Vaud-Geneva frontier, between Coppet and Céligny, to the Geneva-Vaud frontier, between Céligny and Nyon, 1,686 mètres.

In all, 27,576 mètres.

Of these lines, 17 kilomètres are in the Canton of Fribourg, and 11 in Geneva. The number of stations is 9.

The capital stock of the railway, on the 1st January, 1861, consisted of 8,999,350 francs in original shares, 294,800 francs in preference shares, and, nominally, 14,000,000 francs in bonds.

5. *Chemin de Fer Franco-Suisse.*

The Chemin de Fer Franco-Suisse (71,181 mètres long) consists of a main line and one branch line:—

1. Berne-Neuchâtel frontier—Neuchâtel	14,008	mètres
Neuchâtel—Auvernier	4,967	„
Auvernier — Neuchâtel - Vaud frontier	16,140	„
	35,115	„
2. Auvernier, French frontier	36,066	mètres

The whole of the 71 kilomètres is in the Canton of Neuchâtel. The number of stations is 15.

The capital stock of the Franco-Suisse, on the 1st of January, 1861, consisted of 12,000,000 francs, in shares of 500 francs; and, nominally, 14,987,000 francs in bonds.

6. *Chemin de Fer Jura Industriel.*

The Chemin de Fer Jura Industriel (effectively 37,052 mètres, according to the tariffs 38 kilomètres, long), consists of the line from Neuchâtel viâ La Chaux de Fonds to Le Locle; is entirely in the Canton of Neuchâtel; numbers 9 stations; and has no junction with foreign railways but that at Neuchâtel with the Franco-Suisse. The working of the line, at present, is undertaken by the State of Neuchâtel.

The capital stock, on the 1st of January, 1861, consisted of 6,000,000 francs, shares of the "Compagnie Neuchâteloise" (the Company of shareholders for the construction of the line); 1,500,000 francs, chartered shares of the "Société d'Exploitation," formed in the beginning of 1860; and, nominally, 10,050,000 francs in bonds.

7. *Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest Suisse.*

The Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest Suisse (effective length, 147,352 mètres; according to the tariffs, 150 kilomètres) consists of the following lines:—

1. From the Neuchâtel-Vaud frontier, between Gorgier and Concise, to Bussigny, 46,526 mètres.

2. From Bussigny to the Vaud-Geneva frontier, between Nyon and Céligny, 36,755 mètres.

3. From the Geneva-Vaud frontier, between Céligny and Coppet, to the Vaud-Geneva frontier, between Coppet and Versoix, 5,868 mètres.

4. Junction line between the Lines 2 and 5, within the stations Bussigny, Morges, and Renens, 1,200 mètres.

5. From Bussigny to the Ligne d'Italie, near St. Maurice, 57,003 mètres.

Of these lines, about 146½ kilomètres are in the Canton of Vaud, and little more than ½ kilomètre in Valais. The number of stations is 31.

The capital stock, on the 1st of January, 1861, consisted of 34,463,000 francs, in shares of 500 francs; and, nominally, 30,789,500 francs in bonds.

8. *Chemins de Fer de la Ligne d'Italie.*

The Chemins de Fer de la Ligne d'Italie (63,305 mètres long) go from Le Bouveret, on Lake Geneva, to Sion; are entirely in the Canton of Valais; and number 11 stations. They are connected with foreign lines by only one junction, near St. Maurice station, where the Ouest Suisse joins them.

We have not been able to obtain any information as to their capital stock, notwithstanding numerous inquiries. We have reason to believe, however, that it consists (apart from payments due and eventual repayments of bonds) of 25,000,000 francs, in shares of 250 francs; and, nominally, 31,250,000 francs in bonds.

9. *The Bernese State Line.*

The Bernese State Line, completed from Bienne (Biel) to the Berne-Neuchâtel frontier, between Neuveville and Landeron (length, 15,564 mètres), is entirely in the Canton of Berne; worked by the Swiss Central Railway; numbering but 3 stations; and joining with the Swiss Central at Bienne, and with the Franco-Suisse at the Berne-Neuchâtel frontier. The line Berne-Langnau is in the course of construction. The construction of the line Berne-Bienne also is secured.

16,000,000 francs are partly applied, partly appropriated, for the purchase of the completed line, and of the line in construction, as well as for the construction of the Bienne-Berne line.

10. *The Baden State Railway.*

The Baden State Railway traverses the Swiss territory (the Canton of Basle-Ville), with its completed lines, to the extent of 5,610 mètres only; viz., 2,400 mètres from Basle to the Baden frontier, in the direction of Carlsruhe, and 3,210 mètres from Basle to the Baden frontier, in the direction of Waldshut. The portion traversing the Canton of Schaffhausen is being constructed.

11. *The Lyons-Geneva Railway.*

The Lyons-Geneva Railway (the union of which, in an administrative and financial point of view, with the railway from Paris to Lyons, and to the Mediterranean, is about to be effected) runs in Switzerland (Canton of Geneva) from Geneva to the Geneva-French frontier at La Plaine. That portion is 16,189 mètres long, and numbers 4 stations. At Geneva the line joins the section Geneva-Versoix of the Oron line.

The amount of the costs of construction, within Swiss territory, is unknown.

To these railways will shortly be added—

12. *The Wiesenthal Railway.*

Which branches off from the Baden State Railway near Basle, leaving the Canton of Basle behind Richen, and extending to Lörrach and Schopfheim.

In making a summary of the Swiss railway shares, we must entirely keep out of view the sums spent on the Baden State, the Lyons-Geneva, and the Wiesenthal Railway.

AMOUNT OF STOCKS, JANUARY 1, 1861.

	Francs.		Francs.
United Swiss Railways (preference shares)	15,000,000	Franco-Suisse Railway	12,000,000
Ditto ditto (original shares) ..	22,500,000	Jura Industriel, Société d'Exploitation ..	1,500,000
North-Eastern Railway	28,708,000	Ditto Compagnie Neuchâteloise	6,000,000
Swiss Central „	37,117,500	Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest-Suisse ..	34,463,000
Lausanne-Fribourg Railway (preference shares)	365,000	Ligne d'Italie	25,000,000
Ditto (original shares)	11,732,500	Bernese State Railway	16,000,000
		Total	210,386,000

Swiss Railway Receipts in 1860–61.

1. The receipts of the greater part of the Swiss railways in 1861 are now known. These receipts were as follows :—

	Kilomètres.		Total Receipts.		Receipts per Kilomètre.	
	1860.	1861.	1860.	1961.	1860.	1861.
			Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
United Swiss Railways ..	275·0	275·0	3,206,118	3,631,099	11,659	13,204
North-Eastern Railway ..	178·0	178·0	4,297,714	5,307,133	24,144	29,815
Swiss Central ditto ..	241·5	262·0	6,025,730	6,870,219	24,951	26,222
Franco-Swiss ditto ..	49·7	70·1	709,241	946,345	14,270	13,500
Jura Industriel ditto ..	35·3	38·0	373,620	485,721	10,584	12,782
Ouest-Suisse ditto ..	116·0	140·8	2,141,310	2,894,745	18,460	20,559
Total	895·5	963·9	16,753,733	20,135,262	18,709	20,889

In order to make the value of this total sum of 20,135,262 francs more intelligible, let us compare it with the total of the public revenues of several Cantons :—

		Francs.			Francs.
Berne	1860	5,529,069	Lucerne	1859	744,847
Zurich	1860	3,069,253	Soleure	1859	710,504
Geneva	1859	1,512,819	Valais	1859	477,105
Basle Town	1859	1,284,742	Appenzell, Outer Rhodes ..	1859–60	264,576
St. Gall	1859	1,008,891	Glarus	1859	208,838
Thurgovie	1859	959,842	Zug	1859	119,086
Neuchâtel	1859	912,252	Nidwalden	1859	86,202
Grisons	1859	755,902			

The year 1861, therefore, yields a surplus receipt for all the six lines of 3,381,529 francs, or 20·2 per cent. The yield per kilomètre of all six lines, on an average, increased but about 11·7 per cent., viz., 23·5 per cent. for the North-Eastern; 20·8 per cent. for the Jura Industriel; 13·3 per cent. for the United Swiss; 11·4 per cent. for the Western; and 5·1 per cent. for the Swiss Central; while for the Franco-Swiss it decreased 5·4 per cent. This decrease is to be attributed to the circumstance that the Verrières line, almost entirely unfrequented, was worked only five months in 1860, against twelve months in 1861; so that this average per

kilomètre was effected by it. On the other hand, the completion of other lines contributed to the increase of the receipts of the Jura Industriel and of the Western line; for, until the opening of the section Les Couverts-Haut Geneveys, the Jura Industriel only consisted of two fragments, without connection; and of the Western Railway, the section Bex-Villeneuve remained almost entirely without receipts until its connection with Lausanne on the 10th April, 1861. The receipts, therefore, of the North-Eastern, of the United Swiss, and of the Swiss-Central, can be alone attributed exclusively to an increasing traffic, although the opening of the line from Bienne (Biel) to Landeron must also have produced a favourable effect upon the latter.

The traffic on each line can best be compared by putting down the receipts per kilomètre of all six lines at 100. The receipts per kilomètre would then be, for the—

	North Eastern.	Swiss Central.	Western.	Franco-Suisse.	Jura Industriel.
1860 . ..	129	133	99	76	57
1861 . ..	143	126	99	65	61

Supposing the tariffs to be equal, the traffic on every kilomètre of the North-Eastern would be $2\frac{1}{3}$ times greater than the traffic on every kilomètre of the Jura Industriel.

2. It is of considerable importance to separate the receipts for passenger traffic and goods traffic. In Switzerland, unfortunately, the passenger traffic furnishes more than half of the total receipts, distributed between each line as follows :—

	Passenger Traffic.		Goods Traffic.			Passenger Traffic.		Goods Traffic.	
	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.		1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
North-Eastern ..	47	42	53	58	Western Swiss ..	58	59	42	41
Swiss Central ..	53	48	47	52	Jura Industriel ..	80	70	20	30
United Swiss ..	57	55	43	45					
Franco-Swiss ..	65	57	35	43		54	52	46	48

While, therefore, the goods traffic of the North-Eastern Railway alone furnishes nearly three-fifths of the total receipts, it furnishes but three-tenths for the Jura Industriel.

Supposing the average receipts per kilomètre of all six lines to be 100, the result per kilomètre would, in that case, be the following :—

	Passenger Traffic.		Goods Traffic.		Total.			Passenger Traffic.		Goods Traffic.		Total.	
	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.		1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
North-Eastern .	114	115	147	172	129	143	United Swiss .	66	68	58	59	62	63
Swiss Central ..	130	127	137	123	133	126	Jura Industriel	84	83	24	38	57	61
Western Swiss .	106	112	91	84	99	99							
Franco-Swiss ..	92	71	58	58	76	65		100	100	100	100	100	100

Supposing the Tariffs to be equal, the passenger traffic for every kilomètre of the Swiss Central was nearly double that for every kilomètre of the United Swiss; and the goods traffic for every kilomètre of the North-Eastern Railway, was $4\frac{1}{2}$ times as much as for every kilomètre of the Jura Industriel.

The real figures, passenger traffic, are as follows :—

	Total.		Per Kilomètre.		Increase.
	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	Per cent.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	
United Swiss	1,830,331	2,005,749	6,656	7,249	+9·6
North-Eastern	2,040,952	2,215,090	11,466	12,444	+8·5
Swiss Central	3,167,093	3,603,091	13,114	13,752	+4·9
Franco-Swiss	462,514	538,480	9,306	7,681	−17·5
Jura Industriel	299,611	340,950	8,488	8,972	+5·7
Western Swiss	1,236,438	1,697,867	10,659	12,059	+13·1
	9,036,939	10,401,227	10,092	10,791	+6·9

The receipts for the goods traffic are as follows :—

	Total.		Per Kilomètre.		Increase per Cent.
	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	
United Swiss	1,375,787	1,625,350	5,003	5,910	+18·1
North-Eastern	2,256,763	3,092,044	12,678	17,371	+37·0
Swiss Central	2,858,638	3,267,129	11,837	12,470	+ 5·3
Franco-Swiss	246,727	407,866	4,964	5,818	+17·2
Jura Industriel	74,009	144,771	2,097	3,810	+81·7
Western Swiss	904,873	1,196,878	7,801	8,501	+ 9·0
Total	7,716,797	9,734,038	8,617	10,099	+17·2

3. The working expenses are only known for the year 1860. Supposing the working expenses per kilomètre not to have augmented in the year 1861,* notwithstanding the increase of traffic, the following comparative result will be obtained :—

	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Balance of Receipts.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
United Swiss	3,631,099	1,921,141	1,709,958
North-Eastern	5,307,133	1,711,117	3,596,016
Swiss Central	6,870,219	2,808,640	4,061,579
Franco-Swiss	946,345	815,754	130,591
Jura Industriel	485,721	463,781	21,940
Western Swiss	2,894,745	1,208,205	1,686,540
	20,135,262	8,928,638	11,206,624

Or per kilomètre :

	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Balance of Receipts.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
United Swiss	13,204	6,986	6,218
North-Eastern	29,815	9,613	20,202
Swiss Central	26,222	10,720	15,502
Franco-Suisse	13,500	11,637	1,863
Jura Industriel	12,782	12,205	577
Western Swiss	20,559	8,581	11,978
	20,889	9,263	11,626

Deduction made of the interest on bonds, the following is the result :—

	Net Receipts.	Interest on Bonds.	Balance of Receipts.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
United Swiss	1,709,958	1,935,270	−225,312
North-Eastern	3,596,016	941,066	+2,654,950
Swiss Central	4,061,579	1,840,000	+2,221,579
Franco-Swiss	130,591	591,940	−468,349
Jura Industriel	21,940	491,370	−469,430
Western Swiss	1,686,540	1,289,820	+396,720
	11,206,624	7,096,466	+4,110,158

Or per kilomètre :

	Net Receipts.	Interest on Bonds.	Balance of Receipts.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
United Swiss	6,218	7,037	−819
North-Eastern	20,202	5,287	+14,915
Swiss Central	15,502	7,023	+8,479
Franco-Suisse	1,863	8,544	−6,681
Jura Industriel	577	12,931	−12,354
Western Swiss	11,978	9,161	+2,818
	11,626	7,362	+4,264

* It is asserted that the working expenses of the United Swiss Railways have decreased.

Setting aside, therefore, all incidental receipts and expenses, the payments for short lines of road leased, any increase of the working expenses, the reserve funds, and the redemption of premium-bonds, the following figures will show the payment of interest on the capital:—

	Capital Stock.	Net Proceeds.	Per-centage of Stock.
	Francs.	Francs.	
United Swiss	37,500,000	−225,312	−0·60
North-Eastern	28,708,000	+2,654,950	+9·25
Swiss Central	37,117,500	+2,221,579	+5·99
Franco-Swiss	12,000,000	−468,349	−3·90
Jura Industriel	7,500,000	−469,430	−6·26
Western Swiss	34,463,000	+396,720	+1·15
	157,288,500	+4,110.158	+2·61

Nine hundred and sixty-four kilomètres of Swiss railways represented then, in the year 1861, a capital of 157,250,000 francs, and bonds for nominally 171,750,000 francs. The gross receipts amounted to 20,125,000 francs; the working expenses to 9,000,000 francs; 7,125,000 francs were applied to the payment of interest on the bonds, averaging 4·13 per cent; so that about 4,000,000 francs, or 2·61 per cent. of the capital stock, went to the reserved fund and incidental expenses, and to pay interest on the shares.

(Signed) J. HUME BURNLEY.

Netherlands.

Report by Mr. Ward, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

The Hague, June 27, 1862.

Manufacture of Silk, Cotton, Linen, and Woollen Tissues.

THE official sources of information respecting the manufacturing industry of the Netherlands, so far at least as they are made known to the public, are defective and unsatisfactory. A private Association, "the Netherland Society for the Promotion of Industry," was desirous of collecting the statistics on this subject to be published in their transactions, and applied to the Finance Department to obtain them from the papers relating to the tax called the "Patent Regt," or duty on licenses for exercising the different trades and professions. Their application was, however, refused, on the ground that it could not be complied with, because the labour of making up these Returns was too much for the strength of the establishment. The Home Department, however, has furnished them with extracts from the Communal Reports, which has enabled them to give a list, more or less complete, of the different industrial establishments throughout the kingdom. These Returns are far from being uniform, or in most instances complete, nor are they accompanied with details in every case respecting the number of workmen employed, or the average rate of wages, while no account is given of the quantity of work performed; so that the publication issued by the Society in 1859 only contains a list of the manufactories and handicrafts. In some provinces these details are so particular that in North Brabant, for instance, an enumeration is given in many Communes of every weaver, though employing no labour but his own. The yearly provincial Reports, published in July last year, for 1860 furnish some further additional particulars, but my observation of the few establishments which I have had time and opportunity of visiting shows me that the public Returns are far from being complete or accurate.

An examination of the Customs Returns will perhaps furnish a more satisfactory estimate of the productive industry of the country in these branches; I have accordingly reduced to a Tabular form extracts from the last published of those Returns, comprehending the transactions of the year 1860. I have followed the nomenclature of the Netherland Tariff, and given under the exports the different countries to which they were made. The total amount of imports of each article for consumption is also annexed.

It will be seen from this Table that the whole value, official and declared, of silk goods exported from the Netherlands was less than 6,000*l.*, more than one-third of which was taken by their Colonies, while the importations of the like goods amounted, in those paying duty by weight, to 236,000*l.* official value, and in those entered by value to 26,000*l.* (By the regulations of the Tariff it is optional to the importer to pay the duty at the rate of 2 florins per kilogramme, or at the rate of 6 per cent. *ad valorem.*)

About 97 per cent. of the whole export of cotton-goods is sent to their East India Possessions, this being a protected trade, as goods furnished with a certificate of Netherland origin pay a duty in those possessions at one half of the rates paid by foreign goods. Monthly Returns are published by the Colonial Department of the goods for which certificates are passed with that object. The present rates of duty paid upon tissues of cotton, linen, and wool, and other manufactures of the same articles, are 12 per cent. on such as are furnished with a certificate of Netherland origin, and 25 per cent. on all others. By a newly projected Tariff which has been laid before the Chambers it is proposed to reduce these rates gradually to 6 per cent. on Netherland goods, maintaining, however, the differential duty on foreign goods at the rate prescribed by the Treaty of 1824 with Great Britain, that is to say, double that paid by their own manufactures, or 12 per cent. Silk goods which now pay 6 per cent. *ad valorem* when imported from a Netherland port, and 12 per cent. when imported from elsewhere, will, according to this proposal, be charged at the rate of 6 per cent. without any differential duty in favour of the port of shipment.

The value of the ordinary linen goods exported to Java and the other Dutch possessions in the Eastern Archipelago is 62 per cent. of the whole export, while the value of the imports in this branch is nearly double that of the exports.

In woollen goods the proportion of importation is much more considerable, it being nearly sixteen times as much as the exports.

Thus it appears that the Netherlands do not manufacture sufficient for their own use; and further that without the market provided for them by their East India Possessions—a market which they endeavour to secure to themselves as far as possible by differential duties on articles of their own manufacture, as well as by similar differential duties in favour of direct importations from Netherland ports—the quantity of manufactured articles exported from this country would be so trifling as to be hardly worth mentioning. And even in spite of this protected trade with their East India Possessions foreign countries enter largely into competition with them for the supply of similar articles, as will be seen on an examination of the Returns of the commerce of Java and Madura for the year 1860, published by the authority of the Colonial Department. In that year woollen goods of Netherland origin valued at 43,213 florins were imported into Java and Madura, while the value of foreign goods of the like description is returned at 356,975 florins. Cotton goods of Netherland manufacture were imported to the value of 8,805,760 florins; of foreign origin, 12,138,216 florins.

The manufacture of cotton goods is principally established in a part of the Province of Overijssel, bearing the name of Twenthe. The different establishments are situated in towns of no great size or amount of population; and it is difficult at first sight to understand by what rule these localities are selected, more especially as some of them, and those not the least considerable, are at a distance from water-carriage, which would not be imagined possible in a country generally supposed to be so well supplied with such means of communication as the Netherlands. The only element of production in these places is labour. Coal is brought from a considerable distance, and the price is accordingly represented as from four to five times as high as in England. Machinery has to be carted along the high road, at one place where a cotton-spinning establishment has been set up within the last few months, for a distance of upwards of sixteen miles. The transport, therefore, has added 20 per cent. to the first cost of the machinery in England. And when it is considered to what an extent carriage enters into the operations of this branch of

manufactures before the products of it are completed for the market, it is difficult to account for the choice of such places for the investment of capital. It is true that there is a prospect of the construction of a railway by private enterprise, which will connect the more important of these towns, in the first place, with the Hanoverian railway system at one extremity, and a canal communicating with the Yssel at the other, and in process of time with one of the railways to be executed by the Netherland Government. Some time must, however, elapse before the earliest of these projects can be realized, and in the meantime the manufacturing enterprise will have to struggle with the high prices of the raw material, of the fuel, and of the transport of their goods to the market or port of shipment. Notwithstanding these drawbacks all the factories are in full work, and although the price of the manufactured article has not risen in proportion to that of the raw material, the business is represented as thriving; and wherever factories have been destroyed by fire, as has been the case very frequently of late, no time is lost in reconstructing them on a larger scale, and with more improved machinery. The profits, in fact, are said to have been very large under more favourable circumstances, and the Indian market, for which they work almost exclusively, ensures them a steady demand.

The Report of the state of the Province of Overijssel for the year 1860 gives a very meagre account of its manufacturing industry, stating that there are in the Province fifty-four factories or workshops, where the labour is partly performed by children of either sex, and where the number of such children in each factory or workshop exceeds ten, and proceeds to give a list of the principal manufacturing places, with the number of establishments in each.

There is no statement, however, of the number of looms or spindles at work, and the details given appear to me to be far beneath the present state of things, so that an introduction of them here would only tend to mislead.

The hours of work per day for weavers and spinners is stated to be as follows:—

	Weavers.					Spinners.				
	Men.	Women.	Lads.	Girls.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Lads.	Girls.	Children.
	hours.	hours.	honrs.	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours.	hours,	hours.
Maximum	14	13	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Minimum	10	10	10	10	9½	12	12	12	12	12

I believe, however, from what I have seen, that from these hours a deduction must be made for meal times of from two to two hours and a-half, and I know that in some establishments a portion of the time is devoted to the instruction of the children employed.

The average rate of wages is represented to be from 50 cents to 1 florin (10*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.*) a-day for men, 35 cents (7*d.*) to 1 florin for women, 25 cents (5*d.*) to 1 florin for lads and girls, and 12½ cents to 40 cents (2½*d.* to 8*d.*) for children.

A few months since one of the principal manufacturing towns, Enschedé, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. The whole population, however, of the town and district which supplied it with labour did not exceed 8,000, and as several of the factories were in the outskirts of the town, there is still employment for a considerable majority of the workpeople.

The spinning establishments are not sufficient to supply the yarn required, so that a large quantity is imported from England. The goods principally manufactured are calicoes and drillings: part of the former are sent to the bleaching works, where they are converted into madapollams. A sort of cotton blanket is also manufactured for the Indian market, called "molten dekens."

At another town in the neighbourhood, Hengelo, are manufactured the stuffs worn by the Javanese as dresses, and known by the name of "sarangs," "kain-pandjangs," &c. The native patterns are closely followed in these. Each dress is woven separately, and they are made up in packages of twenty each, called "corges."

In this description of goods they are subject to competition with Switzerland and Bavaria. Most of these goods are sent to the East by private houses, and some on account of the manufacturers themselves.

At Oldenzaal there is a spinning establishment set up within the last few months, with machinery from England, to supply yarn for the weavers employed by the proprietors.

In most of these places hand-loom weaving is found side by side with power looms; sometimes, indeed, in the same premises.

At Almelo, where there is water-carriage communicating with the Yssel, there are several spinning and weaving establishments, the latter with power-looms. At Nijverdal, about ten miles distant from Almelo, having water-carriage by means of a small river communicating with the Yssel, there is a large steam-bleaching establishment recently set up, provided with machinery from England, and conducted by English workmen. There is also a large factory belonging to the same proprietors for weaving the different articles in demand in the Indian market, with 600 power-looms. In the same village there is also an establishment belonging to the Société de Commerce, for receiving and passing the goods from the different manufacturers who have received orders from the Company.

There are also in other provinces factories for the manufacture of cotton goods, one of the largest of which is at Haarlem in North Holland, connected with a bleaching establishment, and works for dyeing and printing, both by machinery and by hand. The patterns and colours used by the natives of the islands in the East Indian Archipelago are here, too, carefully copied. The following details respecting this factory are given in the Provincial Report for North Holland:—

Employed in the Dyeing and Print Works.	Weekly Wages.		Employed in Weaving Establishment.	Weekly Wages.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.		Maximum.	Minimum.
	Fl. c.	Fl. c.		Fl. c.	Fl. c.
223 men	25	4 80	117 men	12 10	5 70
88 boys	5 72	2 25	81 boys	7 00	3 90
75 women	6 90	3 00	16 women	6 00	3 00
32 girls	3 00	2 10	17 girls	5 00	2 40
60 children	2 10	75	52 children	2 75	90
19 artizans	8 40	14 40	3 artizans	6 90	40
13 overseers..	34 00	7 00	6 overseers	9 75	8 00

Total hands employed, 802. I believe, however, that the works have been extended since that Report was prepared, and that there are now upwards of 1,000 workmen employed in them.

I subjoin, also, a Return printed with the Provincial Report for the Province of Zealand, respecting calico weaving in some of the Communes in that Province:—

Name of Commune.	Number of Workmen.	Pieces of Cloth.					Amount of money paid in wages.	Average per week per Head.
		$\frac{5}{4}$.	$\frac{6}{4}$.	$\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{4}$.	$\frac{7}{4}$.	Drillings.		
							Fl. c.	Fl. c.
Arnemuiden	99	3,085	16,763	..	968	541	11,642 85	2 26
Domburg	44	1,665	4,379	..	989	..	3,869 05	1 69
Middleburg	97	3,797	11,351	410	..	4,438	11,551 25	2 29
Veere	78	2,422	9,404	404	..	2,395	8,320 95	2 05
Vlissingen	45	1,199	4,714	..	1,424	..	4,057 85	1 59
Westkapelle	99	3,464	14,178	..	1,000	..	10,138 20	1 73
Zierikzee	98	2,431	13,135	..	1,708	..	9,428 40	1 85
Total	558	18,063	73,924	814	6,089	7,374	59,008 55	
Total pieces	..	..		106,264				

In Haarlem there are also several silk factories, but not on a large scale. Th business is, however, so good that one of the manufacturers is going to increase his works, and add new buildings; with which view he has obtained authority to form a Joint Stock Company.

At Leyden, in the Province of South Holland, there are several manufactories of blankets, cloth, baize, camlets, cottons, &c. Samples of the blankets and cloths have been sent to the Exhibition in London. Tilburg, in North Brabant, has also sent to London specimens of flannels and cloth. This town, like those of Overijssel, labours under the disadvantage of distance from water-carriage; all the machinery, fuel, raw material, and finished goods are carted along the high road to and from Bois-le-Duc, a distance of twelve or thirteen miles. Notwithstanding this disad-

vantage, the place contains, according to the Provincial Report, upwards of 130 establishments connected with the woollen manufactory, employing over 4,000 hands. The Province of North Brabant is also the seat of a considerable linen trade. Damasks of a superior quality and design are manufactured at Boxtel and other places; and a large number of the peasantry are engaged in linen weaving in their own cottages, bringing the produce of their labour to an annual fair which is held at Bois-le-Duc on St. John's day. This industry is also very generally carried on through the country by the small farmers, who manufacture for the use of their families, during the time when they are not fully engaged in field labour, the yarn which is spun by their wives and daughters from their own flax.

There are two kinds of carpets manufactured in the Netherlands, which I have seen in this country for the first time. One description is represented in the Exhibition this year by two specimens, one from Delft and the other from Deventer. The fabric is in the style of the Turkey carpets, but the colours are generally much gayer, and the patterns more varied. They are said to be equally durable; but the cost of them is considerable. As the expense of making them depends upon the fineness of the woollen yarn employed, there is a great variety in the prices, but none, I believe, is lower than 5½ florins the square ell, equivalent to about 16*s.* 4*d.* the square yard. They are made entirely by hand, generally by girls, as the work is not laborious. In the ordinary kind the warp is of wool, but in the finer kinds jute is used for that purpose. One great advantage in these carpets is that they are capable of being added to or diminished in size by the manufacturer, to suit rooms of different dimensions from those for which they were first made. They are very much used in this country, and frequently for stair carpets, so that it is probable that, notwithstanding their high price, it has been found that they are economical in the long run, on account of their durable qualities.

The other kind of carpeting is the reverse of this in every respect; it is neither gay, nor durable, nor high priced; the material of it is cow-hair, which is spun by hand, not being capable, as it is represented, of being spun by machinery. A part of the yarn is dyed, but there is no great variety of colours used. The ordinary quality of this carpeting is retailed at about 70 cents the ell, equivalent to a little more than 2*s.* per square yard.

Carpeting is also made of the same kind as what is called Kidderminster carpet in England. At the present rate of duties it competes successfully with English goods of the same quality, but the better description of carpeting cannot be manufactured here so cheaply as to exclude the English. It is proposed to reduce the duty on carpets by the new Tariff which has just passed the Second Chamber, from 10 per cent. *ad valorem* to 5 by a gradual abatement; but the manufacturers do not seem to apprehend an unfavourable effect on their business. The two manufactories at Deventer and Delft, of which I have already spoken, are also engaged in making cow-hair carpets. The following Returns respecting the factory at Deventer, and and another at Kampen, are published in the Report for the Province of Overijssel:—Employed at Deventer, 80 men and 94 women; lads, from fourteen to eighteen years of age, 32; girls between the same ages, 40. Hours of work, 12. Average wages: men, 70 cents per day; women, 35 cents; lads, 13 cents; and girls, 18 cents. At Kampen number of workpeople, 40 men, 14 lads over fourteen years, and 15 children, working 12½ hours per day, and earning on an average, men 70 cents, lads 20 cents, and children 10 cents per day.

There is also a considerable manufactory of cow-hair carpets in the town of Breda in North Brabant, giving employment to about 1,200 hands partly on the premises, and partly at the residences of the work people. The proprietors of this establishment have also another of the same kind within the Belgian frontier, the duties in that kingdom preventing the introduction of the Dutch fabric. The same description of goods is also made in various other parts of the country, and according to the statement of the Provincial Reports is exported to foreign countries. I understand that samples of this carpeting were sent to the Exhibition of 1851, but the manufacturer received no orders from England, which he ascribes to the duty then existing upon such goods.

The Table alluded to in the beginning of this Report is herewith annexed.

(Signed) WILLIAM R. WARD.

Exports of Manufactured Goods.

Destination.	Silk.		Cotton.	Linen.							Woollens.
	Entered by Weight, official value 70 florins per kilomètre.	Entered by Value.	Value.	Brown or Bleached, Value.	Dyed or Printed, Value.	Tapes.	Table, Brown or Bleached.	Damask.	Bedtick.	Sail-cloth, 35 florins per roll.	Cloth and Cassimere, &c., 12 florins per kilomètre.
	Kilos.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Rolls.	Kilos.
Great Britain	8	3,140	37,710	47,584	...	...	...	...	...	48	1,087
British East India Possessions..	...	...	108,480	1,000							
Australia	...	...	13,800	90							
Cape of Good Hope	...	570	3,294	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	
Coast of Guinea	...	602	865								
Germany	107	9,199	23,284	160,555	209	...	...	...	...	686	2,266
Denmark	...	...	...	678	...	...	...	...	...	28	1,140
Belgium	50	17,079	14,784	40,426	342	...	...	...	40	7	
France	10	...	15,500	705	...	...	...	...	...	36	
Austria	...	...	200	130	...	...	...	...	...	30	
Russia	...	...	10	9,000							
Norway and Sweden	...	...	...	6,010	...	...	...	...	...	26	
Portugal	...	...	...	2,000							
Canary Islands	...	782	5,000								
Porto Rico	...	...	...	1,390	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Italy	...	...	...	1,152							
Greece	...	...	...	400							
United States	...	150	4,158	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Venezuela	...	...	70	6,600	300						
River Plate	...	...	3,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	
Java	3	23,189	12,833,417	531,033	...	...	...	1,200	...	262	6,975
Curaçoa	...	...	886	1,620	...	22,089	...	...	...	36	328
Surinam	8	3,145	39,773	45,049	750		...	...	50	92	127
West Coast of Africa	...	...	1,320	100	...	...	...	...	...	11	
China	...	...	46,703	400	...	...	...	...	...	36	
Japan	...	...	75,750	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	238
Total Exports	186	57,856	13,228,024	856,158	1,600	22,089	21,838	1,200	90	1,351	12,191
Total Imports from all countries	40,369	329,123	9,240,211	1,634,732	202,039	43,184	32,827	10,257	119,458	14,815	502,355

Export of Manufactured Goods.

Destination.	Woollens.			Stockings and Socks.	Gloves, Caps, and other Woven or Knitted Goods.	Lace and Tulle.	Galoon.	Tape.	Oil-Cloth.	All other Manufactured Goods not before enumerated.	Carpets.
	Entirely of wool, or weighing more than 1 kilo to 6 mètres, 8 florins per kilo.	Mixed, weighing less than 1 kilo to 6 mètres, Value.	Of Cotton and Wool, Warp of Cotton alone, weighing more than 1 kilo to 6 mètres.								
	Kilos.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
Great Britain	5,494	22,467	3,436	...	1,530	190	1,078	700	...	5,310	2,700
British East India Possessions	7,203	1,400									
Cape of Good Hope	500	77	...	...	...	...	55	11	...	290	
Coast of Guinea....	...	338									
Germany	8,532	9,844	...	1,730	917	838	2,603	294	226	6,098	42,278
Denmark	252	...	...	...	293						
Belgium	4,483	8,535	...	...	...	998	3,249	2,515	72	38	5,157
France	...	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Norway and Sweden	260										
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340
Canary Islands	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	100			
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200
Turkey	...	80									
United States	...	280	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	650
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425
Java	28,092	26,229	...	3,117	2,902	2,060	38,344	4,236	150	750	1,849
Curaçoa	...	95	...	697	15	...	125				
Surinam	2,326	1,462	...	2,186	1,277	90	4,798	1,038	...	...	250
West Coast of Africa	145	...	...	...	...	...	150				
China	4,350	920									
Japan	340	1,400	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	450
Total Exports	62,053	73,947	3,436	7,730	14,634	4,176	50,407	8,894	448	12,486	69,829
Total Imports from all Countries	212,076	3,477,636	849,872	187,427	484,644	359,171	508,525	459,339	70,377	104,131	337,459

Bavaria.

Report by Mr. Bonar, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Munich, July 15, 1862.

IN my last Report of January 1862 I inclosed the Official Returns for 1859–60 of the Director-General of the Bavarian Postal Administration; but that document having come into my hands too late to admit of more than a superficial view of its results in some few branches, I now subjoin a more detailed analysis of the information it contains.

The following Tables comprise the administration of the Post-Office (horse mails and diligences), railways, electric telegraph, the Main and Danube Canal, and the steam navigation on the Danube.

The total number of persons holding permanent office in the various branches of the Postal Department is 4,977, with salaries, &c., amounting to 2,411,805 florins yearly.

Railways.

The total length of the Bavarian State Railway lines at the end of the Industrial year 1860 was 299·97 leagues (the postal league being equal to circa 2½ English miles), constructed at a total cost of 122,592,272 florins; to which are to be added some small additional lines worked by the State, but hired from private Companies or from foreign frontier States.

By the working of the Railway Sinking Funds, which are most judiciously and conscientiously administered, several of these lines, now hired by the Government, though originally laid down by private enterprise, will become State property in a comparatively short period.

The actual traffic on these State lines in 1860 was equal to 1,051,856 leagues.

The working material consists of 209 engines, and 4,559 carriages (counting 19,446 seats or places).

For working materials of all kinds, the cost up to this day has been 14,509,954 florins.

In the year 1860 it was found practicable to reduce the cost of fuel (by the employment of a better prepared peat or turf) by 3,090 florins, or 758,574 florins in 1860, against 761,664 florins in the preceding year 1858–59.

The traffic in 1859–60 counted:—3,671,776 passengers; 20,572,649 lbs. of luggage; 574 equipages; 281,103 animals; 16,437,181 cwt. of merchandise; with a gross receipt of 10,032,408 florins, a net revenue of 4,006,016 florins, and a net dividend of 4½ per cent.

Accidents.—The admirable provisions against accidents in force on the Bavarian railway lines may be best appreciated by the simple statement that, on the whole extent of the State railways, no accident occurred during the course of the year 1859-60, of sufficient gravity to interrupt the traffic. Seven persons lost their lives by their own imprudence; nine persons committed suicide by laying themselves on the lines; seven persons were injured in consequence of their own negligence.

The arrival and departure of trains is successively announced by telegraph at every station along the line; nor may a train, under any circumstances soever, leave a station, even on the least frequented lines, without previous announcement by telegraph from the neighbouring station that the line is free and in good order.

The same excellent rules are established, and most rigorously enforced throughout the States of the German Railway Union, and if the statistics given in the Leipzig "Railway Gazette" may be credited, those regulations would have produced the astonishing result that, during the year 1859-60, in a traffic of 61,115,765 passengers, traversing a distance of 400,920,222 German miles, only 15 persons were injured and 5 killed; according to which ratio of chances, a person might travel on the German railways over 20,046,000 German miles without meeting with an accident. If these figures be indeed correct, the Companies in England might well take a lesson from the German Railway Administration.

The traffic on the Bavarian Government Railways for the two first quarters of the present, or eighth, financial period (commencing October 1, 1861), shows the following results:—

		Receipts.
		Florins kr.
Passengers	1,685,635	1,439,446 5
Merchandize	11,876,143 cwt.	4,010,162 44
Luggage, animals, equipages, &c.	.. ..	163,971 6½
Total	.. ..	5,623,571 56

Or an increase of 376,748 fl. 23½ krs. on the same period of the preceding year.

Post Office.

The Post Office, inclusive of its railway connection, counts 8 Chief Post Offices, and 11 minor ones; 18 branch offices, and 622 minor branch offices: which together forwarded in 1860, 27,336,750 letters and 37,365,669 newspapers.

The mails and diligences carried 37,716 passengers and 5,275,310 packages.

There are in constant employ 2,100 horses and 604 postilions.

The net revenue of this branch of the Postal Department for the year 1860, was 515,356 florins.

Electric Telegraph.

The total extent of the Bavarian State telegraph line is of 274⅛ German miles, circa 1,370 English miles, with 38 stations, the total cost of which has up to this time amounted to 643,209 florins, and by which was forwarded in 1859-60, 193,802 telegrams of 4,126,328 words; yielding a net revenue of 6,062 florins, equal to a dividend of 0·94 per cent.

The Danube and Maine Canal

comes also in Bavaria under the management of the Postal Department, and the traffic on this waterway in 1860 counted 4,295 vessels, and 2,743 rafts, with loads equal to 3,242,784 cwt.

	Florins.
Gross Receipts	190,086
Gross Expenses	127,629
Net Revenue	62,457

Danube Steam Navigation.

The united cost of this undertaking has been 1,720,000 florins.

The traffic in 1860 was as follows:—643 voyages with 57,169 passengers.

The net revenue was 20,185 florins; showing a decrease of 19,680 florins, in consequence of the competition raised by the newly opened Eastern Railway Line.

Pensions' and Subventions' Fund for the lower Officials.

	Florins.
Gross Receipts for 1860, inclusive of donations, fines, interest, &c.	413,717
Expenditure for pensions and subventions	37,101
Remnant fund	376,616

Total Movements of the Postal Administration.

	Receipts.	Expenses.	Net Revenue.
	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
Railways	11,063,580	7,057,564	4,006,016
Post Office	2,591,109	2,075,753	515,356
Telegraph	180,805	174,743	6,062
Danube and Maine Canal	190,086	127,629	62,457
Danube Steam Navigation	383,051	362,866	20,185
Total	14,408,631	9,798,555	4,610,076

Surplus of 1,452,494 florins on the Budget Estimates.

Population.

By the regulations of the Zollverein a census of the population of each State, member of the Union, has to be taken every three years, on the 3rd of December.

The population of Bavaria in the year 1834, the first year of the German Customs Union, counted 4,246,778 souls.

On the 3rd of December, 1858, it numbered 4,615,748 souls. The capital, 137,095.

The census taken on the 3rd of December, 1861, now shows the following results:—

Civilian Classes.		*Military Class.*	
Number of families	1,126,842	Number of families	4,212
Men and youths	1,563,481	Men and youths	108,424
Women and girls	1,713,873	Women and girls	2,747
Children under 14 years of age:—		Children under 14:—	
Boys	640,956	Boys	1,667
Girls	657,041	Girls	1,648
	4,575,351		114,486

The population of the capital is now 148,201 souls.

Total Population.

Total number of families	1,131,054
Men	1,671,905
Women	1,716,620
Under 14 years of age :—	
Boys	642,623
Girls	658,689

Total of Males, 2,314,528 ; Females, 2,375,309.

So that the female population exceeds the male population by 60,781 souls ; and the total increase in the course of three years is of 74,089 souls ; in the capital, of 11,106 souls.

On the whole Kingdom the present population numbers 3,380 souls to the German square mile (equal to five English miles square).

The movements in the population of Bavaria during the last ten census have been as follows, divided into civil and military classes :—

Year.	Civil.		Military.		Total.	
	Families.	Souls.	Families.	Souls.	Families.	Souls.
1834	906,074	4,181,963	1,900	64,815	907,974	4,246,778
1837	923,597	4,248,772	1,813	66,691	925,410	4,315,469
1840	957,268	4,308,751	1,831	62,226	959,099	4,370,977
1843	985,511	4,370,581	1,952	69,746	987,463	4,440,327
1846	1,003,522	4,433,312	2,098	71,562	1,005,620	4,504,874
1849	1,004,889	4,441,071	2,024	79,680	1,006,913	4,520,751
1852	994,190	4,472,614	2,157	86,838	996,347	4,559,452
1855	1,071,102	4,445,020	3,722	96,536	1,074,824	4,541,556
1858	1,096,510	4,513,772	3,597	101,976	1,100,107	4,615,748
1861	1,126,842	4,575,351	4,212	114,486	1,131,054	4,689,837

Mint.

In conformity with the German Monetary Convention of 1857 the operations of the Royal Mint of Bavaria for the last twenty-five years have been made known.

In the past year, 1861. were coined at Munich :—

Silver.

	Florins.
Double Union dollars, to the value of	99,872½
Single Union dollars, ditto	4,691,045
Bavarian 2-florin pieces, ditto	53,769
Ditto 1-florin pieces, ditto	357,810
Ditto, ½-florin pieces, ditto	126,766
Pieces equal to 2*d.* English, Ditto, 1*d.* ditto, Pieces equal to one-third of a penny	54,607

Copper.

Pfenning, 4 to a kreutzer, or 12 to one penny, English, to the value of	10,181
Total	5,393,050½

The total amount of money coined in Bavaria subsequent to the first Monetary Convention (of the 25th August, 1837) was, inclusive of 1861, 95,848,284½ florins, or—

Gold.

1,569 crowns, and 2,769 half-crowns.

Silver.

	Florins.
Union coins :—	
Double dollars, to the value of	9,137,044½
Single dollars, ditto	15,707,527½
Bavarian coins :—	
2-florin pieces, ditto	26,175,348
Bavarian coins :—	
1-florin pieces, to the value of	31,603,845
½-florin pieces, ditto	6,132,580
6-kreutzer (or 2*d.*) pieces, ditto	419,306
3-kreutzer (or 1*d.*) pieces, ditto	37,848
Kreutzer pieces, three to 1*d.*, ditto	690,450

Copper.

Pfenning, 4 to 1 kreutzer	214,255

Rhine Navigation.

In the month of February of the current year was published by Dr. Seuffert, member of the Royal Bavarian Statistical Bureau, the first official Return of the traffic on the watercourse of the Rhine for the year 1860, from which I select the following heads :—

The year 1860 was reckoned, on account of the little variation occurring in the state of the river, as one of the most propitious and profitable years for the navigation of the Rhine. the traffic having been carried on with much facility, and, consequently, at the cheapest rate.

The gross traffic at the Mannheim station, counted 4,500,000 cwt. ; at the Lobith station, 20,500,000 cwt. ; at the Coblentz station, 21,500,000 cwt.

The coal districts alone brought upwards of 26,000,000 cwt. to the Rhine traffic.

The Riverain States expended 4,391,711 francs during that year on the correction and improvement of the river and its banks, of which the proportion falling to Bavaria amounted to 138,598 francs.

Along the whole navigable course of the river during that year only twenty-five vessels and six lives were lost.

The Returns of the traffic at the various stations were as follows:—

Stations.	Up Stream.		Down Stream.	
	Vessels.	Cwt.	Vessels.	Cwt.
Altbreisach	..	..	30	3,935
Strasburg	..	..	49	15,831
Neuburg	19	47,111	143	95,574
Mannheim	793	991,639	4,725	3,437,091
Mayence	7,067	9,946,706	11,335	5,891,828
Caub	6,423	12,018,800	6,574	6,703,915
Coblentz	13,525	12,293,920	13,169	8,980,992
Emmerich	6,510	6,009,616	7,085	14,899,232
Lobith	6,593	6,006,293	6,951	14,748,919

It must, however, be remembered that although the above Returns show the gross traffic at each successive station along the watercourse, the same ships, if launched on the longest voyage, will have passed by each of the above-named stations, and the same ships and their cargoes would be successively named and counted by each station in its gross Returns.

The traffic at Ludwigshafen (Bavarian) counted—down stream, 1,531,756 Zollverein cwt.; up stream, 1,839,287 Zollverein cwt.: together 3,371,043 Zollverein cwt., being an increase on the preceding year of 1,505,964 Zollverein cwt.

In the Bavarian river-port Speyer the increase of traffic in 1860, as against 1859, was of 16,047 cwt.; on the Danube-Maine Canal, of 185,386 cwt.

Manufacture of Paper.

Some of the official statistics brought to light during the discussion by the paper manufacturers of Germany of the conditions of the proposed Commercial Treaty with France, have exhibited the magnitude of the interests involved in the manufacture of paper in the States of the Zollverein.

The Austro-German Postal Union forwarded, during the year 1860, no less than 157,663,207 newspapers, comprising upwards of 200,000,000 sheets of paper.

Of the above number of public papers—

Prussia furnished	59,639,244	Oldenburg	1,642,871
Bavaria	37,765,383	Mecklenburg-Schwerin	1,471,188
Austria	24,528,289	Brunswick	1,134,347
The Tour and Taxis Posts ..	7,831,666	Luxemburg	192,938
Wurtemberg	6,694,341	Lübeck	168,445
Saxony	6,499,308	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	97,248
Hanover	5,706,000	Bremen	8,987
Baden	4,282,952		

In the year 1860 appeared in Germany 2,171 periodicals and pamphlets, of which—

In Prussia	869	In Austria	169
Saxony	248	Wurtemberg	129
Bavaria	231	Hanover	91

And this class of publication is estimated to require 425,000,000 sheets of paper annually.

In the German book-market there appear yearly an average of from 8,000 to 10,000 new books. The number in 1860 was 8,500,000, containing circa 170,000,000 sheets of paper.

Numberless other trades consume or work paper of various qualities.

It is estimated that the consumption of rags in Germany for the manufacture of paper exceeds 150,000,000 lbs. annually, besides which some 20,000 cwt. are further imported from the foreigner, whilst 100 lbs. of rag yield about 60 lbs. of paper.

In consequence of the very general use of linen clothing in Germany, the rags

of Germany are peculiarly valuable, and much sought after for the manufacture o paper. Thus the proposed greater facility to be given to the exportation of rags from Germany has raised great clamour against the French Treaty, and it has been calculated that the rise in the price of rags in Germany (which would be the inevitable consequence of the larger exportation) from 4½ to 6 thalers per cwt. would cause no less a prejudice to the German consumer of paper than 6,825,000 florins, or upwards of 500,000*l.* sterling, annually.

The lesser cost of labour throughout the States of the Zollverein enables the German manufacturer to compete in paper (as in numerous other articles) with all foreign countries. Accordingly it is produced here at a cost of 50, 35, and 30 per cent., according to its various kinds and qualities, cheaper than in Great Britain; and the Zollverein at present exports paper to foreign markets to the value of circa 3,500,000 florins annually.

Agriculture.

The harvest has already begun in most parts of Germany, and abundance of grain and of the best quality is confidently expected from this exceptional year.

The vines are already far advanced; and two of the staple products of Bavaria and the South of Germany, namely, hops and tobacco, give promise this year of a Return that may make up for the deficiencies of some of the late seasons.

The commerce in hops, which is considerable in Bavaria, declined greatly in 1860.

It is estimated that the produce of hops in 1861 amounted to 224,000 Zollverein cwt., representing a value of 11,000,000 florins; of these 60.000 were consumed by the Bavarian breweries, and 144,000 cwt. exported abroad, valued at 7,770,000 florins.

The produce in barley for the same period was equal to 9,500,000 cwt., of which 5,500,000 were devoted at home to the fabrication of beer.

The beer of Bavaria then (estimated for 1861 at 8,500,000 eimers, with 60 measures to the eimer) costs annually circa 19,000,000 florins, paying 6,000,000 florins malt tax to the State, and further 2,000,000 florins for Municipal excise, showing a total cost of 27,000,000 florins.

From the 5th of August, 1861, to the 9th of May, 1862, 185,268 scheffel of malt were employed in the breweries of Munich alone; one single brewer having paid last year 300,000 florins (25,000*l.*) malt tax.

The consumption of beer per head of the population is reckoned at 2½ eimer yearly in Franconia, the Palatinate, and Lower Bavaria; at 3½ eimer in Upper Bavaria; and at 4¾ eimer per head of the population in the capital.

The important cultivation of tobacco continues to diminish each year, only 9,096 Baravian acres having been devoted to this produce in 1861, against 11,576 in 1860, and 20,179 acres in 1857.

The entire produce for 1861 falls short of 60,000 cwt., against 126,271½ cwt. in 1857, and the average price is now circa 11 florins 21 kreutzers per cwt. of dried leaf. whilst in 1857 it was 15 florins 32 kreutzers, so that the value of the produce of 1861 will not reach 650,000 florins, whilst that of 1857 yielded circa 1,957,600 florins, a difference of about 50 per cent.

The various sums I have quoted are indeed trifling, beside the magnitude of the Commercial Returns of Great Britain, but they will not appear wholly insignificant when the total annual State expenditure of Bavaria is considered (about one-seventeenth part of that of Great Britain), and when it is remembered that the whole of Bavaria's share of the General Customs receipts of the Zollverein is within 2,000,000 thalers, or Prussian dollars.

Vaccination.

Having been required on a former occasion to send in to Her Majesty's Government, for the information of the Board of Health, authentic Returns of the results of vaccination in Bavaria, I have deemed that the following official statistics for 1860–61, which have come perchance under my notice, may not be without interest, nor misplaced, in a work of so varied a nature as the Statistical Reports furnished by Her Majesty's Secretaries of Legation:—

Vaccination being compulsory by the laws of Bavaria, 112,569 persons underwent the operation in the above year.

Of these 404 cases were without result.

13,195 persons were also re-vaccinated: the operation was successful in 4,886 cases; without result in 3,447 cases; of incomplete result in 1,734 cases; unknown result in 3,128 cases.

(Signed) A. G. G. BONAR.

France.

Report by Mr. Grey, Her Majesty's Secretary of Embassy.

Paris, August 31, 1862.

IN reporting upon the financial and commercial transactions in France during the first six months of 1862, it will be necessary also to revert to some which relate to the year 1861, but which have, in reality, only taken effect this year. It is in the course of the second quarter of each year that the various Departments of the State and the Administration, the great Financial Establishments, the principal Companies and Associations, &c., publish their Reports in France on the transactions of the preceding year. On these Reports the plan of operation for the current year is founded. Before, therefore, I proceed to recount the principal commercial events belonging especially to 1862, I propose to sum up, as briefly as possible, the results of the year 1861.

I. The first point to which our attention is called is the general foreign commerce ("commerce international") of France. The Department of the Customs publishes a voluminous Report upon this subject every year, which, however, at the moment I write, has not yet made its appearance for 1861. A general summary of what that Report will contain has been given to the public, and from that summary enough can be learnt to enable us to judge of the principal features of the past commercial year.

The year 1861 was, in a two-fold sense, a year of trials for French commerce. In the first place it was the year in which France, through the conclusion of the Commercial Treaties with England and Belgium, entered upon a policy of commercial liberty; a policy first proclaimed by the Imperial letter of January 5, 1860, and since followed up with perseverance and energy. And again, it was the year in which the unhappy civil war in America closed one of the chief outlets for French trade and industry, and exercised so pernicious an influence upon the commerce of the country.

In time—and I believe this to be the opinion of most competent judges in France—the new system will, by encouraging and facilitating the importation of foreign produce, greatly develop the exportation of French produce and manufactures, for ultimately produce is paid for by produce; and if the war now raging across the Atlantic be unhappily prolonged, French commerce would compensate itself elsewhere for the loss it now sustains by the closing of the American market. But this must be a work of time.

The first result of the two-fold trial to which France has thus been exposed, would therefore be an increase of importation consequent upon the extension of commercial liberty, and a diminution of exportation owing principally to the American war. The Official Returns prove this assumption. We there find that the value of the imports, which in 1860 amounted to 2,657,300,000 francs, rose in 1861 to 3,087,100,000 francs; whilst the value of the exports fell from 3,147,500,000 francs in 1860, to 2,661,200,000 francs in 1861. On the former there was, therefore, an increase of 429,800,000 francs, whilst on the latter there was a decrease of 486,300,000 francs. Taking the imports and exports together, the total result for 1861 was 5,748,300,000 francs, against 5,804,800,000 francs in 1860. The whole decrease was, therefore, of but 56,500,000 francs.

The preceding figures refer to the "general" commerce of France, which, as I have explained in a former Report, includes the transit also of foreign merchandize.

In order to appreciate more clearly the situation of trade in France, it will be advisable to consider the "special" commerce of the country, which relates exclusively to the importation of those articles of foreign produce which are consumed in France, and to the exportation of French produce alone. The following figures show (in millions of francs) the result for the year 1861, as compared with the preceding two years :—

SPECIAL COMMERCE.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Millions of Francs.	Millions of Francs.	Millions of Francs.
1859 ..	1,640·7	2,266·4	3,907·1
1860 ..	1,897·3	2,277·1	4,174·4
1861 ..	2,442·4	1,926·3	4,368·7

The total movement of international exchange of commodities has, therefore, increased by 194,300,000 francs as compared with 1860, although the exports have fallen by 350,800,000 francs. The bad harvest of 1861, which reduced the exports of grain to 34,100,000 francs from 120,100,000 francs (1860), those of wine to 195,900,000 francs from 221,100,000 francs (1860), those of brandies to 50,100,000 francs from 52,200,000 francs, &c., contributed at least one-third to this decrease of 351,000,000 francs in the value of the exports of French produce; but the principal cause is, as I have already asserted, to be looked for in the closing of the American markets. For instance, in 1860, France had exported direct to the United States tissues of silk to the value of 104,000,000 francs; tissues of wool, 34,200,000 francs; tissues of cotton, 3,600,000 francs; and prepared hides, 14,200,000 francs; or, for these four articles alone, the value of the direct exports was 156,000,000 francs, irrespective of the exports effected through the medium of English houses. Now these four articles are precisely those which have suffered the greatest diminution; the value of their exportation (directly and through other channels) fell in 1861 comparatively to 1860:—Tissues of silk, from 454,200,000 to 332,900,000 francs; tissues of wool, from 229,300,000 to 188,000,000 francs; tissues of cotton, from 69,600,000 to 56,700,000 francs. It is impossible not to see the connection there is between these diminutions and the cessation of the usual orders from America. Until, however, the detailed Returns are officially published, one can only speak generally on this head.

With regard to the imports, the short Table given above shows that their value has increased by 545,100,000 as compared with 1860. I have already said that this increase is in a great degree to be attributed to the extension of commercial liberty in France; but I fear that another much less happy cause has a large share in the result. I allude to the bad harvest of 1861; by it France was compelled to purchase foreign grain to the amount of 390,000,000 francs. In 1860 the total amount paid for foreign grain, flour, and rice only amounted to 22,200,000 francs. The increased expenditure on this head, in 1861, consequently amounted to 367,800,000 francs. A sensible increase may, however, be observed in other important articles, which would seem to indicate some reanimation in general consumption; for instance, the importation rose in 1861 as compared with 1860, of coffee, from 50,000,000 to 68,200,000 francs; of foreign sugar, from 32,700,000 to 58,600,000 francs; of oleaginous seed, from 43,500,000 to 51,800,000 francs; of prepared dyes, from 28,900,000 to 31,400,000 francs.

In considering the nature of the above-mentioned increase of 545,000,000 francs in the value of the imports, we must also take into account the rise in the price of certain articles: thus the value of the cotton imported in 1861 was 270,600,000 francs, against 202,700,000 francs in 1860; whereas the quantity imported fell in 1861 to 1,233,685 metrical quintals from 1,237,021 metrical quintals in 1860.

In short, it may be affirmed (though under certain reserves till the detailed official Returns are published) that if the new commercial system has not at once produced in France all the good results anticipated from the conclusion of the Treaties with England and Belgium, and if the exports in 1861 have not kept pace with the imports, this disappointment is to be attributed to two purely accidental causes, for which free trade is in no way responsible. These two causes are the bad harvest, and the American war. This is admitted by most unprejudiced persons, and the opposition to the principle of commercial liberty is undoubtedly becoming weaker from day to day. Even the most determined Protectionists and partisans of the old theory of the "balance of commerce" need not, however, be too much alarmed by the excess of the imports over the exports, when they see that that

excess is, or is to be, covered by exports prior or subsequent to 1861, and has not been paid for in money; for we learn from the Returns published that with regard to the precious metals in 1861, France has:—

	Imported.	Exported.
	Francs.	Francs.
Gold	244,000,000	267,800,000
Silver	172,200,000	234,000,000
Together	416,200,000	501,800,000

So that the stock of bullion has not diminished by more than 85,600,000 francs, not even the sixth part of the sum by which the value of the imports exceeds that of the exports.

II. The circulation of persons and of goods by the railways showed continued progress during 1861, as is proved by the traffic Returns. The mean length of rail worked during that year was 9,603 kilomètres; on the 31st December there were open for traffic 6,979 kilomètres on the "Ancien Réseau," and 3,102 on the "Nouveau Réseau," in all 10,081 kilomètres; which show an increase of 668 kilomètres on the length of line in work on the 31st December, 1860. The gross receipts have increased in a larger proportion than the length of line; their amount in 1861 was:

1861.	"Ancien Réseau."	Nouveau Réseau.	Total.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
First Quarter	87,800,000	12,900,000	100,700,000
Second Quarter	95,300,000	14,600,000	109,900,000
Third Quarter	106,600,000	16,300,000	122,900,000
Fourth Quarter	108,400,000	18,400,000	126,800,000

Which shows that during the whole year 1861 the gross receipts amounted to 398,100,000 francs for the "Ancien Réseau," and to 62,200,000 francs for the new, in all 460,300,000 francs; compared with 1860, this result gives an increase of 43,500,000 francs for the old, and 9,400,000 francs for the new Réseau, in all 52,900,000 francs. Of the principal lines of the old Réseau, the Paris and Lyons Railway obtained the greatest increase of traffic, viz., 23 per cent., whilst the Orleans line only realised an increase of 4 per cent. On the new Réseau the greatest increase was on the Great Northern, and the least on the Mediterranean lines; the increase of the gross receipts having thus been greater in proportion than the increase of the length of line opened, the receipts per kilomètre necessarily show a more favourable result. These receipts amounted in 1861 on the old Réseau to 57,085 francs, against 50,930 francs in 1860; on the new Réseau to 23,707 francs, against 22,921 francs in 1860: average, 47,943 francs, against 43,954 francs in 1860; or, an increase of 9·08 per cent. This is the highest figure which the receipts per kilomètre have shown for the last five years, though it is lower than was the case in 1855-56. The following Table shows the progress of the railways, and of the receipts per kilomètre during the last ten years:—

Years.	Length of Lines Open.	Receipts per Kilomètre.	Years.	Length of Lines Open.	Receipts per Kilomètre.
	Kilomètres.	Francs.		Kilomètaes.	Francs.
1852	3,694	35,712	1857	6,804	45,259
1853	3,978	41,713	1858	8,100	41,330
1854	4,348	45,663	1859	8,851	43,908
1855	4,800	51,317	1860	9,271	43,954
1856	5,392	48,048	1861	9,603	47,943

Whilst the receipts per kilomètre have increased, the working expenses have on their side diminished, especially on the lines of the old Réseau (which is now completed); thus on the Great Northern (that part of it which belongs to the old Réseau) the expenses absorbed during 1861 but 37·4 per cent. of the receipts against 38·4 per cent. in 1860; on the Orleans line, 29·7 per cent. against 30·6 per cent.; on the Southern line, 39·6 per cent. against 42·3 per cent.; on the Western line, 41·5 per cent. against 43·3 per cent.; on the Eastern line, 39·1 per cent. against 40·8 per cent.; on the Mediterranean line, 37·6 per cent. against 39·1 per cent. The six great Companies here mentioned includes 95 per cent. of the whole French net-work ("réseau") of railways; and in consequence of the diminution of the working expenses, and the increase of the receipts per kilomètre, these Companies have been enabled to give their shareholders higher, or at all events

as good, dividends as in former years, as will be seen by the following Tabular Statement of the dividends given during the last five years :

Name of Company.	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Fr.	c.	Fr.	c.	Fr.	c.	Fr.	c.	Fr.	c.
Nord	60	0	61	0	65	50	65	50	66	0
Orléans	90	0	87	0	97	0	100	0	100	0
Midi	20	0	20	0	27	0	35	0	50	0
Ouest	37	50	33	0	37	50	37	50	42	50
Est	40	65	40	45	38	70	40	0	40	0
Mediterranée	53	0	49	50	63	50	63	50	75	0

The Railway shares being 500 francs (except the Great Northern Railway shares, which were issued at 400 francs), the dividends given in 1861 represent for the original shareholders a rate of interest varying between a minimum of 8 per cent., and a maximum of 20 per cent. (the Orleans line). This is a very satisfactory result, but it is probable that French railways have as a financial speculation already reached their culminating point of prosperity, and a diminution of profits is rather to be expected for the future, than an increase. This diminution appears, indeed, to be inevitable in proportion as the new Réseau is extended; the receipts on the new Réseau are, as I have shown above, considerably inferior to those on the old, and must consequently reduce the total of the profits.

III. The Returns published in the spring of 1862 by the establishments of public credit furnish us with the means of forming a judgment on the financial condition and progress of France during the past year. The limits of this Report do not, however, admit of my dwelling at any length upon the operations of the minor establishments, and I confine myself principally to a notice of those of the Bank of France.

The operations of theBank during 1861, taken as a whole, show a slight diminution compared with the preceding year, for their figure was in 1861, 6,340,567,100 francs, while in 1860 it was 6,556,696,000 francs; thus showing a decrease of 216,000,000 francs. But this decrease was observable only in the subordinate branches of the establishment; the principal branch, which by itself absorbs nearly five-sixths of the total amount of the funds of this great establishment, viz., the Discount Department, has continued to progress, and shows an increase of 246,000,000 francs for 1861, as compared with 1860 (5,329,087,400 francs in 1861, and 5,083,356,500 francs in 1860). The rate of interest charged by the Bank for discounts ranged within the limits of 4½ and 7 per cent.; it was raised on January 2, 1861, from 4½ to 5½ per cent; and on January 8, to 7 per cent.; while on the 14th of March the rate of discount fell to 6 per cent.; and on March 21, to 5 per cent.; rose again on 26th September to 5½ per cent.; and on October 1 to 6 per cent.; and was again lowered on the 22nd of November to 5 per cent. The advances on public securities, railway shares, &c., diminished by 179,000,000 francs, having amounted in 1860 to 651,600,000 francs, but in 1861 to 472,600,000 francs.

The metallic reserve of the Bank ranged in 1861 between a minimum of 285,300,000 francs, and a maximum of 431,100,000 francs. The minimum was the result of the large exportation of specie on account of the purchase of grain; the circulation of notes varied between the extremes of 702,300,000 francs and 802,100,000 francs. The Bank does not, therefore, appear to have been greatly affected by the general stagnation of affairs consequent on the American war, and the uneasiness which was felt in Europe; and the dividend which it gave on each of its 182,500 shares was 147 francs, showing an increase of 7 francsover the dividend of 1860.

The year 1861 does not seem to have been unfavourable to the other great financial establishments. The "Crédit Foncier" paid its shareholders a dividend of 37 francs 50 centimes on shares on which 250 francs had been paid. This dividend exceeded that of 1860 by 7½ francs. The "Crédit Mobilier" paid its shareholders a dividend of 25 francs over and above the legal interest of 5 per cent., or in other words, 50 francs interest on capital of 500 francs. The "Crédit Industriel et Commercial" paid exactly the same dividend as in 1860.

I do not propose to enter into details with regard to the operations of the great establishments of public credit in France. The examples I have quoted will, however, serve to strengthen the inference which I think may be drawn from the summary I have given above of the commercial movement (I) in France, and of the railway traffic (II), viz., that if internal or external causes had weighed so heavily on the country as to check the progressive prosperity which had previously been so steady, they had nevertheless not produced absolute decrease; their effect was

rather negative than positive, and on the whole it is to be hoped that less harm was done than might have been expected. But may we entertain the same hope for the year 1862? The same injurious causes are still at work—the American war daily increasing in fierceness and violence, and the state of Italy creating the gravest apprehensions; to say nothing of the Servian question, the agitation in Russia, Poland, Hungary, and on the Danube; and other complications into which it is not the province of this Report to enter. If, however, the first effect of the causes I have alluded to has been to prevent progress, is it not to be feared that the next will not be merely negative, but more probably a step downhill?

IV. In passing from the year 1861 to the first half of 1862, with which this Report has principally to do, it is necessary in the first place to advert to the recent discussion in the Corps Législatif on the Budget, which this year was peculiarly animated, and produced a considerable sensation, not only in France, but also abroad. In my last Report I showed at some length how the extravagant expenditure of the last ten years had embarrassed the country, and rendered a thorough financial reform absolutely necessary, the first step towards which was the appointment of M. Achille Fould to the Department of Finance.

The Budget of 1863, the first which M. Fould had to lay before the French Parliament, has but moderately carried out the programme of financial economy. The expenditure calculated in that Budget is still enormous, and far from reducing taxation. M. Fould, that he might at least create order, when he could not enforce economy, was obliged to propose several new taxes, or augmentations of existing ones. There is no doubt that the promises of economy made by M. Fould on his accession to office were sincere; he had hoped materially to lessen the public expenditure by obtaining a reduction of the Army and Navy Estimates. In this he was disappointed, and he was, consequently, obliged to confine himself to an endeavour to place the revenue on such a footing as would enable it to meet the increasing demands upon it. Thus, although the Imperial programme of November 14, 1861, raised hopes of a radical reform in financial matters, the only result arrived at has been certain secondary modifications in the Budget, and these modifications do not, indeed, contain any reduction of taxation, but, on the contrary, increase the liability of the French taxpayer.

Nevertheless the Corps Législatif, after a long and animated debate, passed the Budget as it had been submitted to them by the Financial Committee, with the exception of a slight amendment relative to the new tax upon carriages. The Financial Committee, on its side, showed a great desire to study economy, and devoted three months to the examination of M. Fould's proposals. It only succeeded, however, in obtaining one modification of any importance from the Government, who consented at last to abandon the augmentation they wished to impose on the price of salt, which in France is a monopoly of the State. In order to make up for the diminution which would thus ensue in the amount of revenue calculated, the second war-tenth was reinforced on the stamp and registration duties. The Commission, and subsequently the Chambers, agreed to the imposition of a tax on all horses and carriages* not employed for purposes of labour or trade; to the increase of 10 francs per 100 kilogrammes on the sugar duties; to the augmentation in the price of stamped deeds; the special duty on the statements ("bordereaux") of brokers; and to the extension of the stamp duties, and to a series of measures calculated to guard the revenue against fraud.

These new taxes and augmentations were meant to provide partly for the requirements of the Ordinary, partly for those of the Extraordinary Budget. The Ordinary Budget (of expenditure) was finally fixed and voted as follows:—

Heads of Expenditure.	Francs.	Heads of Expenditure.	Francs.
Public debt and dotations	659,519,709	Ministry of Marine and Colonies ..	149,383,420
General service of Ministerial Departments—		ditto Public Instruction and Religion	63,704,457
Ministry of State	17,048,800	ditto Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works ..	71,386,400
ditto Justice	32,871,610	Charges of collection and Government undertakings	225,567,829
ditto Foreign Affairs ..	12,519,200	Reimbursements and restitutions ..	36,011,000
ditto Interior	50,518,484		
ditto Finance	22,273,788		
ditto War	366,620,367		
Government of Algeria	14,156,013	Total expenditure	1,721,581,077

* This tax increases according to the population of the place where it is levied, and naturally attains its maximum at Paris. It is there collected at the rate of 60 francs and 40 francs per carriage of four wheels or two wheels, and of 25 francs per horse, saddle-horses included.

The total income, on the other hand, was estimated at 1,729,941,118 francs, so that the Budget presented a surplus of 8,400,000 francs. This is apparently a satisfactory result, and the sum of 1,721,600,000 does not seem relatively a very extravagant amount of expenditure for a country as rich as France, where for some years past the expenditure had exceeded 2,000,000,000 francs annually. Unfortunately this pleasing result is only the effect of an arrangement on paper. The Budget of expenditure for 1863 was only reduced to 1,721,600,000 francs by excluding from it several items which were usually stated in the Ordinary Budget, and which the country will have equally to meet, although the Minister has classed them under other heads. Thus to the Ordinary Budget of expenditure above quoted of 1,721,581,077 francs, we must add :—

	Francs.
Expenses on special resources	217,917,785
Expenditure for "Services d'ordre"	97,004,895
The extraordinary budget	121,648,615
Giving a gross total of	2,158,152,372

This is the highest Budget ever *voted* by a French Chamber. I italicise the word *voted* for two reasons ; first, because there have already been Budgets under the second Empire which, including supplementary credits and additions, have shown a higher figure than that given above ; and, secondly, because there is no certainty that, as in former years, the actual sum voted by the Chambers will not be greatly exceeded ultimately.

With regard to this, it is as well to repeat that M. Fould, whilst providing largely for all the expenditure estimated in his double Budget (Ordinary and Extraordinary), has considered it necessary to add a third Budget, viz., the Supplementary Budget, which the Chambers would have to vote at the commencement of each financial year, in order to provide for such expenses or increase of expenditure as had not been foreseen when the provisional ("préventif") Budget was voted. Accordingly during its last session the Corps Législatif voted the Supplementary Budget for 1862 (the principal Budget had as usual been voted in the preceding financial year), which amounts to 193,400,000 francs, supposing the Supplementary Budget for 1863 to reach the same figure, the final result of the first "reform" Budget would be :—

	Francs.		Francs.
Ordinary budget	1,721,581,077	Supplementary budget.. ..	193,371,382*
Special budget	314,922,680		
Extraordinary budget	121,648,615	Grand total ..	2,351,523,754

It is but fair to M. Fould to say that his object had been to state the expenditure fully to avoid as far as possible the necessity of having recourse to supplementary credits, and, at all events, to provide for all additional or supplementary credits by a vote of the Chambers, not by Imperial Decrees as formerly. Since the Budget was voted, the Mexican expedition has assumed much larger proportions. I do not think, therefore, that we can anticipate any great reduction in the amount of the Supplementary Budget which will have to be voted by the Chambers at the commencement of the session of 1863.

V. In addition to the Budget the Corps Législatif voted another important financial measure during its last session, namely, the prolongation for a further period of ten years of the Government monopoly of tobacco. In former days, under the old Monarchy, the State had reserved to itself the exclusive right of buying, selling, and manufacturing tobacco, and this monopoly was farmed out to a Company which paid the amount of 32,000,000 francs to the revenue for the privilege. The Revolution of 1789 abolished the monopoly, and tobacco remained free up to the year 1798, when a duty on its importation and manufacture was imposed. The import duty was 44 and 66 francs per 100 kilogrammes, according as the tobacco was imported in French or foreign bottoms; the duty on the manufacture was 20 francs (per 100 kilogrammes) on tobacco for smoking, and 40 francs on snuff. In 1802 the duty on the manufacture was raised to 40 francs for all kinds of tobacco without distinction. In 1804 the Custom-house duties were raised from 44 and 66 francs to 88 and 110 francs. In 1806 the duty on manufacture was doubled, the Custom-house duties were raised to 198 and 220 francs, and a duty of 20 francs per 100 kilogrammes was laid on the sale of the article ; and, lastly, in 1810 the duty on the sale was raised to 130 francs, and the Custom-house duties to 396 and 440 francs.

* See Note at the end of the Report, p. 58.

Notwithstanding these great and rapid elevations of the duty, the revenue derived from tobacco hardly reached half the amount yielded under the old system. Smuggling was carried on on a large scale, and great complaints were made by the public of the bad quality of the merchandize. The old system was consequently re-established, and, by a Decree of December 29, 1810, the tobacco monopoly was restored to the State. It was, in 1816, confirmed for a period of five years by the Law of April 28, 1816, and was afterwards prolonged by successive laws in the years 1819, 1824, 1829, 1835, 1840, and 1852. The last (July 3, 1852) had prolonged its existence for a period of ten years, that is to say, to the 1st January, 1863. The tobacco monopoly, therefore, although it has been in existence for more than half a century, is not, like the salt and powder monopolies, as yet a permanent institution in France. It only exists at present on sufferance, inasmuch as the Chambers only vote it for a stated period.

In the report which served as a base for the "Projet de Loi" of 1862, the Government expressed the hope that it would soon be able to proclaim the existence of the tobacco monopoly once for all; but the Minister of Finance has contented himself, for the present, with asking for a further prolongation of the monopoly for a period of ten years, and, after a short debate, this was voted by the Corps Législatif on the 22nd June last, almost unanimously.

It would have been impossible to do otherwise. A sacrifice of such an important source of income could not be contemplated in the face of all the pressing demands on the Treasury; nor would it have been easy to find a substitute for the revenue derived from tobacco. During the last few years tobacco has become one of the most lucrative sources of revenue for the French Government, in consequence of the great increase in its consumption. An article on this subject in the "Journal des Débats" by M. Horn, recently published, gives an interesting account of the progress of the consumption of tobacco in France, of which the following is a summary:—

"During the first five years after the re-establishment of the tobacco monopoly (1811 to 1815), the sale of tobacco averaged 14,300,000 of kilogrammes. During the next twenty years, France, now reduced to her ancient limits, consumed but from 10,000,000 to 13,000,000 of kilogrammes annually; and the figure of 13,000,000 was not exceeded before the year 1836. From this date the consumption steadily progressed, and in ten years was increased by 5,000,000. In 1845 it was more than 18,000,000 of kilogrammes. From 1846 to 1850 it remained nearly stationary, but in the ten next years it made an advance quite unprecedented. The quantities sold at the Government establishment (the "Régie") during these ten years amounted to—

Year.	Quantities in Millions of Kilogrammes.	Year.	Quantities in Millions of Kilogrammes.
1851	19·7	1856	25·4
1852	20·3	1857	27·2
1853	21·3	1858	27·9
1854	22·6	1859	28·3
1855	23·7	1860	29·3

M. Horn, in the same article, gives the following Tabular Statement of the revenue derived from the sale of tobacco during the last half-century, in periods of five years each:—

Years.	Total Revenue.	Yearly Average.	Years.	Total Revenue.	Yearly Average.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
1811 to 1815	301,700,000	60,300,000	1836 to 1840	431,000,000	86,200,000
1816 to 1820	311,500,000	62,300,000	1841 to 1845	522,400,000	104,500,000
1821 to 1825	327,400,000	65,600,000	1846 to 1850	589,300,000	117,800,000
1826 to 1830	335,700,000	67,100,000	1851 to 1855	696,000,000	129,200,000
1831 to 1835	350,300,000	70,000,000	1856 to 1860	891,600,000	178,300,000

The yearly average of the last period of five years (1856 to 1860) is, therefore, three times as great as that of the first period (1811 to 1815), and now the figure of 1856 to 1860 is again greatly exceeded, for in 1861 the sale of tobacco produced 215,000,000 francs. This last increase is not, however, only due to the increase of consumption, but also to the Imperial Decree of October 19, 1860, by which the price of tobacco was summarily raised 25 per cent. This sudden augmentation in the price has produced an unfavourable effect on the consumption, which appears to make less progress than it did under the old prices. But, on the other hand, it

must be taken into account that, great progress having been made in the manufacture, the expenses of the "Régie" have decreased, and consequently the net profits of the Treasury have risen in proportion. At the time that the monopoly was re-established the expenses of the "Régie" absorbed more than 41 per cent. of the gross receipts; at the present time they do not amount to more than 22 per cent., and the "Régie" gains more than 300 per cent. on the capital it employs for the purchase, manufacture, &c., of tobacco.

VI. The laws for the Budget and the tobacco monopoly were the only two laws of much importance, in a financial point of view, voted by the Corps Législatif during its last session. It may, however, be of interest to advert to the Law voted on June 3, 1862, which authorises the undertaking by an association or company, of the business of a broker or "agent de change." The effect of this has simply been to legalize what has long been the practice in defiance of the law. The Paris Exchange, whose transactions involve the enormous sum of 50,000,000,000 francs annually, has, up to the present day, but sixty licensed brokers attached to it. This number was fixed on the reopening of the Bourse at the commencement of the present century, when the transactions of the Bourse did not, perhaps, amount to one-fiftieth of what they do now. The business of a broker, which is most lucrative, especially since the suppression, in 1858, of the "coulisse" (unlicensed brokers) is much sought after, and is purchased at the price of from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 francs, and even more. It is evident that a man who had such a capital at his own disposal would hardly be inclined to undertake the very onerous profession of an "agent de change," and the practice accordingly has been for a number of capitalists to unite and purchase the business ("l'étude"). The licensed broker is then only the nominee and the executive agent of the association. Not being able to change this illegal state of things, the Government found it preferable to legalise and recognize it; and by the new law it is accordingly laid down that "les agents de change pourront s'adjoindre des bailleurs de fonds intéressés, participant aux bénéfices et aux pertes résultant de l'exploitation de l'office et de la liquidation de sa valeur." The only restriction imposed is that the nominal occupant of the office must always be proprietor, in his own name, of one-quarter of the sum representing the price of the "business," and of the amount of the caution-money deposited.

Several other questions of interest, in a financial point of view, have been agitated during the present year, sometimes in the Chambers, sometimes by the public press, and sometimes by the Government itself. Such, for example, are the abolition of the obligation to employ brokers in the sale of merchandize; the abolition of the law which limits the rate of interest to 6 per cent.; the reform of the laws affecting "intellectual" property, of those affecting the merchant naval service, of those which concern the joint stock companies, &c., &c. But as none of the discussions on these questions came to anything, I content myself with this simple mention of them. I may add that the movement in favour of an economical reform is strong and earnest, and daily gains ground; and many who but yesterday were strong partisans of the protectionist system, to-day loudly uphold the doctrine that in order to compete successfully with foreign countries, French commerce must be liberated from all restrictions. The Government does not appear to be opposed to this tendency, though it does not advance as fast in that direction as the more impatient would wish.

VII. It is true that the present moment is not the most favourable for introducing reforms, which require a degree of vitality and activity in affairs in general in order to be carried out without causing too great a revulsion, and it is but too notorious that France is now greatly suffering from the disturbance which the American war has caused to all mercantile and manufacturing interests. It is thought here that the distress is less felt in France than in England, for the cotton manufacture in particular is so far less extensive in this country; but, in proportion, the principal French manufacturing towns, Rouen, Mulhouse, Roubaix, &c., are not less affected by the want of the raw material. Thus, during the first six months of 1862, the quantity of cotton wool consumed in France amounted to only 119,529 metrical quintals, whereas the quantity during the corresponding period of 1861 was 1,114,950 metrical quintals. On the 1st of July last, the whole stock of cotton in the "entrepôts" was reduced to the insignificant amount of 3,022 metrical quintals.

In other branches, the manufacturing interests have equally suffered by the loss of their outlets, and France has only consumed 185,137 metrical quintals of wool ("en masses"), and 23,400,000 metrical quintals of coal, during the first six

months of 1862, against 237,049 metrical quintals of wool, and 26,400,000 metrical quintals of coal in the corresponding period of 1861.

But there is some compensation in the increase of the imports of other articles, especially metals. Thus France has received from abroad:—

Denomination of Articles.	First Half of 1862.	First Half of 1861.
	Quantities in Metrical Quintals.	Quantities in Metrical Quintals.
Cast iron	1,078,861	445,742
Of which from England ..	884,025	
Bar iron	373,696	7,274
Of which from England ..	280,089	
Steel in bars ..	9,580	2,667

In the case of another important class of goods, textile fabrics, on the importation of which the late commercial reforms must have had great influence, it is hardly possible as yet to establish a comparison, because in former years the figures were not given for monthly periods; we can, therefore, but take the total figures for 1862, which show that during the first six months there were imported into France from England and Belgium:—

	Quantities.	Value.
	Kilogrammes.	Francs.
Tissues of cotton	685,466	4,663,663
Ditto of wool	..	21,800,000

These quantities are, perhaps, less than was hoped by the most sanguine supporters of the Treaties of Commerce; but still they are more than is required to prove that these Treaties will bear good fruit, and that the French consumer means to take advantage of them.

The export trade has not recovered much from the stagnation under which it suffered in 1861. The following is a Tabular Return of the principal exports during the past half-year:—

Denomination of Articles.	Quantities.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Common wines	Hectolitres	1,068,182	976,429	1,024,537
Brandies	„	97,000	81,377	78,932
Machinery and mechanical instruments ..	Francs	3,340,515	2,931,616	3,429,703
Millinery	„	2,451,148	1,935,162	1,750,163
Porcelain, fine and common	Metrical quintals	28,230	19,532	18,543
Tissues of cotton	„	6,456	46,938	44,302
Ditto of wool	„	8,848	33,989	37,076
Ditto of silk	„	15,643	14,222	15,763

In general terms, as far as we can judge from the summary Returns as yet furnished to us, we may conclude that in this first half-year of 1862 also the causes of commercial stagnation act rather negatively than positively, that is to say, they check the otherwise certain advance of commercial progress, but have not produced an absolute diminution in commercial transactions.

The following is a comparative statement of the movement of the navigation during the first six months of 1860, 1861, and 1862:—

Year.	Vessels Entered.		Vessels Cleared out.	
	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.
1860	11,106	1,862,383	8,992	1,404,210
1861	13,047	2,124,910	8,322	1,304,903
1862	13,770	2,158,868	8,722	1,432,215
	Of which under French flag—			
1861	5,474	836,617	3,704	655,943
1862	5,765	886,403	3,887	708,122

There is, therefore, a slight increase in the tonnage of the ships clearing out and entering French ports, the latter of which is more especially to be attributed to the importations of grain. By the above figures it will be seen that the number of ships under the French flag has increased in quite as great proportion as in former years, in spite of the protectionist assertion that the merchant navy of France would suffer by the increased advantages given to the foreign flag.

The internal circulation, as far as it is shown by the railway traffic, does not appear to have been diminished during the past half-year by the inactivity of trade. The only possibility of forming a judgment as to the traffic on the different railroads before the Annual Reports of the Companies are published, is by taking the Returns of the receipts. The gross receipts for the first half-year of 1862, and the corresponding period of 1861, were :—

	1862.	1861.
	Francs.	Francs.
Old "Réseau"	187,069,769	183,043,224
New "Réseau"	34,550,891	27,524,322
Total	221,620,660	210,567,546

Which shows an increase of 11,000,000 of francs, or about 5 per cent.

The additional length of line opened must, however, be taken into account. On the 30th June, 1861, there were but 9,466 kilomètres of line opened for traffic, whereas a year later there were 10,460 kilomètres open. The gross receipts have consequently to be divided over a greater number of kilomètres, and the result is a diminution in the receipts per kilomètre, notwithstanding the increase in the gross receipts.

During the first half-year of 1861 the average receipts per kilomètre had been 26,224 francs on the Old Réseau, and 11,152 francs on the New Réseau. In 1862 they rise to 26,732 francs on the Old Réseau, and fall to 10,713 francs on the lines of the New Réseau; so that, taking the Old and the New Réseau together, the average receipts per kilomètre have fallen from 22,287 to 21,679 francs, or, in other words, show a diminution of 2·73 per cent. This fact, which is now to be observed for the first time, is important; it proves, as I have already observed above, that the French railways have already reached and passed their climax, and have now a tendency to decline in proportion as the secondary lines (which pay but ill) come into operation and absorb their share in the gross total of the receipts of those great lines which are most productive.

If France wishes to continue the extension of her system of railroads (and this is an absolute necessity for the country), a reduction must be made in the scale on which the lines are constructed, in order that an average receipt of 20,000 francs per kilomètre may give some profit to the owners of the capital embarked in the lines. Notwithstanding the experience which ought to have been gained by this time, the average expense per kilomètre of constructing railroads in France still amounts to from 250,000 to 300,000 francs. Under these circumstances the new lines cannot bring in the interest of the capital sunk in their construction, and will create a permanent charge upon the State, which has guaranteed to the contractors of the New Réseau a return of at least 4·65 per cent.

VIII. I shall have to return to this important question more in detail in my next Report. The significant facts which I have just adverted to are only now beginning to exhibit themselves; but by the commencement of next year, when we are in possession of more details, it will be probably more possible to form a correct judgment on the subject. For the same reason I abstain from touching upon various other points which have arisen during the past half-year, but which are as yet only partially developed. I must not, however, omit to mention one excellent measure which was taken last year in the interest of general circulation,—I mean the Law of July 3, 1861, by which an uniform tax was established for telegraphic despatches, viz., 1 franc (for despatches not exceeding twenty words) within the limits of the towns, and 2 francs for all France. In consequence of this reduction, which took effect on the 1st of January of the present year, the number of telegraphic despatches sent by the public during the first six months of 1862 reached 585,642; during the corresponding period of 1861 it was but 321,334; the increase is, therefore, comparing one year with the other, of 264,308 telegraphic despatches, or 85 per cent. The result is, accordingly, that the Treasury, far from losing, even momentarily, by the reduction of the telegraph tariff, has, on the contrary, been an immediate gainer, for the receipts for home telegraphic correspondence have risen from 1,267,300 francs to 1,357,985 francs. The telegraphic correspondence with foreign countries (of which the increase must be, in a great measure, dependent upon the scale of charges abroad) has not gained in anything like the same proportion by the reduction of the French scale; but the number of telegrams sent abroad has risen from 83,648 (which were despatched during the first half of 1861) to

105,957 in 1862, showing an increase of more than 20 per cent. Altogether, the number of telegraphic despatches has risen from 404,982 to 691,599, and the receipts from 2,240,910 francs to 2,444,829 francs; a result which can but encourage the French Government to persevere in the course which it has taken, especially within the last two years, with a view to giving all possible facilities to the development of national enterprise and progress.

(Signed) W. G. GREY.

Note.—In my half-yearly Report, dated the 31st of August last, there is a figure which requires explanation.

The amount of the Supplementary Budget is given in my Report as being 193,300,000 francs, whereas in the Blue Book published by the French Government the amount is stated at 177,800,000 francs.

This discrepancy arises from the fact that after the Bill for the Supplementary Budget was laid before the Corps Législatif, and before a vote was come to, new demands arose the result of which was the addition of over 15,000,000 francs to the Supplementary Budget.

The details of the Budget are as follows:—

I.	Francs.
Public debt and dotations	21,650,045
Ministry of State	468,000
„ Justice	135,025
„ Foreign Affairs	1,475,050
„ Interior	5,582,684
„ Finance	2,167,400
„ War	50,512,190
Government of Algeria	2,007,520
Ministry of Marine and Colonies ..	75,690,816
„ Public Instruction ..	765,100
„ Agriculture, &c. .. .	2,632,890
Charges of collection	2,135,397
Miscellaneous	5,660,000
Total	177,882,117
II.—*Extraordinary Works.*	
Ministry of State	7,002,500
„ Agriculture and Public Works	8,486,765
Grand total	193,371,382

This Supplementary Budget as it thus stands was voted on the 26th of June by the Corps Législatif, ratified by the Emperor on the 2nd of July, and inserted in the Bulletin des Lois of July 3, No. 10,326.

(Signed) W. G. GREY.

October 6, 1862.

Portugal.

Report by Mr. Herries, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Lisbon, October 23, 1862.

IN the absence of anything remarkable in the state of trade in Portugal, my present Report will be principally devoted to legislative and administrative measures connected with commerce. I must first notice the consolidation and amendment of the Customs laws. This work, rendered necessary by the Tariff reforms of February 1861, which were fully described by Mr. Barron in his Report of July 1861, was completed before the close of last year, and, pursuant to a Royal Decree of December 18, a revised edition of the Tariff was published, containing a classification altogether new, and more methodical, though perhaps less intelligible, than the one before in use.

Instead of the former arrangement in nineteen classes, the Tariff now in force has four principal divisions:—

1. Animal substances and articles manufactured from them. 2. Vegetable substances and their corresponding manufactures. 3. Mineral substances. 4. Articles manufactured of divers raw materials.

The first of these divisions is subdivided into five classes:—

1. Live animals.

2. Various animal produce and raw materials, including meat, hides, bones, horse-hair, fat, wax, milk, butter, cheese, honey, eggs, manure, substances used medicinally, in perfumery, for dyeing, &c.

3. Fish, and the produce of fisheries.

4. Wool and hair or bristles, and manufactured articles composed of them.

5. Silk, raw and manufactured.

The second division, vegetable substances, is subdivided into six classes:—

1. Cotton; 2. Linen; 3. Wool; 4. Farinacea; 5. Colonial produce; 6. Divers products, as fruits, plants, oils, &c.

The third division, mineral substances, comprise only two classes:—

1. Metals; 2. Various minerals.

The fourth division includes six classes:—

1. Fermented and distilled liquors; 2. Glass, porcelain, pottery, &c.; 3. Paper and its applications; 4. Chemical products; 5. Various products, as medicaments, perfumery, dye-stuffs, soap, matches, &c.; 6. Articles manufactured of divers materials, as arms, surgical and mathematical instruments; agricultural implements, machinery, tools, &c., works of art, carriages, clocks and watches, hats, umbrellas, musical instruments, ships, cordage, hardware, &c.

Some alterations, made with a view to facilitate commercial operations, are to be found in the preliminary instructions that accompany the Tariff. Thus, for instance, with the exception of jewellery, &c., all articles charged with duty *ad valorem*, which could formerly be entered only at the principal ports—Lisbon, Oporto, Funchal, Angra, Horta, and Ponta Delgada—can now be admitted at the smaller ports. The importation, however, of fermented liquors and spirits, as well as of cotton, woollen, and silk manufactures, is still most inconveniently restricted to the above-mentioned principal ports. Another new regulation to which importance is attached, is one that enables Portuguese produce to be re-imported as such after exportation. Various obsolete rules have been abrogated.

On the meeting of the Cortes after adjournment in the middle of April, the present Minister of Finance, who had taken office not long before, laid before the Chamber of Deputies a series of fiscal measures deserving notice, more perhaps as indications of a financial and commercial policy than on account of their practical importance. They were accompanied by a Ministerial statement, of which the following were the leading points:—

The financial condition of the country was declared to be far from alarming, the probable deficiency for the then ensuing year being insignificant. The revenue was increasing, but at the same there was a corresponding increase of necessary expenditure on account of railways and other means of communication. Individual exertions aided by the State had augmented the national wealth, but much remained to be done for the improvement of the economical condition of the country.

To meet the unavoidable expenses of indispensable improvements it had become necessary to have recourse to credit, but there must be a limit to the issue of bonds by which funds had repeatedly been raised for such purposes; and while extraordinary means were necessarily resorted to, it was at the same time requisite to increase the produce of the taxes in order to meet the charges of the public debt, and cover the ordinary expenditure. Although the national debt had gone on constantly increasing, and the interest absorbed a great portion of the revenue, such a state of things need not create alarm; many of the most wealthy and prosperous nations having passed through similar difficulties.

It was not enough to follow the rules of sound political economy in the application of the national resources to the public service; care must also be taken not to depart from them in the mode of raising the revenue, so as to obtain the greatest possible results without disturbing the natural conditions of production and consumption. With that view it seemed necessary to reduce at once the duties on articles of large consumption among the working classes, and to fill up the deficiency that would be the immediate consequence by a corresponding addition to the land tax.

The amount to be thus transferred from indirect to direct taxation was estimated at 320.000 milreis (71,111*l.*) This combination was adopted by the Minister, not only with a view to prevent an increase of the existing deficit, but in order to bring about an augmentation of revenue necessarily resulting from the extended consumption that would be the consequence of the reduction of indirect duties. It was by means of the continual increase of receipts within certain limits that it

would be possible to place the finances of the country on a proper footing, to satisfy all obligations, to pay punctually for all public services, to carry out national improvements, and to put an end to the indefinite issue of bonds.

The Minister concluded by observing, that the endeavour to keep the revenue stationary in its present condition was evidently incompatible with the progress of the country, and the fulfilment of its mission as an independent and polished nation.

A Bill was then presented containing the following proposed alterations of the Tariff:—

On refined sugar the import duty was to be reduced from 125·60 to 100 reis per kilogramme, and on unrefined sugar, above or below a certain standard, two rates of duty—75·40 reis and 53·60 reis—were to be substituted for the uniform charge of 75·40 reis per kilogramme on all qualities.

On codfish, salted or dried, a reduction of duty from 33·50 to 23·50 per kilogramme.

On rice, in the husk, from 9 to 6 reis per kilogramme; half prepared, from 12 to 8 reis; without the husk, from 15 to 10 reis.

On foreign oils (vegetable) instead of 500 reis per decalitre, the import duty was to be made 35 reis per kilogramme, a change equivalent to a reduction of about 30 per cent.

On various dye-stuffs, and unspecified substances for perfumery, reductions of 15 per cent. on the duty *ad valorem*.

And besides diminutions to a slight extent on several articles of food and raw materials, &c., the duties were to be entirely taken off timber and fire-wood, rushes, &c., sulphur and sundry mineral substances, phosphorus, and mineral waters.

The present excessively high sugar-duties produce upwards of 1,000,000 milreis (222,222*l.*), the total importation being taken at about 15,000,000 kilogrammes. The quantity retained for home consumption amounted in 1831 to 5,974,711 kilogrammes, but fell off to 5,733,837 in 1842, owing to a great increase of duty in 1837.

The immediate loss to the revenue from the proposed reductions of duties on sugar was estimated at about 100,000 milreis (22,222*l.*), and on cod at 122,000 milreis (26,666*l.*)

Salt cod has from time immemorial constituted a large proportion of the food of the Portuguese people, and it may, indeed, be considered almost as one of the necessaries of life in this country. During the last thirty years, however, its consumption, instead of increasing, as might have been expected with the growth of the population, has remained nearly stationary; a result to be attributed not to any change in the habits of the people, but to the progressive increase of the duty from 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, as it stood before 1837, to the present rate, which is calculated as equivalent to about 55 per cent.

In 1831 the total quantity was 11,043,950 kilogrammes; in 1841 it amounted to 10,330,587 kilogrammes; in 1851 the importation rose to 13,265,790 kilogrammes; and in 1861 it fell off again to 12,277,964 kilogrammes.

The interests represented in this trade are almost exclusively British. Nearly the whole of the cod consumed in Portugal is the produce of British fisheries, only a small proportion being supplied by Norway and Denmark: it is brought in British bottoms, and the principal importing houses are British firms.

The greatest consumption is in the Northern Provinces, and the fish sent from Newfoundland for their supply to Oporto and Vianna is of very superior quality to that which is brought to the Lisbon market, where a smaller and cheaper description of cod—taken, I believe, on the coast of Labrador—is in demand. This difference is accounted for by the better condition of the Northern population.

I extract the following information from a statement on this subject that has been furnished me by Mr. Swift, Her Majesty's Consul at Oporto.

The following figures will show the number of vessels which entered Oporto, and the quantity brought in the under-mentioned years:—

Years.	Vessels.	Cwts.	Years.	Vessels.	Cwts.
1858	37	96,120	1860	40	108,510
1859	28	82,382	1861	43	116,612

It must be borne in mind that the value of the imports as entered in the Custom-house returns is far beyond the real value of the goods entered, as a round

figure is taken as representing the value, the duty being by weight. The fish sells in Newfoundland at from 12*s.* to 14*s.* per cwt., a high price there: and the average freight is 2*s.*, upon which rate the value ought to be calculated and entered: but a round number, generally 1*l.*, is taken as the value per cwt. The general alteration made in the Tariff of 1861 requiring the weight to be by kilogramme, instead of quintal (old weight), required an alteration in the calculations of the wholesale prices, and although I believe such calculation has been made by the merchants in a very fair spirit, and the margin left to them is very slight, yet from the exorbitant duty (about 55 per cent. on the true value), the retail price to the poor consumer is in a city from 3*d.* to 4*d.* per lb., and more in the interior—a large sum when the circumstances of the purchasers are considered. The English cwt. is 49,934 kilogrammes; the Portuguese quintal is 58,752 kilogrammes; and the English lb. is 445 grains. The wholesale price of cod fish is now calculated here by 60 kilogrammes, and the average price of a cargo in Oporto is (after duty paid) 7,700 reis (1*l.* 14*s.* 2¾*d.*).

As to the reduction of duty (from 33·5 reis to 23·5 reis per kilogramme) proposed by the Government last April, I was shortly afterwards told by some of the principal importers of cod at Oporto that it would not lead to increased consumption, being too small to cause a diminution of the retail price. It is to be observed that besides the rate fixed by the Tariff there are sundry additional Custom-house charges which must be taken into account in calculating the percentage of the duty upon the value of the article. The fiscal burdens upon this trade are not the only impediment of which the merchants complain. They allege that owing to special circumstances they are put to particular inconvenience by vexatious sanitary regulations, according to which no vessel can be admitted to pratique that is not provided with a bill of health bearing the signature and official seal of a Portuguese Consul or Vice-Consul.

In a communication, which is before me, on this subject, some of the largest firms engaged in the cod trade state as follows:—

"We have been furnished with a list of Portuguese Vice-Consuls in the Island of Newfoundland, consisting of only six, stationed at the ports of St. John's, Burin, Placentia, Harbour Grace, Carbonear, and Twillingate, and we believe several of these have no seal of office. Many vessels come here from sundry ports in Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, not to enumerate many other ports similarly situated, in which district there exists no Consul; the nearest having the necessary seal is at St. John's, distant some 300 miles, on a coast notoriously dangerous for navigation, except during the summer months. These vessels have now to proceed to Vigo to obtain the Consular signature and seal, which is a most serious proceeding, as our bar cannot be depended on, and thus, besides the positive expense and loss of time, the vessel may lose her chance of entering the Douro, and be detained in our offing a considerable time, thus causing a heavy expense to her owner, and, perhaps, the loss of the sale of her cargo, a perishable article particularly liable to deterioration."

Representations to the same effect have been made to by Mr. Consul Swift.

Another important article included in the proposed Tariff modifications, was oil, of which, in ordinary years, Portugal produces more than is required for home consumption, and the exportation has sometimes exceeded in value 200,000*l.* But the supply has of late fallen short of the demand of the home market; and the importation of foreign oil is prevented by an excessively high duty, equivalent to about 1*s.* per gallon. In proposing a reduction of 30 per cent., the Minister of Finance observed that the importation of foreign oil could be profitable only under extraordinary circumstances.

Simultaneously with the Import Duties Bill, two Bills affecting local consumption were introduced: the first, for the abolition of the barrier dues at Oporto: and the second, for the reform of the Municipal Tariff of Lisbon by the reduction of duties on flour, bread, and oil. These three Bills, together with the Bill for an addition of 320,000 milreis to the amount to be raised by land-tax, were referred to a Committee, which never found time to report on them, and towards the end of the session they were withdrawn by the Minister of Finance, who declared, however, that he only did so temporarily, and that he by no means abandoned the principles on which they were founded. These measures do not seem to have been favourably received, it being generally objected to the Ministerial plan that while an additional burden was laid upon real property, the corresponding reduction of indirect taxes was spread over so many articles as to give no appreciable relief to the consumers.

The attention of this Government has been directed to the important subject of cotton cultivation, to which the soil and climate of parts of the Portuguese possessions in Africa, the Province of Angola in particular, seem to be peculiarly adapted; and with a view to its encouragement, two Royal Decrees were issued last December: the first, exempting from export duty during the space of ten years all cotton produced in those possessions, authorizing a yearly outlay of about 4,500*l.* for the purchase of cotton-seed, and necessary implements to be distributed among the cultivators, and instituting annual prizes for extent and quality of production; and the second Decree, authorizing the grant of waste lands belonging to the State in the Provinces of Angola and Mozambique. In conformity with the conditions specified in the latter Decree, a grant of 400,000 acres in the Province of Angola was made by the Crown on the 21st of May to Mr. John Beaton, a British subject, on the following terms:—The yearly rent to be about one farthing an acre; the free importation of all materials, machinery, vessels (under Portuguese flag), &c., &c., required for his undertaking, to be allowed to the grantee during a period of ten years; the grantee to be permitted to raise an armed force for the protection of his establishment; the formation, within nine months, of a company for the cultivation of the lands granted, with a capital of 300,000*l.*, to be obligatory upon the grantee; the company and grantee to be in all respects subject to Portuguese laws, and to be required to give up any rights or character as foreigners in their transactions with the State, &c., &c.

I am unable at present to say what progress has been made in this undertaking.

At the beginning of May a Memorial urging the expediency of a reduction of the present import duties on cotton yarns—135 reis per kilogramme on unbleached, 200 reis on bleached, and 225 reis on dyed yarns—to an uniform rate of 40 reis per kilogramme, was laid before the Government by a Society called the "Auxiliary Association of Proprietors of Manufactories of Woven Goods."

The memorialists alleged that the small stock of raw cotton existing at Oporto was entirely in the hands of a few individuals, who, taking advantage of the state of things resulting from the war in America, had come to an agreement among themselves to sell only at an excessively high price; that they must close their establishments if they could not obtain their raw material at such a price as to render competition with foreign manufactures possible; that the spinners sold their yarn only to a certain number of dealers, who, being free from competition, supplied the weaving mills with it at any price they chose to fix; and that the reduction of import duty on foreign yarn could not be prejudicial to the spinners, who would be deeply injured by the closing of the weaving-mills that must take place if present circumstances continued.

This Memorial having been referred to the Council-General of the Customs, that body, on the 1st of July, presented a Report, in which I find the following statements and observations:—

The spinning-mills throughout the country supply the home market annually with 2,000,000 kilogrammes of yarn. Thirty years ago there was only one spinning-mill in Portugal, which supplied 22,000 kilogrammes of yarn, a quantity then sufficient for the home demand. The importation of raw cotton into Portugal was—

In 1848	..	..	630,938 kilogrammes.	In 1855	..	..	1,756,603 kilogrammes.
1851	..	..	722,180 „	1861	..	..	1,892,174 „

On the other hand, the importation of foreign yarn has fallen off in proportion to the increase of the home production.

In 1848, that importation amounted to 430,597 kilogrammes; in the following year, 75,158 kilogrammes; in 1851, 38,032 kilogrammes; in 1855, 49,935 kilogrammes; in 1856, 33,277 kilogrammes; and in 1861, 40,528 kilogrammes.

The number of cotton-weaving mills at Oporto was, in 1859, 245, giving employment to 2,305 men, 1,200 women, and 811 children.

The Report questions the accuracy of the allegations of the memorialists with regard to the cotton monopoly at Oporto, and contends that their embarrassments must be attributed to general rather than local and special causes. It proceeds to argue that before the completion of the inquiry about to be made into the state of the cotton manufacture, the protection given by the Tariff to different branches of that industry cannot properly be modified; observing that the high price of raw cotton might be brought forward by the spinners as a reason against the proposed reduction on yarn, which would not be equitable unless a corresponding reduction

were made at the same time on foreign woven goods. The Report states, in conclusion, that the General Council of Customs, reserving the question of proposing a reduction of the duties on the different articles comprised in the class of cottons, as soon as the intended inquiry is terminated, are of opinion that the solicited reduction on cotton yarn cannot be recommended without compromising the position of another division of that branch of industry.

I must now notice an important financial measure which seems to have had a favourable effect on Portuguese credit in the English money market.

For the payments required by the terms of railway contracts confirmed by legislative enactments, this Government has, from time to time, raised funds by the issue of bonds. An arrangement for that purpose was entered into with the Union Bank of London in the early part of the year, but it was abandoned in consequence of many well-founded objections to the continuance of this system, and the Government subsequently contracted with Messrs. Knowles and Foster, of London, for the negotiation of a loan to the nominal amount of 5,000,000*l*., 3 per cent., at 44, with the condition that the bonds created between 1856 and 1860, but not issued, should be cancelled. It was reckoned that various advantages in the mode of payment would make the net price to the subscribers about 43¼, on which terms the loan would yield about 7 per cent. Subscriptions were opened in London on the 19th of July, and within three days they reached the amount of 20,000,000*l*., a result attributable, no doubt, in great measure, to a superabundance of unemployed capital.

The exultation of the Government at the unexpected success of this operation was publicly manifested by a Declaration inserted in the official "Gazette." In that State Paper the Minister of Finance, after commending the ability and zeal displayed in the management of the business, observed that the immediate effect of the transaction in raising the price of Portuguese funds both abroad and at home must be considered as one of the principal benefits to be derived from the loan. As another great advantage he pointed out that the punctual fulfilment of the railway contracts was ensured by means of the loan, but for which the payment of the stipulated subsidies must have been dependent on circumstances that might have rendered it impracticable without enormous sacrifices, producing fatal consequences. He dwelt upon the surprising fact, that in three days four times the sum required had been subscribed for by houses of the first order; and he asserted that the mode in which the loan had been effected was undoubtedly the most extraordinary event in the financial history of Portugal. The Minister then, in the King's name, warmly acknowledged the important services rendered to the State by the Financial Agent in London, M. de Brito, and by Messrs. Knowles and Foster, in effecting an operation which, besides furnishing the means of carrying on public improvements, had proved that the Portuguese nation, in spite of the vicissitudes it had passed through, still inspired foreign and native capitalists with just confidence in its future prosperity.

I did at one time entertain some slight hopes of being able to record in this half-yearly Report the repeal of the Douro wine-laws. But the Government did not think proper to bring forward this long looked for, often promised, and urgently required measure, and the question remains in abeyance. Two years ago, however, this most important commercial reform was proposed by a former Administration. On the 29th of May, 1860, the then Minister of Public Works, M. Casal Ribeiro, laid before the Chamber of Deputies a Bill for the opening of the wine trade, accompanied by a very able statement, clearly demonstrating the pernicious absurdities of the existing system. The Marquis of Loulé's Cabinet, on coming into office shortly afterwards, adopted this Bill, which passed the Chamber of Deputies on the 1st of August, but was not destined to make any further progress, being allowed to repose in a Committee of the Chamber of Peers until March 27, 1861, when a dissolution put an end to its existence. On the 22nd of April in the present year, in answer to a question put by one of the Deputies for Oporto, the Minister of Finance declared positively that the Government would renew this measure without delay; but when the Session closed, more than two months afterwards, nothing whatever had been done in fulfilment of this distinct pledge, to which I am bound to say not the least importance seemed to be attached by the principal merchants of Oporto, with whom I had an opportunity of conversing at the beginning of May.

A Postal Convention between Portugal and Spain, signed at Madrid, April 8, 1862, was sanctioned by the Cortes last Session, and ratified on the 7th of July. It provides for the regular interchange of correspondence, and fixes the rate of postage,

which must always be prepaid by means of stamps—on unregistered letters at 35 reis (about 2*d.*) for 7½ grammes; 70 reis for 15 grammes, with a proportionate increase; on newspapers and periodicals, 10 reis for every 45 grammes; on printed papers, such as catalogues, prospectuses, &c. (not including books, engravings, or music), 25 reis for every 45 grammes; and on patterns, samples, &c., 25 reis for every 15 grammes. For the conveyance of letters from Portugal through Spain to other countries, or *vice versâ*, a transit duty is to be paid at the rate of 2 reals for 30 grammes.

(Signed) EDWARD HERRIES.

Brazil.

Report by Mr. Eliot, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

December 1862.

Finances.

IN June of this year M. Silva Paranhos, then Minister of Finance, in obedience to the Law of 1830, presented to the Legislative Assembly of Brazil a Report on the financial state of the Empire.

The total estimated expenditure for the year 1863-64 is divided among the various Departments as follows:—

Ministry of Empire	..	..	4,735,530$086	Ministry of War	..	..	11,054,364 284
„ Justice	..	..	3,163,294 935	„ Finance	..	..	15,754,874 365
„ Foreign Affairs	..	..	877,008 382	„ Agriculture	..	..	8,211,974 061
„ Marine	..	..	7,232,007 575				51,029,053 638

The creation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works caused a re-distribution of the attributes of the pre-existing Departments; this will account for the difference between the above-mentioned items and those given in the Reports of my predecessor.

The receipts of the Imperial Treosury for the same period are set down, not including deposits, at 51,500,000 milreis, leaving a surplus of 470,946$362.

The deposits being calculated at from 800 to 1,000 contos, the total surplus would be, say 1,470,946$362; but M. Paranhos says, "Prudence recommends the greatest caution in calculating receipts, not so much from a fear of their falling short of the Estimates, as because in estimating the expenditure we have not reckoned some of the disbursements of which the suppression remains with you, and others which do not form part of the State debt."

On the 31st December, 1860, the Foreign Debt was 7,655,000*l.* In December 1861 this amount was reduced to 7,462,102*l.*:—Loans contracted on account of the State, 4,695,900*l.*; May 1858, Don Pedro II Railway, 1,402,702*l.*; March 16, 1860, Pernambuco Railway Companies, Union, Industry, and Mucury, 1,333,500*l.*

In order to pay brokerage, amortisation, interest, &c., and to defray expenses incurred in Europe by different Departments, 993,000*l.* were remitted between May 1, 1860, and April 30, 1862. M. Paranhos states his belief that that sum would be sufficient to last until August 1862, leaving a surplus of 177,000*l.*

It appears that the expenses connected with loans contracted in London are gradually diminishing. The amortisation of the loan of 1843 being calculated at 6 per cent. on the original nominal capital, without adding the interest of the redeemed policies, the respective interests proportionately diminished every year. In the project for 1863-64 this diminution is very sensible, scarcely one-half year's interest being calculated, the said loan expiring on 31st December, 1863, when the Relatorio states 362,000*l.* will be paid in London. At the same time new arrangements will be entered into respecting the loan of 1824, of which the circulating capital will be about 2,356,600*l.*

The internal funded debt is stated to have amounted on the 31st March, 1861, to 67,450,600 milreis nominal value of the policies in circulation at that date, and in consequence of certain changes in the shares of the Pernambuco Railway, and of the payment of certain paper money bought up by the Bank of Brazil, a further sum of 1,128,800 milreis was emitted, the total amount being thus, in December 1861, 68,579,400, allotted as follows :—

	Milreis.		Milreis.
National possessors	39,212,200	National establishments	19,417,200
„ foreigners	9,284,800	Various in the Provinces	665,200

The total of the Debt on 31st December, 1861, is thus stated by Mr. Silva Paranhos :—

Foreign	68,044,444$444	Orphan Funds	9,095,865$034
Funded internal	68,579,400 000	Public Deposits	1,874,246 703
In Government paper money ..	35,249,151 000	Absentee Fund	3,052,669 299
Treasury Bonds	4,336,500 000		
			190,232,276 480

In the year 1860-61 the Treasury received from lotteries the sum of 1,222,460 milreis, or 342,160 milreis more than in the preceding year. These lotteries are given to various public establishments, religious, charitable, and artistic; and are so far beneficial: but the results of such authorized gambling are always prejudicial to the masses, and it is much to be desired that the Imperial Government should cease to avail itself of a demoralizing source of revenue.

Commerce.

In examining the Import Tables we can hardly fail to be struck with the importance of the commercial relations between England and Brazil. For the year 1860-61 the total value is estimated at 119,000,000 milreis, and one-half of that amount is of British origin, being an increase of 4,000,000 over the preceding year. France is the country next in importance, and the shops at Rio Janeiro prove the value of commercial relations with that country in all connected with dress and luxury.

As might be expected, a considerable falling-off is seen under the head of United States.

Rio Janeiro is the province in which the greatest amount of foreign merchandize is landed. In the year 1860-61 the amount discharged was 72,000,000, Bahia and Pernambuco showing 14,000,000 and 15,000,000 respectively, the remaining provinces making up 18,000,000 between them.

The balance in favour of 1860-61 over the preceding year is about 8,000,000.

That manufactures are not in as flourishing a condition as might be desired is seen by the list of articles imported. Next year, if I am rightly informed, cotton stuffs will be found in the Export Tables, orders having been sent to return what may be on hand to England to supply deficiencies in other markets.

The Export Tables for 1860-61 give a total of 124,000,000, being an increase of 12,000,000 on the preceding year. The whole increase is at Rio Janeiro; Bahia and Pernambuco having fallen off to the amount of 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 each, and other provinces in proportion. It may be hoped that we shall another year find a considerable increase in the export of cotton, raw material.

Next to England the United States are the best customers for Brazilian produce, the difference in favour of the former being 8,000,000, and there can be no doubt that when peace is satisfactorily re-established in the northern part of this Continent, inter-commercial relations will take an immense development in America.

I cannot but consider it to be regretted that tobacco should not take a higher place in the Export Table than it does at present. Bahia cigars can be made of most excellent quality, and, indeed, might rival those of the Havana; but generally, in consequence of being carelessly prepared, they do not keep, and the result is at Rio Janeiro itself Cuban cigars are, in spite of their dearness, usually smoked by the well-to-do classes.

The staple product of the Brazilian Empire is coffee, which yields more than half the total amount of the exports. Valuable as this production is, and regrettable as it would be were there any diminution of it, there can be little doubt of its being undesirable for a country to depend so much on one article, of which it may be deprived at any moment. In addition to the incalculable advantages which would accrue to other countries from a more extensive system of agriculture as applied to cotton, sugar, maize, &c., the examples of Ireland and Madeira show the short-

sightedness of trusting to one crop. A disease, of a similar nature, probably, to the oidium, has long been spoken of, and though it does not appear to have yet done much harm, one cannot think, without alarm, of the misery it would produce if it made any considerable ravages. How much distress might have been spared in Lancashire had Brazil been able to do, as we trust she will next year, and send large supplies of cotton to replace that destroyed in the Confederate States.

Moreover, I am given to understand that the nature of the coffee crop is such as to entirely use up, in a few years, the soil; the proprietors are then obliged to plant afresh, in most instances further off from, and consequently in less easy communication with the market; this entails the necessity of large estates, great portions of which lie unproductive for a considerable time. A proper system of manuring, irrigation, &c., might, doubtless, do much to remedy this inconvenience; but without roads it is difficult to introduce alterations of this nature. The highly praiseworthy efforts of the Imperial Government to introduce railways will, doubtless, greatly facilitate improvements in this as in other matters, so that before long Brazil may be expected to conquer many of the difficulties by which she is at present surrounded.

Navigation.

I hope on a future occasion to be in a better position than I am in now to offer some remarks on this important question; and to point out what, in the opinion of the most enlightened Brazilians, would tend most effectually to the development of navigation. In the meantime a brief account of its present condition may not be useless or uninteresting.

Long Voyages.—In the year 1861 there arrived in the ports of the Empire from foreign countries 2,764 vessels, the tonnage thereof being 878,598, the equipage being 33,717; from Brazil to foreign countries, 2,469 vessels, equipage 32,230, and the tonnage 916,491.

From 1855 to 1860 the average ran:—Entries, 2,902 vessels; 901,724 tonnage; 31,237 equipage. Departures, 2,682 vessels, 939,291 tonnage; and 30,077 equipage.

	1860–61, compared with previous year:—			1860–61, compared with previous average.		
	Vessels.	Equipage.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Equipage.	Tonnage.
Entries	97	+3,111	−38,855	−138	+2,530	−23,126
Departures	345	+ 796	− 9,347	−213	+2,253	28,530

	Coasting Trade, 1860–61.		Compared with previous year.		Compared with Average.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Entries	4,795	799,350	+1,683	+275,279	+1,626	+638,433
Departures	4,435	746,043	+1,352	+237,610	1,340	+297,122

On the whole it may be confidently asserted that a review of the general state of the Brazilian Empire and its future prospects is encouraging. Much, it is true, remains to be done, but in many respects great difficulties have been, at least partially, overcome; those difficulties are inheritances of past ages of misgovernment, and it will require time and perseverance on the part of an enlightened Sovereign and a patriotic nation to entirely eradicate the evil.

The great wants are means of intercommunication and labour. The former is being supplied with activity: the latter, a question of even greater moment, is more difficult of solution; and to enter on it would require a greater knowledge of the country than can be acquired in a few months' residence, and it would be presumptuous on my part to discuss it on the present occasion; but it is patent to everybody that the entire future of Brazil depends on the manner in which the question may be resolved in the next few years.

Whatever may be the shortcomings of the Brazilian nation, its credit stands high.

(Signed) W. G. CORNWALLIS ELIOT.

(No. 1.)—Comparison of the Imports to Brazil for 1859-60 and 1860-61.

From Whence.	1859-60.	1860-61.	Difference.	
			More.	Less.
	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.
Russia	12,005	18,777	6,772	—
Sweden and Norway	312,561	304,551	..	8,010
Denmark	77,082	84,907	7,825	—
Holland	117,361	56,728	..	60,633
Hanse Towns	3,828,250	5,586,673	1,758,423	—
Great Britain and Possessions	54,600,475	59,206,106	4,605,631	—
France and Possessions	19,353,461	20,533,829	1,180,368	—
Spain and Possessions	1,755,679	1,913,469	167,790	—
Portugal and Possessions	6,957,494	6,759,309	..	198,185
Belgium	2,424,161	2,075,602	..	348,559
Austrian States	1,484,867	866,825	..	618,042
Sardinian States	696,355	502,993	..	198,362
Coast of Africa	249,628	132,066	..	117,562
United States	12,889,591	11,539,278	..	1,350,313
Chili	663,964	126,926	..	537,038
Rio de la Plata	4,920,183	7,230,397	2,310,214	—
Ports of the Empire	645,540	644,222	..	1,318
Ports not specified	633,011	1,743,643	1,110,632	—
	111,621,668	119,326,301	11,137,655	3,433,022

(No. 2.)—Imports into Brazil, 1860-61, according to Provinces.

Provinces.	Value.	Proportion.	Provinces.	Value.	Proportion.
	Milreis.			Milreis.	
Rio de Janeiro	72,979,831	61·17	Ceará	887,628	0·74
Bahia	14,342,992	11·78	Santa Catharina	291,886	0·24
Pernambuco	15,296,478	12·82	Alagoas	77,099	0·06
Maranham	2,891,801	2·42	Sergipe	15,608	0·01
Pará	4,709,896	3·95	Espirito Santo	470	0·0003
Rio Grande do Sul	6,754,442	5·66	Rio Grande do Norte	209,888	0·17
San Paulo	567,532	0·47	Piauhy	313,947	0·26
Paraná	58,827	0·05			
Paraiba	227,978	0·19		119,326,303	

(No. 3.)—Exports from Brazil, 1859-60 and 1860-61, according to Provinces.

Provinces.	1859-60.	1860-61.	Difference.	
			More.	Less.
	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.
Rio de Janeiro	57,592,639	79,083,786	21,491,147	—
Bahia	10,822,944	8,422,986	..	2,399,958
Pernambuco	11,105,818	7,444,534	..	3,661,284
Maranham	2,511,211	2,049,484	..	461,727
Pará	5,912,860	5,912,860	—	—
San Pedro do Sul	7,800,962	7,682,058	..	118,904
Santos	7,633,610	7,633,610	—	—
Paraná	1,735,819	1,166,652	..	569,167
Paraiba	3,385,884	2,030,760	..	1,355,124
Ceará	1,356,572	1,254,984	..	101,588
Santa Catharina	202,414	142,374	..	60,040
Alagoas	1,606,064	1,317,969	..	288,095
Sergipe	479,497	222,007	..	257,490
Rio Grande do Norte	678,111	328,074	..	350,037
Piauhy	159,143	201,501	42,358	—
	112,983,548	124,893,639	21,533,505	9,623,414

(No. 4.)—Exports from Brazil, 1860-61, according to Destination and Ports of Shipment.

Destination.	Total.	Rio de Janeiro.	Bahia.*	Pernambuco.	Maranham.	Pará.	Rio Grande do Sul.	San José do Norte.*	Porto Alegre.*	Uruguayana.
Russia	640,218$907	640,218$907	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	2,592,669 267	2,276,085 561	149,729$931	129,668$977	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	1,547,522 787	765,297 604	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hanseatic Cities	4,621,527 624	1,849,872 151	1,946,547 721	126 500	19,564$850	190,153$982	—	—	—	—
Belgium	1,903,043 676	1,748,135 261	...	...	...	38,891 075	—	—	—	—
Holland and Possessions	106,415 644	...	106,295 644	120 000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain and Possessions	47,332,339 426	21,556,160 965	5,582,543 339	2,981,915 838	991,892 721	1,641,713 230	2,065,068$010	2,310,104$658	—	—
France and Possessions	13,851,038 564	10,637,942 467	263,597 857	944,341 669	28,257 088	997,549 356	527,492 315	5,312 180	...	282,977$118
Spain and Possessions	757,560 041	147,710 916	..	30 269 119	17,635 040	...	337,394 465	—	—	—
Portugal and Possessions	5,855,416 139	1,002,510 819	1,029,013 436	1,286,108 059	914,119 130	852,189 049	720,374 395	6,710 880	—	—
Austria	761,144 315	541,036 965	130,735 170	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sardinian States	704,392 483	382,007 240	135,333 933	87,628 180	...	...	99,423 130	—	—	—
Turkey	800,277 592	800,277 592	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	39,993,690 979	34,552,932 033	889,900 963	347 257 682	78,015 753	2,192,363 348	1,003,100 915	67,644 325	—	—
Chile	529,074 563	74,641 313	...	454,433 250	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio de la Plata	3,934,526 581	1,470,130 390	88,257 225	1,171,713 339	...	...	141,636 874	20,295 410	94,524$016	—
Baltic Ports	113,686 126	113,686 126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mediterranean Ports	460,278 874	460,278 874	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ports not specified	702,490 323	...	500,989 190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumption	86,285 509	64,860 741	...	10,951 468	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	127,293,599 320	79,083,785 865	10,822,944 409	7,444,634 081	2,049,484 582	5,912,860 040	4,894,490 104	2,410,067 453	94,524 016	282,977 118

	Santos.*	Paranaguá.	Antonina.	Paraiba.	Ceará.	Alagoas.	Sergipe.	Santa Catharina.	Rio Grande do Norte.	Piauhy.
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,184$798	—	—	—
Denmark	58,018$340	644,033$603	...	...	...	...	80,173 240	—	—	—
Hanseatic Cities	615,362 420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	116,017 400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain and Possessions	5,609,621 960	...	...	1,852,858$167	1,126,545$962	1,254,383$666	77,195 367	...	282,335$523	—
France and Possessions	290,888 520	...	...	...	128,438 300	...	...	...	27,218 812	—
Spain and Possessions	...	...	...	177,901 894	...	46,648 607	—	—	—	—
Portugal and Possessions	...	...	...	...	...	16,936 822	27,453 549	—	—	—
Austria	89,372 180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	843,955 960	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	18,520 000	—
Rio de la Plata	...	480,000 000	42,618$533†	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Ports not specified	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	142,373$676	...	201,501$133‡
Consumption	10,473 200	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	—	—
Total	7,633,609 980	1,124,033 603	42,618 533†	2,030,760 061	1,254,984 262	1,317,969 115	222,006 954	142,373,676	328,074 335	201,501 133

* Value of 1859 Returns wanting.

† Exports of second half-year.

‡ Calculated on dues levied.

Frankfort.

Report by Mr. Corbett, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Frankfort, December 31, 1862.

I HAVE hitherto found insurmountable difficulties in the way of procuring any reliable materials for a general Report on the commerce or industry of any of the States in the neighbourhood of Frankfort, but I have been supplied with some information respecting the commercial and industrial proceedings in the provinces of Starkenburg and Offenbach, forming part of the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, which may not be without interest, as in them is to be found very considerable commercial and manufacturing activity.

For the last four or five years the commerce and industry of Hesse Darmstadt, in general, have been less flourishing than formerly. Since the year 1857, and especially in the year 1859, the general stagnation of trade has grievously affected this part of Europe. The orders from Austria, Italy, France, Russia, Poland, and England had already sensibly decreased in importance when the civil war broke out in America in 1860, and thus the last remaining market was nearly destroyed.

The unsatisfactory state of the industry of the Duchy of Hesse is attributed, in great part, to the uncertainty of political affairs, the fears of war, the augmentation of the army of the Grand Duchy, and the consequent increase of taxation, to the losses incurred in immoderate speculation, over-production, the rise in the price of the necessaries of life, and the general uncertainty in the relations of the German Governments towards each other, and of the Government towards the people; and the old and important question of German unity has not been without its influence in undermining that confidence which is so necessary to the profitable carrying on of commercial business.

The increase in the price of salt, the sale of which is a Government monopoly in the Grand Duchy, occasioned by the increase of expenses incurred by the Government, has had a very depressing influence on several of the most important branches of industry. The price of this article in Hesse Darmstadt has risen to 5 florins a centner, whereas in Prussia it can be had for five silver groschen a centner; and efforts have been made, hitherto without success, to induce the Government to lower the cost, and thus enable manufacturers to compete on more equal terms with those of other States of the Zollverein.

The branches of industry in the provinces of Starkenburg and Upper Hesse which have suffered most are the manufactories of linen, iron, cloth, and soap. In the year 1860 there was no improvement, and, indeed, the stagnation extended to the manufactories of tobacco and cigars, and of portfolios and other similar articles of luxury. There has been an increase (in 1861) of cotton fabrics sold in the markets of South Germany and in Northern and Southern Italy. Hopes of general amendment, however, are founded on the spirit and capacity with which business is carried on, and on the courage which is shown in meeting difficulties as they arise, and in the determination to overcome them. Important results were anticipated from the Commercial Treaty between Prussia and France lately concluded, and which the other German States were invited to adhere to, and great dissatisfaction is expressed by the manufacturing community that it has been rejected by the Hesse Darmstadt Government. It is hoped that a general patent law for the whole Zollverein may be soon enacted by the Diet.

The results of the Zollverein have been so beneficial to the manufacturing and commercial interests of the States which compose it, that there is little danger of its being broken up; on the contrary, it is confidently expected that, on its renewal, its influence will be increased both at home and abroad.

In the late Exhibition in London the productions of the States forming the Zollverein have, for the first time, appeared in one group. The industry of the Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt was represented by 120 exhibitors, of whom 31 inhabit the town of Offenbach. Of the States of the Zollverein, Hesse Darmstadt occupied the fifth place as regards the number of exhibitors, but, in proportion to the extent of its territory, and the number of its inhabitants, it stands first; and it is antici-

pated, generally, that the trouble and expense which have been incurred, both by the State and by exhibitors, will bear good fruit in the future.

Province of Starkenburg.

District of Offenbach.—As the city of Frankfort in former years has, from a narrow-minded policy, always placed impediments in the way of any manufactures being established within the limits of its territory, many very flourishing establishments have been founded on the confines of the neighbouring Duchies. To this circumstance may be attributed, in a great degree, the prosperity of the town of Offenbach.

The town of Offenbach, situated five English miles above Frankfort on the River Maine, has increased largely of late years in population and in wealth, and shows signs of continuing prosperity in the number of new buildings and large industrial establishments lately constructed.

It is matter for regret that the dishonest practice of using the trade marks of foreign countries is largely indulged in by firms manufacturing the staple articles of the place. English manufacturers are probably the greatest sufferers by this proceeding, especially as regards articles made of leather, of which large quantities bearing English marks are exported to England.

The town of Offenbach, according to the census taken in the autumn of 1861, contains 16,635 inhabitants, and 821 houses; an increase of 1,719 inhabitants, and 91 houses, since the previous census taken three years before.

Forty-six steam-engines were at work in the town in 1861.

The principal articles manufactured are pocket-books, purses, ornamental articles of stags' horn, bone, ivory and wood carvings, buttons, papier-maché, card boards, playing cards, chemicals, candles, all sorts of tobacco, cigars, and snuff, chicory, coffee, bonbons, and smoked meats.

The baneful influence of the circumstances alluded to above has also affected the prosperity of Offenbach, though, in general, in a less degree than that of other places; as, on account of the extreme variety of articles manufactured in the town, the loss on one branch of industry has been compensated for by the gain on others.

The soap manufacturers in Offenbach have been of late very unprosperous, and only the greatest activity can enable a business at all corresponding to the capabilities of production of the place to be carried on. The quantity of soap made in the year 1861 was inferior to that of the preceding year. Hundreds of small establishments in the neighbouring States have competed advantageously with the large establishments of Offenbach in supplying local requirements, a result attributed to the lower price paid for salt, and to the high freight charged by the railway companies for the transport of this article.

In the year 1861, 185,131 centners of coal were consumed in the manufactories of Offenbach.

The Custom-house returns of Offenbach show that the following quantities of the chief articles of commerce were entered inwards:—

	Fls.	kr.		Fls.	kr.
Cotton yarn and goods	969	75	Tobacco (in leaf)	9,193	0
Dye-woods	145	0	Oil in cask (palm and cocoa nut)	14,126	0
Potash	238	0	Tallow	351	95
Turpentine	692	0	Common pottery	119	0
Leather and leathern goods	381	26			

In the year 1861, the per-centage of different classes of goods despatched by the ff enbach and Frankfort railway was as follows:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Soap, candles, perfumery, and other articles manufactured from grease	29	Wine, beer, brandy	3
Tobacco, snuff, cigars	18	All kinds of paper	4
Leather and leathern goods	10	Wool, cotton, and clothes	4
Varnish, colours, &c.	7	Iron ware and machinery	3
		All other articles	22

The following quantities of goods were transported to and from Offenbach by the steamers plying on the Maine:—

Denomination of Goods.	In-coming.	Out-going.	Denomination of Goods.	In-coming.	Out-going.
	lbs.	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.
Hardware and leathern goods	165,861	405,190	Leather	98	16,327
Cotton goods	14,037	10,001	Paper	16,241	70,895
Oil, fat, soap	50,838	501,471	Colours	15,342	5,293
Tobacco	964	17,696			
Beer, wine	5,529	24,506		268,910	1,051,379

District of Erbach.—The cotton manufactories in the town of Michelstadt, which supply the south and south-western districts of the Zollverein, and whose increasing prosperity is remarkable, were profitably occupied during the year 1861.

The iron trade in this district has suffered so much from the importation of lower priced iron from abroad, from the increase in the course of production, and the disproportionate cost of transport, that, unless a railway is constructed to open up the Odenwald, it cannot continue to be carried on with profit.

In the district of Lindenfels the iron trade is very far from prosperous. The extensive works at Aschbach do not now fabricate more than half their former production. This unsatisfactory state of things is to be attributed not so much to the increased expense of transport, as to neglect in the application of the newest discoveries of science in the manufacture. It is undeniable that iron extracted from the ore by the agency of charcoal will always maintain its superiority over that produced by the use of coke, and it is considered that by the application of newer and improved methods, and the employment of good German iron ore and charcoal, these establishments would have nothing to fear from the much-dreaded rivalry of the iron works in England and Scotland, as regards the manufacture of both iron and steel.

The paper manufacturers have suffered from a scarcity of rags. Forty thousand florins worth of besoms are made by poor people in this district, but the gradual destruction of the birch trees threatens to extinguish this industry.

In the district of Keppenheim 300,000 cask-bungs were manufactured, of which the greater part were exported. The manufacture of cigars, which has suffered greatly from the effects of the civil war in America, employed 700 workmen inhabiting the villages of Keppenheim, Lorsch, Lampertheim, and Biernheim. In the year 1861, from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 cigars were made. In this district, on account of the war in America, in some parts only half, and in others only a quarter of the usual quantity of land has been devoted to the growth of tobacco. The price fell as low as 10 florins a centner, and even less.

In the district of Bensheim 4,000 ox and cow-hides, and 15,600 calf-skins, were tanned, with a consumption of 22,000 centners of oak bark.

Province of Upper Hesse.

Here as elsewhere industry has suffered greatly from the want of means of internal communication by railway. Iron of the aggregate value of 441,953 florins, was fabricated in the district of Biedenkoff. The establishment of Aurora in Gladenbach during the year 1861, extracted 24,955 lbs. of kupfernickel from 35,311 of ore which contained no iron.

In the district of Schotten, 34 oxen, 943 cows, 161 bull calves, 853 calves, 325 sheep, 695 pigs, in all 3,011 animals, were slaughtered, and made into 1,800 centners of sausages, of the value of from 70,000 to 75,000 florins.

2,233 pieces of flannel and cloth, of the value of 95,000 florins, were manufactured in this district.

Packing-cloth manufacturers suffered, but cotton manufacturers were profitably employed.

The Frederick's forge produced—

	In 1860.	In 1861.
	lbs.	lbs.
Raw iron	1,321,724	868,468
Cast iron	1,372,729	1,173,128
Wrought iron	128,393	123,152

The weaving business in the district of Lauterbach has made considerable progress of late, and excellent results are attributed to the establishment of a school for the weavers. The disproportionate import duty of 2 rix-dollars charged on jute-yarn, and of 20 silver groschen on jute-weft, has exercised the unfavourable influence upon both the spinning and weaving interests which was to be expected; and its effect was especially felt in this district, on account of the large demand for sack-cloth caused by the very considerable exportation of corn to France during the year 1861. In the district of Grünberg were sold, in the last quarter of the year 1861, 10,000 malter of agricultural produce at the following prices:—

	Fls. kr.	Fls. kr.		Fls. kr.	Fls. kr.
Maize per malter (200 lbs.) ..	13 27	to 14 36	Oats per malter (120 lbs.) ..	4 15	to 4 37
Rye „ (180 lbs.) ..	10 21	to 11 9	Peas „ (200 lbs.) ..	10 4	to 11 52
Barley .. (160 lbs.) ..	7 32	to 8 2	Potatoes „ (200 lbs.) ..	2 30	to 3 41

There are in this district numerous liqueur, cigar, hat, linen, and cotton establishments. Great quantities of shoes are also made.

In the district of Nidda the trade in iron goods has suffered as much as in other parts, and the improvements in the facilities for transport is said to be the only way in which it can regain its former prosperity.

The forges of Hergen have produced and manufactured in—

	1860.	1861.
	lbs.	lbs.
Raw iron } " Bruch " iron }	1,989,929	932,059 / 138,483
Cast iron goods	896,693	576,228
Parts of machinery	..	249,184
Common stove plates	54,147	70,072
Total	2,940,769	1,966,026
Smith's iron..	141,528	114,270

(Signed) EDWIN CORBETT.

Frankfort, January 31, 1863.

General Statistics.

THE whole territory belonging to Frankfort comprises an area of $1\frac{4}{5}$ German miles in extent, and contains a population, according to the last census, taken in December 1861, of 83,390 inhabitants, of whom 71,462 live in the city, and 11,928 in the surrounding country, which is divided into eight districts.

The garrison of Frankfort consists of 1,018 soldiers, in the service of the Republic, included in the above enumeration, and of 1,116 Austrian, 1,884 Prussian, and 666 Bavarian troops, not included.

In 1858 the number of families in the city was 10,780.

The following figures show the increase of the population since 1817 :—

	Whole Territory.	In the City.		Whole Territory.	In the City.
1817 ..	47,850	41,458	1855 ..	74,784	64,257
1823 ..	50,824	43,918	1858 ..	79,278	67,978
1837 ..	63,936	53,054	1861 ..	83,390	71,462
1846 ..	68,240	55,367			

In 1858 the whole population was classed, as regards, religion, thus :—

Lutheran, 43,946; Unitarians, 1,416; Calvinists, 5,448; French Calvinists, 460; Roman Catholics, 15,788; German Catholics (without Pope), 428; Jews, 5,733; Miscellaneous, 164.

Finance.

The Public Debt of the Republic amounted, in the middle of 1862, to 16,357,153 florins 46 kreutzers, or about 350 florins a head on each citizen. There was at the same date a reserve fund of 260,500 florins. The position of the Debt of the City, exclusive of the Railroad Debt, was in—

	1831.	1840.	1861.
	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.
Loan	7,563,700 0	8,500,000 0	8,786,050 0
Treasury Loan, with interest	564,153 25	506,824 43	470,338 4
Ditto, without interest	64,393 22	64,815 42	64,815 48
Total	8,174,246 47	9,071,640 25	9,321,203 52

The income tax produced in—

1850	106,000 florins.	1856	170,000 florins.
1851	129,000 „	1857	175,000 „
1852	144,000 „	1858	184,000 „
1853	149,000 „	1859	186,000 „
1854	153,000 „	1860	204,000 „
1855	159,000 „	1861	212,000 „

According to the ancient Constitution of the Republic, the city contains 15,500 persons liable to this tax, but by a recent law, of this number 6,300, who do not possess an income amounting to 300 florins a year, have been exempted.

Between the years 1840 and 1861, inclusive, 4,446,650 florins were devoted to the reduction of the Public Debt.

Budget.

Receipts.	Fl.	kr.	Fl.	kr.
I. Treasury Accounts:—				
Rents	166,500	0		
Police fines, stamps, licenses, &c.	361,400	0		
Excise	459,050	0		
Fairs, telegraph	574,900	0		
Gas and road tolls	44,000	0		
Taxes in country villages	12,734	44		
Miscellaneous	8,000	0		
Railroad between-stations	14,000	0		
Water rates	7,500	0		
			1,648,084	44
II. Office for Redemption of Public Debt:—				
Railroad receipts	400,000	0		
Taxes on income, houses, and lottery	490,000	0		
Interest on principle, payments for freedom of city, tax on transfer of land	30,000	0		
			920,000	0
III. Profits on Pawnbrokerage			8,400	0
Total			2,576,484	44

Expenditure.	Fl.	kr.	Fl.	kr.
I. Treasury Account:—				
Government and Chancery	151,365	7		
Justice	138,915	45		
Administration	512,097	3		
Army and police	521,249	16		
Churches and schools	118,492	37		
Paupers and assistance	57,898	20		
Miscellaneous	10,000	0		
Pensions and perpetual rents	137,224	10		
			1,647,248	18
II. Redemption of Public Debt			568,463	13
III. Expenses of Pawnbrokerage			8,441	24
			2,224,146	55

Frankfort Bank.

In the year 1861, as compared with the two preceding years, no great increase of industrial or speculative activity occurred in the financial business transacted in Frankfort which was likely to cause a larger demand for capital; and the Bank of Frankfort rather suffered from the competition of private bankers, who, during the whole year, rarely raised their rate of discount beyond 3 per cent., and consequently the discount business of the Bank, though somewhat better than in 1860, still remained inferior to that done in former years.

The low price of money at the Frankfort Bank attracted, however, a good deal of business from distant places, and the amount lent on securities and foreign bills of exchange exceeded that of all previous years. The unusually high rate of discount in those countries which have a gold standard made the transactions on foreign bills of exchange very profitable. The business with foreign correspondents was very active, and produced very satisfactory results. The whole business of the Bank, exclusive of the cash and accounts current, amounted, in 1861, to 264,420,000 florins, whereas in the preceding year it amounted only to 228,916,000 florins, showing an increase of 35,504,000 florins (see Table No. 1). On the 1st of January, 1861, the Bank had 18,057,800 florins worth of bank-notes in circulation, and the average amount in circulation during the year was 17,220,000 florins, or 1,451,100 florins more than in the year 1860.

Maine Navigation.

The River Maine begins to be navigable for wood floats at Mainleis, in Bavaria, where the Red and White Maine join; and is navigable for barges from Bamberg to its junction with the Rhine at Castel for a distance of forty-nine German miles.

Tolls have been levied on this river from the most remote period. A permission for this purpose was granted to the city of Frankfort by the Emperor Henry IV, in the year 1074, and another Charter of 1329 contains a specification of the goods liable to pay toll at Frankfort, when the property of citizens of all cities in Germany, except Nuremburg, Strasbourg, Hagenau, Spires, Worms, Oppenheim, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Gelnhausen. In the middle ages, and from that period to the breaking up of the German Empire, every small proprietor on the banks of the river endeavoured to make his profit out of tolls levied on the navigation. As a proof of

the onerous nature of these extortions, it is stated that in the year 1790 a merchant sending a cargo of 2,300 centners,* from Mayence to Kitzingen, had to pay an aggregate sum of 759 florins 4 kreutzers at twenty-five different stations.

The Congress of Vienna proclaimed the freedom from toll of the German rivers, but left the details of arrangement to the different Governments interested, who were too much occupied with their internal political organization to take into consideration any general plan for the regulation of the dues; and although Bavaria, in 1818, abolished all tolls upon the Maine within her territory, the other riverain States still continue to levy them.

In 1845 and 1846 the opposition to water-carriage brought about by the introduction of railroads obliged the neighbouring States, in their own interest, to come to an understanding, and establish a fixed and uniform tariff instead of the somewhat arbitrary system which had hitherto existed, and to take other measures to lighten the burthen on the navigation. In consequence, the number of toll stations was reduced from six to five, viz., Wertheim, Steinheim, Hanau, Frankfort, and Höchst.

The following Table shows the total amount of tolls taken at the different stations from the year 1847 to 1860, inclusive:—

	Florins	kr.		Florins	kr.
Wertheim	756,384	44	Frankfort	131,730	26
Steinheim	206,036	0	Höchst	680,647	38
Hanau	413,824	29			

The following Table contains a statement of the number and tonnage of vessels bringing articles of foreign commerce to Frankfort in each of the last five years to 1860, inclusive:—

Years.	Number of Vessels.	Burthen in Centners.	Principal Articles of Commerce.
1856	86	368,813	Coffee, wine, oil, quinquinna, horns, cement, rice, raw iron, dye-woods in pieces, raw cotton, raw hides, cotton yarn.
1857	74	314,950	
1858	67	296,478	
1859	35	97,720	
1860	52	183,008	

The following Table shows the whole quantity of merchandize which passed by the Frankfort Toll Station in each of the five years to 1860, inclusive:—

Years.	Whole Amount.		Toll Free.		Paid Toll.	
	Centners	lbs.	Centners	lbs.	Centners	lbs.
1856	3,933,639	55	3,613,144	1	320,495	54
1857	3,341,168	95	3,028,069	75	313,098	20
1858	3,494,036	81	3,121,884	1	372,152	80
1859	2,661,824	61	2,429,455	66	232,368	95
1860	3,522,375	55	3,391,654	47	130,721	8

Commerce.

The free city of Frankfort endeavoured, as long as possible, to enjoy the advantages of general freedom of trade, by means of an agreement with England, and, although prophecies were not wanting to foretell that ruin would follow a union with the "Zollverein," and that the independence of the State would be thus sacrificed, it was finally resolved to take that step; and Frankfort, on the 6th of February, 1836, became a member of the Great German Customs Union. The disadvantageous position she found herself placed in, as regarded trade, with the States which were already members of the Zollverein, and the flourishing condition of the neighbouring town of Offenbach, which had attracted a great portion of the legitimate trade of Frankfort, together with various financial and mercantile advantages she hoped to gain by giving up her isolated position, were instrumental in bringing about this determination. A Customs Administration ("Zoll-direktion"), in which all those employed were to be natives of the city, or of the neighbouring Hessian States, was established in Frankfort at the cost of the Zollverein. A Custom-house was also instituted, at the head of which was placed an "Ober-Zoll" and "Mess-Inspector," from Saxony, whose duty it was to establish a mode of procedure conformable to that carried on at the "General" Custom-house at

* 1 cwt. English is equal to 1·0862 Zollverein centner.

Leipzig. The Zollverein having undertaken the expense of the administration, the city, at its own charges, constructed warehouses and buildings for the Custom-house, and for all the business connected with the forwarding merchandize by the river. The payment of gate money was abolished at the same time; also the taxes on trade, viz., taxes on weighing, taxes on goods lying in warehouses, taxes to the Board of Revenue, and import and export dues in the district of Frankfort. The City Excise levied on wine, brandy, rum, arrack, from countries not members of the Zollverein, on tobacco, some kinds of barley, peeled oats, millet, peas, beans, lentils, and vetches, were also repealed.

It was agreed, at the same time, that the Duchy of Nassau and Frankfort should be represented at the General Customs Convention by one delegate, and that the city of Frankfort should have the faculty of appointing a special Commissioner to examine and deliberate with the others on matters involving technical considerations.

In the Table marked No. 2 will be found a statement of the quantity of goods that have paid duty at the Frankfort Custom-house in each of the twenty-five years that have elapsed since her union with the Zollverein to the year 1860, inclusive, the last for which Returns have been published.

It is ascertained by a detailed examination of the above-mentioned Returns that an increased quantity of the following articles of commerce have paid duty here, viz., raw cotton, soda, raw hides, fish-oil, coffee, rice, spices, oils, dried fruits, preserves, raw tobacco, brandy of all kinds, tea, raw iron, steel, iron wares, fine woodwork, linen yarn, bleached and unbleached linen, grey packing-cloth, silks, copper and brass wares, some kinds of leather, carpets, woollen and glass wares.

There was a decrease in the amount of duty paid on raw sheep's wool, block-tin, hops, raw silk, tar; on cheese, sugar, manufactured tobacco; on cotton and half-silk goods, woollen yarn, instruments, fine leather goods, gloves, paper, and on white and coloured china.

It is further ascertained that Customs receipts on raw products increased in the years 1854 and 1855, but from that period have continued to decrease. On the other hand, the amount received on objects of consumption has continued gradually to increase from the year 1851. There has been an important decrease in the amount received on manufactured goods from the year 1859.

The annexed Table shows the quantities of brandy and other spirits exported from Frankfort in each of the years 1855 to 1860, inclusive; also the countries to which these liquors are sent:—

Year.	To Prussia, Saxony, Hesse, Thuringia, and Brunswick.	To Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Nassau, and Hanover.	To Grand Duchy of Hesse.	To Abroad.	Total.
	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centner.
1855	689	8,685	2,523	240	12,137
1856	1,090	6,384	2,124	115	9,713
1857	657	4,243	2,255	1,939	9,094
1858	609	1,176	1,489	324	3,598
1859	608	1,003	2,150	124	3,884
1860	523	799	1,666	93	3,081

In the following Table will be found a statement of the quantity of wine and must ("most") exported in the same years, together with the places of their destination:—

Year.	To Prussia, Saxony, Electoral Hesse, Brunswick, and Thuringia.	To Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Nassau, and Hanover.	To Grand Duchy of Hesse.	To Abroad.	Total.
	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.
1855	42,950	12,250	7,530	5,762	68,492
1856	45,894	12,922	7,013	4,637	70,466
1857	44,920	11,935	6,284	9,100	72,239
1858	46,012	12,067	4,185	8,750	71,014
1859	50,727	7,219	5,681	10,100	73,727
1860	44,721	7,572	5,142	11,340	68,775

The following sums were received in each of the last five years for which

Returns have been published by the city of Frankfort as its share of the General Zollverein Customs receipts :—

	Florins	kr.		Florins	kr.
1856	1,554,732	55	1859	1,501,216	13
1857	1,596,775	36	1860	1,569,139	32
1858	1,742,325	37			

The Returns of the quantity of goods, including coal, brought into Frankfort by land and water in each of the last five years, for which Returns have been published, is as follows :—

	Centners.		Centner.
1856	3,944,411	1859	4,032,793
1857	4,596,356	1860	4,134,109
1858	5,447,126		

Frankfort Fairs.

The exact date of the institution of fairs at Frankfort is unknown, but it is certain that, on account of its position as the main place of trade on the River Maine, and as the transit place for the trade between Freiburg, Heidelberg, Cassel, and Lower Saxony, fairs were held in this city in the very earliest times.

In the year 1240 the Emperor Frederick II confirmed by charter the right to hold an autumn fair at Frankfort; and in 1330 Louis of Bavaria granted also the right to hold spring fairs, and this city thus became a place of first-rate importance as regards the wholesale trade between the Netherlands, Saxony, Prussia, Silesia, Bohemia, Italy, and Franconia. The most flourishing period of these fairs was during the middle ages, when Frankfort became, at the same time, the chief money market in these parts, and thus attracted a considerably increased trade. It also obtained a foremost place among the cities of Southern Germany for the direct trade with France. It was the great depôt for merchandize brought up the Rhine from Portugal, Spain, and France, and from thence transported to Upper Germany, and the remotest corners of the German Empire. Great jealousy was naturally excited by its prosperity, and in many writings of that period its merchants are blamed for sending out of the country so much gold in exchange for foreign goods. It became the chief place of meeting for German and foreign merchants, where they exchanged their commodities and balanced their accounts, and grew to what it has since continued to be—the most commercial city and most important money market in the south-west of Germany. The decay of trade in this part of Europe during the sixteenth century, caused partly by a change in the great highways of commerce from this country to the Atlantic Ocean, and partly by the mischievous commercial laws enacted, prejudiced most unfavourably the Frankfort fairs; and they suffered still further in the succeeding century by the disastrous effects of the "thirty years war." Yet on account of the favourable situation of the city, the intelligence, wealth and commercial connection of its citizens, in spite of wars and revolutions, they still maintained in a great measure their ancient reputation and importance until the eighteenth century.

The Treaties of Commerce concluded by Prussia and her allies with the Southern States of Germany in the years 1834 and 1835 threatened the prosperity of the fairs of Frankfort, which had hitherto been the chief place of commerce for English goods, wines, and colonial wares. This was, no doubt, one of the principal causes which induced the Republic to join the Zollverein. Since that period these fairs have assumed a different character: they are now no longer made use of by foreigners for the sale of goods by wholesale, but have sunk rather to the position of markets where tradesmen make their purchases for the retail trade in the neighbourhood. A considerable business is still, however, carried on by means of samples sent from distant places for approval, the orders being made to the agent who attends the fair, and the goods transported direct from the place of manufacture to the place of consumption.

In the Table marked No. 3 will be found a statement of the quantities of the principal commodities manufactured within the limits of the Zollverein, which were sent to Frankfort for sale at the Easter and autumn fairs, from the year 1850 to 1855 (in the latter Return to 1854 only), since which period, the tax on goods arriving by land having been abolished, no means exist for ascertaining the quantity sent here. Leather is one of the most important articles disposed of at the fairs; the following quantities were sold at each of the fairs from 1855 to 1860 inclusive, viz.:—

Year.	At Easter Fair.	At Autumn Fair.	Total.
	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.
1855	18,265	18,298¼	36,563¼
1856	15,706⅜	16,070⅝	31,777
1857	18,683½	15,945½	34,629
1858	16,224¾	16,236⅞	32,461⅝
1859	21,340¾	16,757⅞	38,098⅝
1860	20,411⅞	21,607⅝	42,019½

The quantity of leather imported into Frankfort at the two half-yearly fairs shows for about 13·9 per cent. of the whole importation, and this one article pays 60 per cent. of the whole amount paid on goods subject to duty.

A decline in the price of leather at the last autumn fair (1862), was anticipated both on account of the dull state of trade in general during last summer, and on account of the civil war in America; and this expectation was in some degree realized.

These unfavourable influences were, however, compensated for by the abundance of the corn harvest in all parts of Germany, which always directly affects this branch of business.

A very considerable quantity of raw hides were brought in for sale, but only a small business was done in tanned leather.

The following are the prices at which the principal descriptions of leather were quoted :—

Sole leather—American hides	58 to 63	Prussian dollars	per centner.
Ditto German hides	52 to 56	„	„
Dressed hides	64 to 70	„	„
Harness leather	52 to 58	„	„
White calf-skins	100 to 120	„	„
Black ditto	75 to 90	„	„

1,217,563 lbs. of sole leather, and 418,617 lbs. of upper leathers were brought into the market.

Transit Trade.

This trade has decreased materially in the last twenty-five years. Before that period the German fairs enjoyed the advantage of the transit of the greatest part of the trade in English cottons, woollen and half-woollen goods, Irish linen, in English yarns, china, steel, iron and leather goods; in French silk and half-silk goods, common and fine hardwares and gloves; in cotton and silk fabrics from Switzerland; and in glass, hard and iron wares from Austria: whereas now the above-mentioned articles are sent direct from the country where they are produced to the non-German countries which purchase them. To this cause may be added the increased and increasing prosperity of German industry, which is now able to meet many requirements for whose satisfaction formerly recourse was had to foreign countries. In spite, however, of altered circumstances a large trade is still carried on in Frankfort in Swiss and French silk goods and ribbons, in English bobbinets, tulles, woollen and half-woollen goods, carpets and linen, also in Austrian smallwares and india-rubber articles.

Agriculture and Vineyards.

The land about Frankfort is on the whole well cultivated, and rich in agricultural productions, especially the district lying to the north-east of the city, called Wetterau, which produces large crops of all kinds of corn. Towards the west extends the fertile valley of the Maine, down to the low hills about Hochheim. To the south on the left shore of the river, with the exception of the market-gardens about Sachsenhausen, the land is mostly sandy and produces excellent potatoes. The forests belonging to the city in the immediate neighbourhood are very extensive, well cared for, and contain fine beech and oak trees. It also possesses valuable woods in the Taunus Mountains about five English miles distant.

Vines are cultivated on the hills about Sachsenhausen, and the wine produced from the vineyards on the Muhlberg enjoys a good reputation, and in favourable seasons is equal to the lighter kinds of Rhine wine. A stronger wine of agreeable flavour is made from the vines growing on the heights of Bergen.

The city of Frankfort possesses a number of vineyards in the best situations about Hochheim, producing a wine of first-rate quality, which may be advantageously compared with the best wines of the Rhine valley. The most famous sorts of Hochheimer are known in Germany as "Dompräzens" and "Hinter der Kirche."

It is this wine which in England has given its name to Rhine wine in general, though, in reality, its production is confined to a small district on an isolated ridge, situated on the banks of the Maine at a considerable distance from the Rhine.

The corn harvest in the neighbourhood was abundant last autumn, and the vineyards yielded a wine not large in quantity, but excellent in quality.

I have been unable to procure any statistical returns relating to this subject.

(Signed) EDWIN CORBETT.

(No. 1.)—Comparative Summary of Transactions of Frankfort Bank in Years 1860 and 1861.

	1860.		1861.	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
Discount business	10,810,000	10,322,000	14,990,000	13,487,000
Loans	15,828,000	15,075,000	25,833,000	25,105,000
Discounted paper	101,000	49,000	178,000	200,000
Foreign bills	42,920,000	41,300,000	39,782,000	41,400,000
Foreign account currents ..	42,990,000	42,577,000	48,339,000	48,227,000
Business in silver	3,218,000	2,726,000	3,460,000	3,419,000
	116,867,000	112,049,000	132,582,000	131,838,000
Total	228,916,000		264,420,000	

1 florin is equal to 1*s.* 8½*d.* English.

(No. 2.)—Table showing Quantity of Goods which have paid duty at the Frankfort Custom-house, from 1836 to 1860 inclusive.

Year.	Raw Products.	Articles of Consumption.	Manufactured Goods.	Total.
	Centners lbs.	Centners lbs.	Centners lbs.	Centners lbs.
1836	11,936 77	17,796 91	15,345 84	45,079 52
1837	13,947 69	22,893 17	19,974 33	56,815 19
1838	32,723 32	48,127 91	29,383 71	110,234 94
1839	26,564 45	56,263 39	30,486 71	113,314 55
1840	25,296 91	58,318 40	32,322 50	115,937 81
1841	35,102 66	62,274 89	33,515 23	130,892 78
1842	33,067 41	63,490 52	38,053 9	134,611 2
1843	31,089 20	64,320 96	32,545 63	127,955 79
1844	22,025 36	62,329 93	47,906 64	132,261 93
1845	32,889 49	61,406 49	30,181 37	124,477 35
1846	38,618 34	67,816 77	27,854 47	134,289 58
1847	20,770 67	75,259 88	23,832 61	119,863 16
1848	21,718 75	66,096 77	38,602 64	126,418 16
1849	34,612 2	84,069 54	24,653 79	143,335 35
1850	32,104 98	74,399 6	31,595 42	138,099 46
1851	32,055 14	91,092 62	28,918 65	152,066 41
1852	28,023 32	103,552 71	28,739 37	160,315 40
1853	37,863 0	96,908 72	24,259 86	159,031 58
1854	66,452 21	121,275 0	27,130 0	214,857 21
1855	87,803 76	116,265 0	23,618 0	227,686 76
1856	58,782 30	136,941 25	60,239 81	255,963 36
1857	54,857 91	127,749 37	75,207 9	257,814 37
1858	43,757 67	142,075 71	132,347 75	318,181 13
1859	42,826 68	129,540 30	45,469 82	217,836 80
1860	37,052 53	147,556 3	42,914 93	227,523 49
	901,942 54	2,097,821 30	945,099 26	3,944,863 10

1 centner = 1·0862 Zollverein centner. 100 lbs. German = 1 centner.

(No. 3.)—RETURN of Goods brought to Frankfort during Easter Fair each Year, from 1850 to 1855 inclusive, from Countries belonging to the Zollverein.

Year	Cotton Goods.	Iron Wares.	Linen Goods.	Leather.	Leathern Goods.	Miscellaneous Small Articles.	Manufactured Glass.	China Crockery.	Furs.	Silk Goods.	Half-Silk Goods.	Woollen Goods.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Ctnr.	Ctnr.	Ctnr.	Ctnr.	Ctnr.	Ctnr.	Ctnr.	Ctnr.	Ctnr.	Ctnr.	Ctnr.	Ctnr.	Ctnr.	Ctnr.
1850 ...	8,125	1,283	2,321	17,867	406	3,209	633	2,786	97	450	242	3,984	4,261	45,664
1851 ...	8,696	927	2,295	21,460	497	3,251	614	2,871	65	436	289	3,948	3,588	48,927
1852 ...	7,905	676	2,323	20,518	547	3,637	375	2,696	37	371	339	3,598	3,888	46,410
1853 ...	6,868	732	2,681	14,112	539	4,187	425	2,753	84	341	310	2,928	3,976	39,936
1854 ...	5,025	536	2,062	23,127	616	3,220	474	1,861	28	256	198	1,825	2,880	42,106
1855 ...	6,363	400	1,953	18,265	628	4,197	616	2,092	13	214	168	2,274	2,314	40,497

RETURN of Goods brought to Frankfort during Autumn Fair each Year, from 1850 to 1854 inclusive, from Countries belonging to the Zollverein.

Year.	Cotton Goods.	Iron Wares.	Linen Goods.	Leather.	Leathern Goods.	Miscellaneous Small Articles.	Manufactured Glass.	China Crockery.	Furs.	Silk Goods.	Half-Silk Goods.	Woollen Goods.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Ctnr.	Ctnr.	Ctnr.	Ctnr.	Ctnr.	Ctnr.	Ctnr.	Ctnr.	Ctnr.	Ctnr.	Ctnr.	Ctnr.	Ctnr.	Ctnr.
1850 ...	7,909	1,060	2,384	18,699	409	3,129	495	3,305	21	486	311	6,243	4,095	48,546
1851 ...	8,178	777	2,394	18,539	453	3,234	497	3,193	38	457	369	5,795	3,647	47,496
1852 ...	6,982	782	1,985	20,653	502	2,336	332	2,567	49	383	310	4,811	3,281	44,833
1853 ...	5,915	617	2,074	19,896	505	3,824	384	2,847	54	349	278	3,982	3,482	44,202
1854 ...	5,238	385	2,063	16,611	587	3,359	681	2,164	59	226	182	3,002	2,470	36,917

1 cwt. English = 1·0862 Zollverein centner.

Austria.

Mr. Fane, Her Majesty's Secretary of Embassy, to Earl Russell.

My Lord, *December* 31, 1862.

IN the Report which I had the honour of addressing to your Lordship on the the 28th of February last, I gave a sketch of the external commerce of Austria during the past year. By availing myself of the fuller statistical information which I have been able since then to acquire, I am in a position to offer more complete details respecting the movement of the external commerce of the year 1861, as compared with that of the preceding year.

The total value of the import trade of the Empire, in 1861, was 232,732,554 florins, against 231,226,702 florins in 1860, showing an increase of 1,505,852 florins in favour of the first-named year.

The value of the Custom duties levied on imports in 1861 was 12,587,705 florins, against 12,702,040 florins in 1860, showing a decrease of 114,335 florins.

The total value of the export trade of the Empire, in 1861, was 310,687,250 florins, against 305,197,493 florins in 1860, showing an increase in favour of the first-named year of 5,489,757 florins.

The value of the Customs duties levied on exports in 1861 was 404,139 florins, against 486,175 florins in 1860, showing a decrease of 82,036 florins.

A comparison of the separate items of both trades will be more concise and intelligible if presented in a statistical form, and I have therefore prepared the annexed Table, which shows, at one view, the positive and relative value, in detail, of the import and export trades of the years 1860 and 1861, together with the amount of the Customs revenue levied in each year.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN FANE.

STATEMENT of Import and Export Trades of 1861, compared with those of the preceding Year, with the amount of Duties evied in each Year.

IMPORTS.

Designation of Goods as classed in the Tariff.	Value.				Custom Revenue.			
	In the Year		In 1861.		In the Year		In 1861.	
	1861.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.	1861.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
Colonial wares and southern fruits	15,849,737	15,736,814	112,923	—	5,012,122	4,913,228	98,894	
Tobacco and manufactures of tobacco	2,723,647	3,859,958	—	1,136,311	13,529	13,256	273	
Cereals and fruits	12,299,963	11,797,070	502,893	—	368,441	378,851	—	10,410
Animals	17,507,927	11,856,566	5,651,361	—	1,235,728	868,057	367,671	
Animal products	7,189,941	6,052,717	1,137,194	—	166,318	168,644	—	2,326
Grease and oils	13,357,885	11,147,400	2,210,485	—	854,485	726,943	127,542	
Liquors and edibles ...	2,203,119	3,331,629	—	1,128,510	552,464	761,888	—	209,424
Materials for fuel and timber...	5,676,534	5,826,405	—	155,871	7,969	11,462	—	3,493
Medicaments, perfumes, dyeing, tanning, and chemical stuffs	17,434,367	16,320,918	1,113,449	—	257,739	242,637	15,102	
Metals, precious, raw and half-manufactured ...	33,505,135	40,246,966	—	6,741,831	373,315	601,726	—	328,411
Weaving and loom materials ...	47,523,596	48,101,418	—	577,822	39,821	39,324	497	
Yarns	21,169,668	16,417,589	4,752,079	—	1,294,856	919,678	345,178	
Woven and loom goods ...	9,968,830	11,526,665	—	1,557,835	1,442,003	1,737,210	—	295,207
Paper and stationery ...	1,222,295	1,529,580	—	307,285	40,275	52,617	—	12,342
Leather and leather goods ...	5,333,000	4,903,790	429,210	—	200,230	154,930	45,300	
Wood, glass, and clay wares ...	3,270,866	3,442,868	—	172,002	95,856	107,870	—	12,014
Metal goods	2,670,058	4,846,326	—	2,176,268	190,192	448,674	—	258,482
Vehicles	324,000	315,000	9,000	—	11,850	10,500	1,350	
Machines and hardware ...	6,238,074	5,936,855	301,219	—	440,489	411,847	28,642	
Chemical products, colours, and fats	2,018,442	2,160,104	—	141,662	108,918	119,406	—	10,488
Printed books and objects of art	5,251,470	5,870,034	—	618,564	11,105	13,292	—	2,187
Sum total	232,732,554	231,226,702	1,505,852	—	12,587,705	12,702,040	—	114,335

EXPORTS.

Designation of Goods as classed in the Tariff.	Value.				Custom Revenue.			
	In the Year		In 1861.		In the Year		In 1861.	
	1861.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.	1861.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
Colonial wares	5,780	231,448	—	225,668				
Tobacco and manufactures of tobacco	588,806	950,300	—	361,494				
Cereals and fruits	45,538,698	40,230,216	5,308,482					
Animals	9,309,386	7,545,190	1,764,196					
Animal products	4,855,125	4,611,320	—	256,195	41,961	66,025	—	24,064
Grease and oils	3,842,076	4,101,745	—	259,669				
Liquors	3,940,300	3,381,013	559,287					
Materials for fuel and timber	24,897,510	18,992,258	5,905,252	—	79,748	73,896	5,852	
Medicaments, perfumes, dyeing, tanning, and chemical stuffs	4,303,386	4,150,638	152,748	—	27,533	36,810	—	9,277
Metals, precious, raw and half-manufactured ...	35,541,670	57,986,572	—	22,444,902				
Weaving and loom materials...	35,646,949	38,981,078	—	3,334,129	227,067	234,141	—	7,074
Yarns	2,582,215	2,327,159	255,056					
Woven and loom goods ...	48,731,538	45,186,335	3,535,200					
Goods made of straw, bast, paper, and stationery ...	5,126,321	5,717,292	—	590,971				
Leather and leather goods ...	13,505,300	10,743,350	2,761,950					
Wood, glass, and clay wares...	22,872,411	20,774,690	2,097,721					
Metal goods	16,362,674	7,763,158	8,599,516					
Land and water vehicles ...	3,953,000	4,166,240	—	213,240				
Instruments, machines, and hardware	22,493,852	19,897,858	2,595,994					
Chemical products, colours, fats, and combustibles ...	4,499,938	4,876,371	—	376,633				
Printed books and objects of art	2,493,560	2,338,650	154,910					
Refuse, rags	106,758	244,412	—	137,654	27,630	75,303	—	47,473
Sum total	310,687,250	305,197,493	5,489,757	—	404,139	486,175	—	82,036

Mr. Fane, Her Majesty's Secretary of Embassy, to Earl Russell.

My Lord, *February* 16, 1863.

IN the periodical Reports which I have had the honour of addressing to your Lordship upon the commerce of Austria, I have had occasion to speak separately, and in detail, of the various branches of trade,—such as the trade in corn, wine, tobacco, wool, &c., and to touch incidentally upon the mineral wealth of the Empire. I propose now to bring the general resources of the country under one point of view, by giving a summary sketch of the extent, population, and production of the Empire, availing myself, for this purpose, of a portion of the statistics compiled by Professor Dr. Joseph Arenstein, the author of "Austria at the International Exhibition of 1862."

The Austrian Empire comprises an area of 11,252·9 square miles, of which it is computed that full three quarters consist of mountainous regions. There are 1,215 square miles of rivers tributary to the Adriatic Sea, 1,050 square miles to the North Sea, and 825 square miles to the Baltic Sea; the remainder is tributary to the Black Sea, principally through the Danube system, the area of which comprises 7,600 square miles within the Empire. The Adriatic washes 250 miles of the Austrian coast, and above 300 miles of islands belonging to Austria.

The census of 1857 showed the population to amount to 34,439,069 souls (exclusive of the army), and it is computed that it had risen, in 1862, to 35,795,000 souls. Among the cities, Vienna numbers above 500,000 inhabitants, Pesth-Buda near 200,000, Prague 150,000, and Venice 120,000. There are in the Empire 878 towns, 2,264 market-places, and 66,376 villages. More than two-thirds of the population are engaged in husbandry. In Bohemia, however, and in Lower Austria and Moravia, where the chief efforts at fostering a manufacturing interest are made, one-half of the population is withdrawn from the cultivation of the soil.

I have had occasion, in former Reports, to point out how prejudicial this system is to the progress of agriculture by producing a scarcity of field hands. In the neighbourhood of the capital the soil is tilled, not by the indigenous population, who flock to the mills, but by labourers imported from the provinces, who are thus withdrawn from the tillage of their own soil. In Hungary the scarcity of field-hands is, in some parts, so great that I have seen mere children employed to drive the unwieldy wooden ploughs used in the primitive agriculture which still flourishes in some districts of that kingdom. The question involves, of course, one of principle. Is Austria to be (what she may become) the most flourishing agricultural country in Europe, or is she to expend much precious capital and labour to create (with the necessary assistance of high protective duties) a manufacturing interest which is, to a great extent, of a factitious character? My own opinion is strongly in favour of fostering the agricultural and horticultural interests of the Empire to the comparative neglect of industrial enterprises; but it is one which is not generally shared by Austrian economists.

It is computed that the average value of the soil throughout the whole Empire (taking a gross estimate) is approximately as follows:—An acre of arable land is worth 150 florins; an acre of garden-ground, 400 florins; an acre of vineyard, 300 florins; an acre of meadow land, 150 florins; an acre of pasture ground, 50 florins; and an acre of woodland, 40 florins.

But these figures represent, of course, a mean,—the value of arable land fluctuating between 30 and 1,500 florins per acre; some of the meadow lands attaining a value of 3,000 florins per acre; and woodland varying from 10 to 800 florins per acre.

There are 3,186·5 square miles of woodland in Austria. The forests produce, on an average, 30,000,000 Vienna fathoms of wood per annum, mostly of excellent quality. The forests yield, besides, 500,000 cwts. of gall nuts, 100,000 cwts. of potash, 250,000 cwts. of turpentine and resin, and 4,000,000 cwts. of tanning bark, annually.

Without counting considerable tracts within the forests which are used for grazing purposes, there are in the Empire 2,820·3 square miles of grass land. These produce, annually, about 363,000,000 cwts. of hay, and 200,000,000 cwts. of various herbage for fodder.

The area of soil used as tillage-land comprises 3,582·4 square miles.

During the last ten years great efforts have been made to improve the system of agriculture throughout the Empire, and the results of these efforts are observable in the largely-increased productiveness of the soil. Cereals of every description are cultivated on a large scale with the following results:—

	Metzen.		Metzen.
Wheat (annual produce)	50,000,000	Maize (annual produce)	44,000,000
Oats „	100,000,000	Mixed corn „	15,000,000
Rye „	65,000,000	Millet and buckwheat (annual produce)	10,000,000
Barley „	50,000,000		

1 metzen = 1·691 bushel.

The mean market price of grains in Austria during the year 1861, was, for wheat 4·5 florins, rye 2·7 florins, maize 2·6 florins, and oats 1·8 florins, Austrian currency. Cereals form a very important item in the export trade of the Empire, as I have had frequent occasion to show in my former Reports. In the year 1861, the value of cereal and fruits exported amounted to 45,538,698 florins, being an increase on the value of the exports of 1860 of 5,308,482 florins.

It is computed that of hemp and flax there is produced annually 3,000,000 cwts., of hops 40,000 cwts., of other commercial plants 230,000 cwts. The amount of the crops of linseed and hempseed is estimated at 2,500,000 metzen, of rapeseed 1,200,000 metzen; the produce of olive-oil is 100,000 cwts. The quantity of tobacco grown in 1861 was 1,000,000 cwts. Tobacco (like salt) is an article of Government monopoly; but by a law which has recently been passed, the growers of this important plant are now permitted to export on their own account any surplus of the commodity which may be left on their hands by the Government purchasers.

With regard to the culture of the vine, I have made special reports on the subject to which I would beg to refer for general details, as to the quantity and quality of the wines produced, and the proportion in which they enter into the foreign commerce of the country. It will be sufficient here to state that there are in the Empire 110 square miles of vineyards, besides 140 square miles of fields planted with vine, and that the annual production of wine ranges between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 eimers (12·449 English gallons per eimer).

The gross amount of the agricultural and horticultural produce of the soil is estimated at an annual value of 1,600,000,000 florins.

Great attention is now being paid to the breeding of cattle in Austria. Horses, mules and asses, oxen, sheep, goats, and swine are bred in vast quantities. The value of the cattle of all kinds now existing in the Empire is estimated at 1,000,000,000 florins, and the annual produce from them comprises 100,000,000 eimers of milk (partly made into butter and cheese), 20,000,000 head of young cattle, 18,000,000 cwts. of meat and fat from grown cattle, 12,000,000 hides and skins, 700,000 cwts. of wool; the whole being estimated at a total value of 450,000,000 florins.

The rearing of silk-worms is largely practised in the south of the Empire; Venetia and the Southern Tyrol supplying annually about 270,000 cwts. of cocoons, estimated at a value of 22,000,000 florins.

The universal products of the Empire are very various. They comprise gold, silver, copper, lead, quicksilver, zinc, tin, iron, and other metals, besides sulphur, graphite, alum, salt, nitre, and soda, coal, &c. The production of coals (pit-coal, brown coal, lignite, and some anthracite) has, within thirty years, increased to more than twelve times its former average, and now exceeds annually 72,000,000 cwts. The total value of the minerals produced (salt excepted, as being an object of Government monopoly) is estimated at 60,000,000 florins.

The trade industry of Austria is gradually extending to almost all varieties of manufactured products, Professor Arenstein says, "The best and surest scale for a ratio of the development of the factory system and production by machinery is to be found in the consumption of mineral coal, this fuel having been comparatively little used in the households of Austria," and he states that the consumption of coal has, since the year 1839, increased from 10,000,000 to nearly 70,000,000 cwts. Referring to such manufactures as webs and textures, paper and paper-goods, leather and leather wares, wood, glass, and earthenwares, metal manufactures, vehicles and vessels, machines, implements, musical instruments, fancy goods, chemical products, colours, oils, fats, chemical light manufactures, &c., Professor Arenstein states that the export of them has risen from 78,000,000 florins in 1852, to 140,000,000 florins in 1861, whereas the import of such manufactures has risen from 24,000,000 to only 36,000,000 florins. A reference to the Table annexed to my last Report will show the value of the several classes of manufactures imported into and exported from Austria in the years 1860 and 1861.

There can be no doubt of the great increase of Austrian industry of late years, but there may be much doubt as to whether all the energies employed in its development are wisely expended. A large portion of the manufacturing interest in Austria has been created by artificial means, and is only maintained at the price of

high protective duties, and that price is a heavy one paid by the whole community for the benefit of the limited class of manufacturers. If the high protective duties were withdrawn, those industrial enterprises which possess intrinsic strength would flourish under a competitive system. Those only which are intrinsically weak would collapse. But the measures which would entail such collapse are precisely those which should be effected if legislation is to proceed on the broad and only sound principle of the good of the many. There is no argument supported either by economical science or political morality which can justify the practice of coercing a whole population to purchase bad and dear articles produced by native manufacture, when, were it not for legislative enactments, they could acquire the same articles both better and cheaper from abroad. But this truth is unfortunately still unrecognized by those who have been taught to regard the establishment of what is termed "native industry"—no matter at what cost it can be effected—as the sole basis for the material prosperity of a State.

The more I learn of the resources of Austria, the more convinced I become that the true interests of the Empire are involved in the development of a commerce which shall have for its primary object to barter the products of her richly endowed soil against foreign manufactures; and I think this opinion is supported by the facts which I have collected together in this Report, illustrating as they do the vast natural resources of the country—resources which the employment of capital and skill will multiply almost indefinitely.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN FANE.

Italy.

Report by Mr. West, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Turin, January 1, 1863.

THE want of the Custom-house Returns for the past year precludes the possibility of forming any opinion as to the progress of the different branches of Italian commerce, and I am consequently unable to give any later reliable statistical information than that contained in my last general Report on the trade and commerce of the Italian kingdom.

There have been, however, data furnished in such a form as to show satisfactorily the progress which has been made during the last three years. The annexed Tables Nos. 1 and 2 show the value of the imports and exports for the year 1858 as compared with 1860, including the Roman States, and distinguishing the countries of import from and export to. It will be observed that there is a sensible diminution in the trade of Great Britain with the Roman States, and an augmentation with all the others. The figures of these Tables are a convincing proof of the amelioration of the commerce of Italy, and I think that when the Returns for the years 1861-62 are published, a proportionate progress will be observable.

The value of the imports may, in some particular ports or provinces, have fallen off, but this in nowise proves that the Italian community, in general, have not derived incalculable advantages from the extension of their foreign commerce consequent on their union. In a country formerly ruled by six different dynasties, each with a commercial system of its own, it is not difficult to point to particular provinces, districts, or communities, whose individual interests may have suffered from the sudden union of these systems into one. In some instances, as in that of Tuscany, the Tariff of the old régime was more liberal than the Piedmontese one of 1854, upon which the new Italian one was based, and some branches of trade in those provinces may have received a temporary check from its introduction. But such indications as these can scarcely be regarded as proof that commerce is in general declining, especially when we see that, upon the whole, a marked increase is observable.

I have before remarked upon the difficulty of obtaining an accurate idea of the value of the inland commerce, and of the effect which the union of the different provinces has produced upon it. I have, however, collected the following information, which, I think, may be relied upon:—

Austria.—It will be seen from Table No. 2 that in the year 1858 Austria imported from Italy goods to the value of 73,640,455 francs; and from Table No. 1, exported to the value of 86,020,460 francs.

The Duchies of Parma and Modena carried on a trade to the amount of 16,419,100 francs; the imports being valued at 7,849,305, and the exports at 8,569,795 francs.

Since their annexation a marked falling-off has taken place.

The trade with Austria has fallen off to the value of 40,000,000 francs, imports and exports.

The articles of import most affected by the war were grain, chemical products, tissues, and knittings, machinery and mechanical instruments. But the frontier arrangements had likewise an effect on the importation of Italian merchandize into Austria, for while the Ticino Custom-house Returns showed a value of 81,489,750 francs Italian goods imported, the Mincio line gives only 41,048,855 francs. On the other hand, the export trade of Austria to the Italian provinces has only suffered a reduction of one-fifth, while that of Italy to Austria has been reduced by nearly one-half. Previous to the war of 1859, the Lombard provinces under Austrian rule imported from the Italian provinces colonials, wine, live cattle, flax, and comestibles, from Piedmont; hemp and grain from the Romagna; and oil from Tuscany; to the amount of more than 25,000,000 francs. This, in a great measure, accounts for the diminution in the value of the exports since the annexation of the Lombard provinces.

The Austrian frontier having been withdrawn from the Ticino to the Mincio, and the intervening country liberated from her rule, it is clear that the demand of the provinces still remaining to her could not be as great as before. Under a more satisfactory state of political feeling, however, there is no doubt that Italian commerce with Austria would assume much greater proportions, and great mutual benefit result therefrom.

Zollverein.—Table No. 3 shows the commercial movement with Austria for the year 1860. But perhaps more important commercial relations for Italy are those with Central and Northern Germany, which bring her into contact with the Zollverein. At present the commerce with the States of the Zollverein appears to be confined to the export of sulphur, olive oil, and dried fruits furnished by the Neapolitan and Sicilian provinces.

The value of this trade, however, exceeds that of the imports and exports combined of all the rest of the provinces. In 1860, 9,648,350 kilogrammes were exported from Sicily, and olive-oil to the extent of 1,124,350 kilogrammes. This represents the direct commerce with the Zollverein, the German market being supplied generally with Italian produce through Hamburgh and Bremen by sea.

Switzerland.—The commerce with Switzerland is valued at 22,000,000 francs import, and 21,000,000 francs export.

The extension of this commerce depends entirely upon connecting the Lake of Constance with Genoa by rail direct. Not only would Switzerland be opened, but Genoa would be placed in direct communication with Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Havre, and Hamburgh.

Holland.—The commerce with Holland is valued at 21,000,000 francs import, and 4,000,000 francs export. Holland supplies colonials, spirits, leather, skins, and metals, and receives oil, fruits, liquorice.

Belgium.—The imports from Belgium are valued at 12,000,000 francs, and the exports at 2,000,000. It cannot, however, be said that the whole of the goods imported from and exported to the two latter countries take the inland route, but the greater proportion of the traffic is carried on by land.

In 1861 goods were exported to Hamburgh from Trieste to the value of 294,300 francs, from Sardinia and Tuscany to the value of 1,885,521, and from Sicily to the value of 2,540,679. The value of the exports to Bremen during the same year was 391,730 francs, while the value of the imports reached 2,931,538 francs. The annexed Table 4 shows the commercial movement at the ports of Genoa, the ports of the Island of Sardinia, Leghorn, Ancona, and Catania for the years 1858, 1859, and 1860, indicating the channel of the trade. I have added the ports of Venice and Trieste, as being intimately connected with Italian trade.

Shipping.

The mercantile marine was composed on the 31st December, 1861, of 13,465 captains, masters, and licensed pilots; 322 ship-builders; 86,644 sailors and boys;

5,864 operatives; 5,790 boatmen; and 25,275 fishermen, in all 137,360 men inscribed on the rolls of the 35 maritime jurisdictions.

The number of sailing vessels was 22,656, tonnage 983,562, as follows:—

	Ships.	Tons.
Italy	16,500	666,624
Istria and Venice	5,858	312,250
Papal	298	4,688
	22,656	983,562

It would appear, therefore, that with the exception of England the Italian merchant service is larger than that of any other country. Spain possesses 17,875 ships, tonnage 855,039, and France 14,557, tonnage 704,429. I am unable, however, to judge of the accuracy of these last figures. It is to be remarked that in all these returns Istria and Venice are considered as part of Italy.

The steam mercantile navy is composed as follows,—and here again the Austrian Lloyd and Co. is included:—This company possesses 68 vessels, tonnage 36,260, horse-power 12,200, number of men 1,948. The Genoa maritime division possesses 35 steam-vessels, of which 16 are screws, tonnage 5,854, nominal horse-power 3,517; 5 only of these are Italian-built. Ports Maurizio and Leghorn possess 3 steam-vessels, foreign-built, tonnage 215, horse-power 228. The Neapolitan provinces 15, tonnage 3,671, and Sicily 4, tonnage 1,092. In all 125 vessels, tonnage 47,092. The sailing-vessels and steam-vessels make an aggregate tonnage of 676,856, valued at 1,740 francs per ton. For every 1,000 tons of the mercantile navy the royal navy would furnish 2 guns.

The extent of coast is 5,400 kilomètres, of which more than 2,000 are insular.

The maritime population is divided as follows:—

Italy	137,360
Istria	20,455
Papal	877
	158,692

Railways.

With reference to a Report of a previous date giving a sketch of the Railway system then working in Italy, I am now enabled to give a fuller and more accurate account of the lines now working, as well as of those in course of construction.

The State lines are:—	Kilos.
Turin-Genoa	168
Alessandria-Arona	102
Genoa-Voltri	15
Alessandria-Piacenza .. .. .. } Novi-Tortona .. .. .. }	116
Turin-Cuneo-Saluzzo	103
Alessandria-Aqui	34
Cavallermaggiore-Mortara	13
Vigevano-Mortara	13
Turin-Pinerolo	38
Torreberretti-Pavia	43
	645

The Victor-Emmanuel Company work the following lines:—	
Turin-Ticino	116
Chivasso-Ivrea	33
Santhia-Biella	30
Turin-Susa	53
Vercelli-Valenza	42
	274

The Lombard and Central Italy Company's lines are:—	
Magenta-Milan	27
Milan-Desengano	141
Milan-Camerlata	44
Rhò-Gallarate	27
Milan-Piacenza	70
Piacenza-Bologna	147
Bologna-Ponte Lagoscuro	52
Bologna-Vergato	39
Milan-Pavia	36
	583

The Venetian lines are:—	Kilos.
Peschiera-Venice	141
Verona-Mantua	36
Verona-Bolzano	150
Venice-Cormons	148
	475

The Leghorn Railway Company work the lines:—	
Florence-Leghorn, by Pisa (left bank) ..	98
Florence-Pisa, by Pistoia (right bank) ..	99
Florence-Montevarchi	49
Pisa-Massa	42
	288

The Central Tuscan Company has the lines:—	
Empoli-Siena	64
Siena-Sinalunga	58
Sinalunga-Ficulle	49
	171

The lines worked by Roman enterprise are:—	
Bologna-Ancona	206
Naples-Ceprano	140
	346

In the Roman States, worked by the Government:—	
Rome-Ceprano	122
Rome-Civita Vecchia	73
	195

The Neapolitan railways are:—	
Naples-Salerno	52
Nocera-Castellamare	8
Cancello-San Severino	44
	104

There is, therefore, an extension at the present moment of 3,081 kilomètres of rail including the Venetian and Roman States, equal to 1,910$\frac{11}{50}$ English miles, of which 360 kilomètres, or 223$\frac{1}{5}$ miles, have been opened this year.

The Lombard lines in course of construction are from Bergamo to Lecco, from Treviglio to Cremona, and from Gallarate to Sesto Calende. The works of the line from Vergato to Pistoia progress slowly on account of the difficult nature of the ground, and it is not expected that the line will be open before 1864. The Leghorn Company are making the line from Montevarchi to Foligno, as well as that from Ficulle to Orte, and from Orte to Rome, which belongs to the Roman Company. This Company is showing great activity in pushing forward the works on the Rome and Ancona line. In the Neapolitan provinces little progress is being made. Of the 1,800 kilomètres to be constructed, it is hoped that next year 750 may be completed. The manifest advantage which these provinces would derive from a network of rail scarcely seems yet appreciated, but at the same time the difficulties of the situation must be taken into consideration. Throughout the Kingdom the progress has not been as rapid as the wants of the country require, nor as rapid as was anticipated.

The lines for which concessions have been granted, and which there is every reason to suppose will eventually be completed, are :—

1. The great line from Ancona by Pescara, Termoli, Foggia, Barietta, Bari, Brindisi, Lecco, with branch to Taranto, 468 miles.
2. Branch from Foggia by Ascoli, Canza, and Eboli to Salerno, 113 miles.
3. A branch from Ceprano, by Sora, Celano, Sulmona, and Popoli to Pescara, 145 miles.
4. Branch from Voghera to Pavia, 17$\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
5. Branch from Pavia to Brescia, by Cremona, 104 miles :—making in all 847$\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

On the Establishment of the Crédit Foncier ("*Credito Fondiario ed Agricolo*").

The scarcity of disposable capital has long been one of the chief causes of the slow progress which agriculture has made in Italy. To this, even more than to the sub-division of land, may be attributed the impoverished state of the landed proprietors, and in many cases their dispossession or expropriation in consequence. Whether the produce of the soil has actually declined during the last fifty years may be doubted, although there are those who assert that it has ; but it is certain, on the other hand, that taxation has disproportionally increased, and that prices have become less remunerative. The landed interest, never in a progressive state, at least in the old provinces of the Kingdom, was suddenly brought into competition with the foreign market, and had to meet an increased demand with declining prices ; but although enjoying every natural advantage for increased and improved production, the want of capital for extended operations was not forthcoming, and heavy mortgages became of frequent occurrence. Property in Piedmont is mortgaged to the value of 1,985,892,382 francs. In the Province of Milan alone it amounts to 287,519,738 francs, and in the Province of Pavia to 609,155,652 francs. One of the greatest sources of prosperity ought to be found in the natural produce of the soil ; but it is calculated that only 14,000,000 hectares are cultivated, while 16,000,000 capable of production remain waste. The average value of cultivated land is 78 francs per hectare, and in some parts of the northern provinces 125 francs. The yearly income derived from real estate is estimated at 40,320,000*l.* There is a mortgage debt upon this amount capitalised at 4 per cent. of 187,779,824*l.*, bearing an interest of from 3 to 24 per cent., say an average of 7 per cent. A sum of over 6,000,000*l.* must be added on account of taxes, so that the net income is reduced to about 20,300,000*l.*

The number of persons possessing incomes derived from real property is as follows :—

Old Provinces	1,000,000	Marches	236,000
Lombardy	522,000	Naples	1,400,000
Parma	780,000	Sicily	600,000
Modena	100,000		
Tuscany	135,000		4,861,000
Romagna	88,000		

The charges on real property amount to nearly half of the annual rent.

It has become, therefore, a question for the Government to consider whether means could not be devised to raise the annual income derived from real estate, by putting the acquisition of capital on moderate terms within reach of the landed interest, and thereby stimulating production. Hitherto the disposable capital

which may have existed in the country was almost invariably employed in commercial pursuits. The risks attending such investments were preferred to the inconvenience, loss of time, and oftentimes expense attending a legal mortgage, especially when it became necessary to exercise the rights of sequestration and expropriation.

A project of Law has been presented to the Chambers, constituting a society to which a subvention of 10,000,000 francs should be granted, but it has not as yet passed, and will doubtless undergo many modifications.

Table No. 5 shows the superficies, population, and amount of income derived from real property in each province.

(Signed) L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

(No. 1.)—STATEMENT of Imports for the Year 1858, as compared with 1860.

Countries.	Years.	Value of Imports.				
		Old Provinces.	Two Sicilies.	Tuscany.	Roman States.	Total.
		Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
France	1858	89,400,000	33,200,000	24,700,000	8,200,000	155,500,000
	1860	128,000,000	22,600,000	22,600,000	10,400,000	183,600,000
England	1858	34,028,500	44,682,566	27,166,750	10,516,650	116,394,466
	1860	57,428,300	36,999,000	29,956,425	7,559,275	131,943,000
Spain	1858	1,878,468	305,786	2,534,131	160,239	4,878,624
	1860	3,445,385	575,689	1,516,309	1,192,027	6,728,810
Belgium	1858	5,777,000	5,046,000	1,599,000	..	12,422,000
	1860	10,058,000	766,000	1,717,000	..	12,541,000
Holland	1858	6,646,275	6,536,754	3,786,304	..	16,969,333
	1860	7,571,570	9,291,817	4,583,470	..	21,446,857
United States ..	1858	16,023,212	3,080,374	1,312,836	189,294	20,605,716
	1860	22,237,515	2,731,967	745,919	1,427,155	27,142,556
Russia	1858	16,654,782	37,514	16,685,000	..	33,377,296
Turkey and Barbary ..	1858	8,971,580	41,603	6,472,000	..	15,485,183
Alexandria and Egypt	1858	240,261	132,010	2,855,608	.	3,227,879
	1860	..	—	—	—	—
Greece	1858	..	144,242	121.167	..	265,909
	1860	..	..	..	..	916,050
Ionian Islands ..	1858	..	722,780	203,000	..	925,780
Austria	1858	..	..	..	..	86,027,460
	1860	..	..	..	..	76,681,317
Switzerland . ..	1858	..	..	..	..	22,000,000
Sweden	1858	..	..	..	..	643,500
	1860	..	..	..	..	1,409,980

(No. 2.)—STATEMENT of Exports for the Year 1858, as compared with 1860.

Countries.	Years.	Value of Exports.				
		Old Provinces.	Two Sicilies.	Tuscany.	Rome.	Total.
		Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
France	1858	104,600,000	39,000,000	16,500,000	7,400,000	167,500,000
	1860	118,500,000	38,100,000	13,100,000	3,600,000	173,300,000
England	1858	3,723,425	41,413,075	13,462,500	2,416,400	61,015,400
	1860	6,642,825	46,697,600	14,376,600	996,075	68,713,100
Spain	1858	4,669,214	194,510	2,442,917	1,246,489	8,543,130
	1860	2,121,854	139,168	1,882,767	1,978,272	6,122,061
Holland	1858	506,326	3,179,324	782,003	..	4,467,652
	1860	600,134	2,448,346	776,828	..	3,825,308
Belgium	1858	259,000	1,399,000	531,000	..	2,189,000
	1860	434,000	1,737,000	207,000	..	2,378,000
Turkey, &c. ..	1858	6,598,872	176,158	4,770,000	..	11,545,030
Russia	1858	973,002	5,675,539	3,750,000	..	10,398,541
United States ..	1858	1,602,191	11,666,365	6,924,772	28,836	20,222,164
	1860	1,902,198	12,757,457	10,622,430	47,556	25,329,671
Greece	1858.	182,257	1,387,539	123,279	..	1,693,075
Alexandria and Egypt	1858	23,713	..	2,646,833	..	2,670,546
	1860	..	..	..	..	2,124,288
Sweden	1858	..	..	..	..	444,730
	1860	..	..	..	..	826,540
Austria	1858	..	..	..	..	73,640,445
	1860	..	..	..	..	41,048,855
Switzerland ..	1858	..	..	..	..	31,754,000
Ionian Islands ..	1858	..	353,642	650,000	..	1,003,642

(No. 3.)—STATEMENT showing the Value of the Import and Export Trade between the Austrian Provinces and Italy, for the Year 1860.

Articles.	From Italy into Austria.	From Austria into Italy.
	Lire.	Lire.
Colonials	274,662	18,598
Tobacco, leaf and other	750	—
Grain and agricultural produce	2,558,944	5,212,030
Animals	729,105	1,406,145
Animal productions	1,896,928	257,280
Oils of various sorts	532,765	315,808
Drinks, spirits, and prepared food ..	461,865	316,042
Wood for fuel and building	165,582	1,196,245
Colours, tanning materials	1,075,430	115,768
Metals, minerals, rough and half worked ..	12,174,028	24,004,532
Materials for tissues and knittings ..	12,220,665	23,107,054
Threads	390,030	541,638
Tissues	3,853,600	13,405,688
Braided goods	438,108	1,604,952
Raw and dressed skins .. .	251,475	602,750
Goods in wood, glass, stone, and clay ..	1,891,638	896,557
Metallic goods	566,435	454,892
Vehicles	6,050	3,000
Instruments and machines	471,212	2,520,560
Chemical products	372,045	564,040
Objects of art	714,110	123 967
Manures	3,432	13,770

(No. 4.)—STATEMENT of the Value of the Import and Export Trade from the Ports of Genoa, Leghorn, &c., for the Years 1858, 1859, and 1860.

Ports.	Years.	Route.	Imports.	Exports.
			Francs.	Francs.
Genoa	1860	Land	1,474,143	1,254,335
	1859	Sea	266,992,500	162,259,100
	1860	Id.	288,230,000	117,958,600
Sardinian Ports	1858	Id.	18,120.911	20,316,454
	1859	Id.	15,768,856	16,453,099
Leghorn	1858	Land	18,468,781	84,000,000
	1860	Id.	21,325,132	90,000,000
	1858	Sea	130,000,000	—
	1860	Id.	135,500,000	—
Ancona	1858	Id.	6,450,500	5,147,030
	1859	Id.	7,003,000	4,100,500
Catania	1860	Id.	2,424,750	6,952,800
	1861	Id.	—	4,523,464
Venice	1860	Land	47,974,210	90,485,810
	1861	Id.	48,551,242	57,909,820
	1860	Sea	122,161,250	53,083,050
	1861	Id.	97,862,972	42,456,250
Trieste	1859	Land	22,621,172	111,042,095
	1860	Id.	125,126,667	95,023,105
	1859	Sea .. .	306,008,670	225,743,810
	1860	Id.	242,742,917	213,969,842

(No. 5.)—STATEMENT showing the Superficies, Population, and Amount of Income derived from Real Property in each Province of the Kingdom of Italy.

Provinces.	Superficies in hectares.	Acres.	Population.	Amount derived from Real Property.	Pounds sterling.
				Francs.	£
Old Provinces ..	5,333,845	13,334,600	4,497,724	195,500,000	7,820,000
Lombardy	1,680,948	4,202,350	2,616,942	150,500,000	6,020,000
Modena	488,176	1.220,400	606,139	30,500,000	1,220,000
Parma	525,320	1,313,800	508,784	26,500,000	1,060,000
Tuscany	2,073,958	5,184,850	1.815,243	85,000,000	3,420,000
Romagna	963,135	2,407,800	1,244,828	55,000,000	2,200,000
Marches	924,575	2,311,400	902,979	40,000,000	1.600.000
Umbria	945,073	2,362,650	492,829	25,000,000	1,000,000
Naples	6,255,322	15,638,300	7,146,864	300,000,000	12,000,000
Sicily	2,402,098	6,005,200	2,302,168	100,000,000	4,000,000
Total	21,592,450	53,981,350	22,134,500	1,008,000,000	40,400,000

Saxony.

Reports by Mr. Barnard, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Coburg, January 1, 1863.

Traffic of the Fairs at Leipsic.

NO branch of statistics has so many obstacles to contend with as that which relates to trade and commerce in a country like Saxony, in which free trade exists, and where so much frontier separates it from States, members like itself of the Commercial Union.

Control is very difficult, and consequently correct Returns are not easily collected and compiled. The goods, either imported or exported, which pass the Austrian frontier are strictly registered, and their full amount known; but this only proves the extent of trade between Austria and the Commercial Union, and by no means indicates the quantity exported by Saxony, nor whether the quantity imported from Austria remains in the kingdom, or is only in transit.

The same may be said of the Bavarian frontier. The proof that goods have passed from Bavaria does not show where they have been consumed or made use of, nor even where they came from. This, however, will gradually be greatly corrected and improved by the extension of railroads, and by the system within the Union, by which all goods imported can be forwarded to some convenient and chosen place, and there be declared registered, and made over to their respective owners or agents.

The trade of Saxony carried on by water (Elbe) can also be better estimated.

Leipzig is not only the principal mercantile town of Saxony, and one of the most considerable within the Commercial Union, but, on account of its fairs, a place of great general importance.

The different and special Custom-house measures adopted for facilitating commercial intercourse at Leipzig during the fairs, of which there are three annually, and even during the whole year, enable the authorities to exercise great control, and to make more accurate Returns of all goods which have been brought there.

A question long undecided, but now favourably solved, is whether loss or advantage would accrue to Leipzig from the Commercial Union. The opinions were greatly divided: fears were entertained that the fairs would gradually diminish, and Leipzig's trade suffer; this, however, has not proved to be the case.

Before entering on the commercial details contained in the annexed Tables, it is necessary to give some previous explanatory information.

Foreign goods of any kind passing the frontier can, on entering the Commercial Union, be declared revised, and forwarded by the Custom-house authorities, or be forwarded, under charge of said authority, to any given place where there is a Custom-house station, and be there opened. Goods in large quantities arrive in this way at Leipzig, and are opened or bonded there, as circumstances require, and consequently contribute greatly to the increase and development of the trade of the town.

Goods having once paid duty can, of course, be forwarded, duty free, in all directions, and without any fear of detention, whether foreign or not. If, therefore, Union goods (from countries members of the Union) are mentioned as arriving at Leipzig, they must be considered as being perfectly free, whether really foreign or not. Generally speaking, however, all goods are examined, and pay duty at Leipzig.

The measures adopted at Leipzig are as follows:—

In many towns within the Commercial Union, as at Leipzig, there are large Custom-house warehouses. Here foreign goods can be placed and bonded, and remain without paying duty, until the owner requires them for the market. In case of being sold or exported, they can leave, under charge of the Customs, for any other warehouse, or be exported by paying transit duty. It is even permitted that goods, while deposited in a warehouse, can be unpacked and repacked, either with a view to their better preservation or for a partial sale of them. Owners of large

quantities can also hire separate magazines, where their goods can be housed. However convenient this arrangement may be, it is still not so efficient and practical as that mode by which merchants can have current and fair accounts at the Custom-house. The warehouses and separate magazines must, in fact, be regarded as foreign ground, the details of their trade not appearing in the following Tables; only what has really paid duty can be included in the Returns. The different arrangements cannot prove equally convenient for all sorts of goods, and are more for wholesale than retail trade.

At some German fairs, viz., Leipzig, Brunswick, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and Frankfort-on-the-Oder, the current and fair accounts have been introduced, and are used mostly for goods, such as yarn, leather, porcelain, glass, earthenware, hardware, manufactured goods, &c. These accounts tend greatly to simplify the traffic, as the amount of duty due on each package is enregistered and credited, and the amount of such accounts must be paid at given periods. Goods under this arrangement can be even sent to the houses of the merchants, and when the fair is over, the whole amount of duty is paid.

The fair accounts may commence a certain number of days previous to the opening of the fair, and are closed when the fair is ended.

Current accounts are granted to any merchant or tradesman known to be respectable, and must be paid half-yearly.

There is evidently some risk in these arrangements where credit is given, but it is so much to the advantage of a merchant to have such a permission, and it saves him so much trouble, that it is indispensable to his own interests to fulfil his engagements. The duties on goods generally so credited, are on wares from England, France, and Switzerland, and the purchasers are Russians, Poles, Wallachians, Greeks and Turks. Thus by these fair and current accounts, Leipzig acts as agent between the countries producing the goods, and the west of Europe.

During the fairs at Leipzig, there are packing-houses arranged, which are very convenient for goods for exportation, but less use is made of them since the rail-roads offer increasing opportunities of forwarding goods, which were formerly entrusted to road-waggons.

All goods and wares brought to Leipzig must pay fair costs, by which means it is easier to calculate with some accuracy, not only the quantity, but also the sorts of goods which have been brought there. It is very difficult, and indeed almost impossible, to give any correct returns of the goods which are not sold, and of those which are exported, and of those which are sold and remain in the country. At all events each succeeding year proves that the traffic of Leipzig is increasing.

After the above remarks, the annexed Tables will be more easily understood.

Table No. 1, beginning with 1835, gives for each year the full amount, without distinction of fairs, of all the fair and current accounts, together with the different sorts of goods.

Table No. 2 gives the number of fair and current accounts in the years from 1835 to 1859.

The following little Tables, which in order not to take up too much space, have been limited to eight years, serve partly to show the great fluctuations to which the different fairs have been subject, and partly to give some data which do not appear in Table No. 1.

Table No. 3 gives a list of the accounts in each year since 1854, for the same goods as mentioned in Table No. 1. But as the yearly quantities are carried forward, the amount in No. 3 is greater than in No. 1.

Table No. 4 shows especially what share Austria has had since 1854 in each individual fair, as regards the importation of goods for the fair, liable to duty. The amount is but trifling.

Tables Nos. 5 and 6 show how large a quantity of goods in fair and current accounts, during the period since 1853, has paid duty for home consumption. The sums for each year do not so exactly agree with those in the third line of Table No. 1 as might be wished, but this can only arise from the way in which small sums have been balanced. In comparing, however, Tables 5 and 6 it will be seen how much greater the business is in the current accounts, which are only settled after the two great fairs, and which, therefore, relate to duties paid, not only during the two fairs, but to all goods during the whole period granted for having such accounts.

Table No. 7 gives an account of the goods which have paid duty at each fair since 1855, without making use of the said accounts.

Table No. 8 shows how many goods on account have been exported during each fair. The yearly totals of these Tables are much less than those stated in the second line of Table No. 1. The difference consists in goods which, included in the current accounts, have been exported at the periods intervening between the fairs.

Table No. 9 shows what goods have passed the Custom-house during each fair, and to what country they were exported—nearly all to the East.

Table No. 10 gives an insight into the business done at the packing-houses from 1842 to 1859.

Table No. 11 gives a detailed list of all goods, as well as the places within the Commercial Union from which they came, since 1842, to the three yearly fairs.

Tables Nos. 12 and 13 give the same details for each fair since 1853.

Table No. 14 gives a comparison of the quantity of foreign goods in each year from 1842 to 1857, which paid duty or were placed on fair or current accounts in Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Brunswick, and Frankfort-on-the-Oder, with those goods coming to the fairs from within the Commercial Union, as reported in the official returns of the Union.

Table No. 15 states the quantity of the best foreign goods which have paid duty in each year since 1837 in Leipzig. These figures will serve to show the importance of the trade carried on with foreign goods in Leipzig, exclusive of the fairs, and without the convenience of the fair and current accounts.

Table No. 16. This Table shows how large a quantity of goods arrived at Leipzig by different conveyances, and with invoices for different firms, in the years 1858 and 1859.

In these different Tables is shown as follows :—

The number of fair accounts (Table No. 2) since 1845, when their maximum at the Easter fair was 167, has gradually decreased; the year 1855 gives 98 as minimum; and the year 1857 is even behind those preceding. On the other hand the number of current accounts, with little exception, until 1858, have increased, but lately are rather diminished.

If Tables Nos. 5 and 6 show that foreign goods for consumption, paying duty, amounted to in—

	Total.	Fair Account.		Total.	Fair Account.
	Cwt.	Cwt.		Cwt.	Cwt.
1852 ..	13,729	3,702	1857 ..	16,465	3,910
1853 ..	14,149	3,623	1858 ..	14,859	3,434
1854 ..	11,391	3,251	1859 .	12,824	2,428
1855 ..	12,494	3,062	1860 ..	14,632	2,913
1856 ..	14,857	3,594			

it is evident that a change has taken place in the intercourse of the Leipzig houses, having current fair accounts with foreign houses frequenting the fair, as regards the share of business transacted in foreign goods. Tables Nos. 5 and 6 even show in what sort of goods the trade carried on through current accounts preponderates.

The extent of the whole fair-account business reached its highest amount in 1840 to 1845, and since that period has been on the decline; the years 1847 to 1849, as also 1854 and 1857, making an exception.

Even the prosperous year 1857 did not reach the average amount of te period from 1835 to 1845, as shown by the following statement :—

Years.	Registered.	Exported.	Duty Paid on.	Years.	Registered.	Export-	Duty Paid on
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1835–39 ..	259,650	102,696	64,968	1850–54 ..	177,801	70,211	67,964
1840–44 ..	310,575	123,074	92,745	1855–59 ..	206,686	91,204	71,499
1845–49 ..	210,415	85,371	74,817				

In comparing the goods exported and those paying duty for home consumption with those which were registered, it will be seen that the latter reckoned at 100 will be—

Years.	Exported.	Home Consumption.	Years.	Exported.	Home Consumption.
	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
1835–39 ..	40	25	1850–54 ..	40	38
1840–44 ..	40	30	1855–59 ..	44	35
1845–49 ..	41	36			

These variations in the fair accounts have not affected all sorts of goods in like measure.

Decrease took place principally in yarn, silk, porcelain, earthenware, and glass. This was caused partly by improvements in inland manufactory, and as regards the three last articles by the Treaty concluded with Austria, by which the duty on many articles was so much reduced that it is preferable to pay the duty immediately, so as to have full liberty to dispose of them.

Cotton goods, which formed the greater part of the fair and current accounts, have greatly decreased, whereas in 1835 to 1839 they amounted on an average to 56 per cent. of all goods registered, to 74 per cent. of all exported, and to 31 per cent. of all goods paying duty for home consumption. They only amounted in 1855 to 1859, on an average, to 47 per cent. of all exported, and to 26 per cent. of those for home consumption.

The decrease is certainly much greater, as regards registered and exported goods, than as regards those paying duty for home consumption, which is shown as follows:—

Years.	Registered.	Exported.	Per cent.	Paid Duty.	Per cent.
	Cwt.	Cwt.		Cwt.	
1835–39 ..	147,086	76,267	52	20,026	14
1840–44 ..	128,107	79,797	62	17,211	13
1845–49 ..	76,893	47,343	61	13,789	17
1850–54 ..	67,267	35,821	53	14,607	22
1855–59 ..	82,929	43,519	52	18,819	26

The period from 1845 to 1849 exhibits the minimum of duty paid for home consumption, whereas later periods almost equal former periods. It is, therefore, evident that less business carried on at Leipzig, in traffic with English, French, and Swiss cotton goods, is the cause of the diminished fair and current accounts, as regards these articles.

The same decrease may be said to have taken place in woollen goods, which will be seen as follows :—

Years.	Registered.	Exported.	Per cent.	Paid Duty.	Per cent.
	Cwt.	Cwt.		Cwt.	
1835–39 ..	61,828	13,240	21	20,219	32
1840–44 ..	122,648	27,701	23	44,275	36
1845–49 ..	74,479	20,924	28	30,720	41
1850–54 ..	50,813	15,563	30	23,629	46
1855–59 ..	62,749	26,251	42	24,962	40

The quantity of cotton and woollen goods registered, exceed, therefore, scarcely that of those having paid duty and been exported, or it is seen how few remain, and how few are sent from Leipzig to other fairs and packing-houses.

With linen goods it is quite different. Those from other countries are comparatively but few. Since 1835 they have increased, and have now reached their maximum. This rise, however, although the duty is higher, is not to be attributed so much to home consumption as to easy communication with other countries. Up to 1844 less foreign linen goods left Leipzig than those which paid duty and remained for consumption. Since that period the proportion has changed.

Years.	Registered.	Exported.	Per cent.	Paid Duty.	Per cent.
	Cwt.	Cwt.		Cwt.	
1835–39 ..	1,673	313	19	668	39
1840–44 ..	1,587	605	38	842	53
1845–49 ..	3,102	1,318	42	604	29
1850–54 ..	5,700	2,623	46	1,005	18
1855–59 ..	7,448	3,727	50	1,711	23

This proves an increased competition with foreign linen goods, and even greater as regards trade with foreign countries, than with home consumption.

Silk and half-silk goods are articles of much greater consequence in trade than linen, and an increasing trade is evident.

The greatest silk trade was carried on in 1855 to 1857; in half-silk, in the years 1845 to 1847. These together give the following quantities:—

Years.	Registered.	Exported.	Per cent.	Paid Duty.	Per cent.
	Cwt.	Cwt.		Cwt.	
1835–39 ..	18,825	6,122	33	5,126	27
1840–44 ..	20,335	5,824	29	6,527	32
1845–49 ..	22,206	6,467	29	7,933	35
1850–54 ..	20,778	7,319	35	7,163	35
1855–59 ..	23.037	9.231	40	8,786	38

On the whole an increase is apparent.

Leather and leather wares have made large use of the fair and current accounts lately, as is shown in Table No. 1.

Coarse hardwares have been in increasing demand up to 1850 and 1851, since which period a great diminution has taken place, and the quantity in 1859 is the smallest during the last twenty-five years.

Fine hardware is an article little in demand, and subject to the greatest variations. In 1857 there was a larger quantity in the market than at any fair during the last five years.

In the Tables Nos. 3 to 10 it will be seen that as concerns the several fairs, there have been great fluctuations in the quantities of foreign goods in the market.

The Michaelmas fair is generally more considerable as regards fair and current accounts than that at Easter; but in some years goods at the Easter fair, paying duty for home consumption, have equalled and even surpassed the Michaelmas fair. All these fairs are, of course, very dependent on the political state of European affairs. The New Year fair is of little or no importance.

The special share taken by Austria since 1854 as regards foreign goods in the trade at the Leipzig fairs is to be seen in Table No. 4, and in the first column of Table No. 9. The quantity of goods from Austria paying import duty at the fairs is greatly surpassed by those paying export duty and going into Austria.

The intercourse with Russia and with the territories bordering on the Danube is given in Table No. 9.

Table No. 10 corroborates what has already been mentioned concerning the great decrease, or almost the cessation, of the packing-house system.

Many of the goods and articles sent to the fairs not being adapted to be entered in the fair and current accounts are sent direct to, and pay duty at the Custom-house, as will be seen in Table No. 7, for all fairs since 1855.

The figures in Tables Nos. 5, 6, and 7 represent the total of foreign goods for home consumption which have arrived at Leipzig; colonial goods and furs are not included.

If the traffic at the fairs in foreign goods (Table No. 11) is compared with that in those coming from places within the Commercial Union (of which no Returns previous to 1842 exist), it will be seen that, with a few exceptions, a general and constant increase has taken place, which surpasses greatly the decrease experienced in foreign goods.

Table No. 12 shows also that the Michaelmas fair is the greatest; the time of year being more favourable is generally considered to be the cause.

Saxony and Prussia are the States belonging to the Commercial Union which send the greatest quantity of goods to the fairs. Table No. 13 gives a full return on this head, and shows, at the same time, that Austria, since 1855, has, in consequence of its Treaty with the Zollverein, sent a greater quantity of goods to the fairs at Leipzig. The increase is relatively the least in goods from Prussia, and the largest, relatively, in those sent from other countries, members of the Union.

Saxony furnishes the largest quantities of cotton and woollen wares; at an earlier period more cotton, but since 1851 more woollen.

Since 1844 a larger quantity of woollen wares, and, in 1859, a very considerably less quantity of goods came from Prussia. In Saxony, at the same time, it was exactly the reverse. This arises from the different principal articles, viz., printed cotton goods from Prussia; and in Saxony, common calicoes for lining, dimity, millinery, lace and embroidery, and particularly stockings.

The Prussian silk and half-silk goods are in greater request than those of Saxony; in linen goods it is quite the contrary. In the years 1850 and 1851 the

Saxon silk goods were in greater quantities than those of Prussia. On the whole, the quantities of Prussian goods are greater than those of Saxony.

The quantity of cotton goods sent by the other countries belonging to the Zollverein was in 1842 only one-fifth of the quantity sent by Saxony. In 1860 the proportion remained the same, but in 1851 to 1856 there was a gradual increase, and in 1853 the proportion was one-half.

The supply of woollen goods from the other countries belonging to the Zollverein was in 1842 one-quarter, in 1860 one-fifth of that of Saxony, and in 1856 reached one-half.

The quantity of silk and half-silk goods from the other countries is generally less than that supplied by Saxony; of linen goods very much less: but of course of all other articles the quantity surpasses greatly that of Saxony.

If the traffic at the three other great fairs since 1842, as given in Table No. 14, is examined, it will be seen that even the fairs at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, where great quantities of cloth are sold, do not do so much business as the Leipzig fairs. Both at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Brunswick, and Frankfort-on-the-Oder, the supply of Commercial Union goods is slightly increased. In Frankfort-on-the-Maine, up to 1854, since which time no Returns exist, the decrease is considerable.

The total supply of these goods at all other fairs does not equal that at Leipzig, and the total sum of fair accounts does not reach one-quarter of that of Leipzig, even in its present reduced state.

This proves that—

1. The traffic in foreign goods since the existence of the Zollverein was, until 1843 and 1844, increasing; since that period, however, has gradually decreased, so that it only amounts now to 5 per cent. of what it was in 1843.

2. That the decrease affects more the traffic with foreign countries than the duties paid on inland consumption, and especially cotton, thread, silk, glass, and porcelain, still less woollen goods and hardware, and that at the same time an increase has taken place in leather, silk, and linen wares.

3. That this decrease is much greater at the other fairs in the Zollverein, which even before 1842 were behind Leipzig, where the greatest business is done in foreign goods on account.

4. That the fair traffic in Union goods has decreased at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, increased slightly at Frankfort-on-the-Oder and at Brunswick, and greatly at Leipzig, where it more than balances the diminution of trade on account.

5. That Saxony, as regards traffic in Union goods at the Leipzig fair, does more business than all the other Union States put together.

These facts show that a gradual concentration of fair traffic is forming itself at Leipzig; that the traffic in foreign goods is on the decrease; and that of inland goods rather on the increase.

Thus the reasons are pointed out of the fluctuations, which arise principally from the great facility of communications affording easy and quick means of reaching Leipzig, which place, both for tradesmen and their goods, is now no longer at a distance, and has a central situation. Also that buyers can now easily reach the productive countries, and make their purchases without being obliged to go to any great fairs.

Table No. 15 gives the total quantity of goods which have paid duty in each year at Leipzig. If the figures in this Table are compared with those in the third column of Table No. 1, it will be seen that even including those in Table No. 7 for the same year, the quantity of foreign goods of the same kind which paid duty at Leipzig is rather larger.

The second half of Table No. 15 contains a list of goods not entered in fair accounts. The business done in furs is considerable at Leipzig, which is the principal market for them, and since 1850 has generally increased.

The colonial goods, for which Magdeburg was formerly the great market for South and Middle Germany, are now become a preponderant article at the Custom-house at Leipzig, and in the last twenty years is six times greater than formerly, and continues to increase.

Table No. 15 shows how Leipzig has extended its trade during the last ten years, even independently of the fairs; and this is corroborated by Tables Nos. 16 and 17, where it will be found that during 1858 and 1859, the invoices of goods arriving at Leipzig for mercantile houses give a yearly total of 4,800,000 cwt., whereas in the same years the quantity at the fairs was only 1,400,000 cwt.

In Table No. 18 is a summary of the Custom receipts at Leipzig, which, if compared with the total of those for fairs and fair accounts, give the following proportions of the former to the latter during the period from 1853 to 1860, and which prove sufficiently the large and increasing business done at Leipzig, exclusive of the fairs and fair accounts, without detriment in the smallest degree to the fair trade :—

1853	.. .. ..	as 1 : 2·21	
1854	.. .. ..	as 1 : 2·46	
1855	.. .. ..	as 1 : 2·52	
1856	.. .. ..	as 1 : 2·37	
1857	.. ..	as 1 : 2·33	
1858	.. ..	as 1 : 2·57	
1859	.. ..	as 1 : 2·81	
1860	.. ..	as 1 : 2·74	

(Signed) C. T. BARNARD.

(No. 1.)—Current and Fair Accounts at Leipzig.

Years.	1. Cotton and Woollen Yarn.	2. Cotton Wares.	3. All sorts of Linen Wares.	4. Silk Stuffs.	5. Half-Silk Stuffs.	6. Woollen Wares of all sorts.	7. Leathers and Leathern Wares.	8. Earthenwares and Porcelain.	9. Hardware.		10. Dyed and Mixed Silk.	11. Glass and Glass Wares.	12. Total.
									Coarse.	Fine.			
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cw t	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1835.													
Registered	556	35,184	281	2,783	1,128	13,481	526	251	2,818	366	303	1,357	59,034
Exported	219	15,086	50	921	293	2,683	73	48	473	178	60	347	20,431
Paid home-consumption duty ..	188	3,811	95	529	282	2,896	192	103	1,417	93	113	815	10,544
1836.													
Registered	627	29,079	356	2,423	1,117	9,972	289	211	2,316	379	393	1,306	48,468
Exported	472	14,373	48	830	308	2,529	50	53	376	179	44	245	19,507
Paid home-consumption duty ..	756	3,570	148	538	394	2,930	216	124	1,647	123	370	943	11,759
1837.													
Registered	779	30,054	286	2,207	1,346	11,996	148	228	2,304	360	306	1,591	51,615
Exported	300	13,712	57	901	345	2,274	19	60	400	150	64	221	18,503
Paid home-consumption duty ..	351	3,841	110	598	456	3,381	108	129	1,616	103	198	1,153	12,044
1838.													
Registered	1,035	27,978	330	2,632	1,453	13,042	196	375	2,267	309	493	1,718	51,830
Exported	312	16,848	74	861	381	2,819	35	65	364	156	62	180	22,157
Paid home-consumption duty ..	587	4,827	131	661	505	4,495	117	274	1,549	78	379	1,303	14,406
1839.													
Registered	784	24,781	420	2,381	1,353	13,337	254	453	2,685	288	471	1,496	48,703
Exported	344	16,248	84	904	378	2,935	110	74	558	150	68	245	22,098
Paid home-consumption duty ..	432	4,477	184	672	491	6,517	128	174	1,636	83	374	1,047	16,215
1840.													
Registered	975	29,980	304	2,724	1,558	17,900	400	646	2,462	348	390	1,345	60,032
Exported	426	16,585	127	976	407	2,806	136	169	576	156	80	158	23,602
Paid home-consumption duty ..	492	4,576	193	703	513	6,544	136	256	2,314	95	414	927	17,190
1841.													
Registered	1,058	25,310	406	2,648	1,462	20,872	636	477	3,534	326	517	1,368	58,614
Exported	481	15,667	131	898	359	4,254	232	102	700	165	68	182	23,239
Paid home-consumption duty ..	403	4,472	179	703	527	8,273	246	258	2,266	90	403	1,022	18,842
1842.													
Registered	995	23,097	254	2,493	1,521	24,177	416	581	3,624	280	595	1,120	59,153
Exported	521	15,663	119	769	325	4,877	156	178	590	147	40	164	23,549
Paid home-consumption duty ..	430	2,778	108	729	576	9,802	176	287	2,505	111	606	864	18,972
1843.													
Registered	946	25,887	340	2,218	1,747	29,878	313	320	4,060	163	614	785	67,271
Exported	619	16,672	78	781	346	7,079	29	136	669	113	51	104	26,627
Paid home-consumption duty ..	339	2,560	175	679	623	9,693	144	205	2,841	42	436	635	18,372
1844.													
Registered	1,199	23,833	283	2,081	1,883	29,821	190	272	4,534	173	528	708	65,505
Exported	694	15,210	150	669	344	7,685	76	87	894	91	57	100	26,057
Paid home-consumption duty ..	387	2,825	187	664	810	9,963	142	194	3,107	61	419	610	19,369
1845.													
Registered	1,124	19,283	452	2,224	2,388	27,610	220	220	4,351	166	527	776	59,341
Exported	652	11,889	167	709	410	5,717	99	98	995	79	59	118	20,992
Paid home-consumption duty ..	380	2,913	150	722	899	10,825	111	216	2,979	59	459	619	20,332
1846.													
Registered	1,204	15,893	358	2,312	2,499	17,275	303	233	4,407	241	437	845	46,007
Exported	768	10,351	186	742	455	4,470	124	59	872	120	73	91	18,311
Paid home-consumption duty ..	340	3,413	208	759	1,014	6,902	133	155	3,179	60	364	680	17,207
1847.													
Registered	913	15,646	653	2,315	2,644	10,629	594	184	4,186	213	485	739	39,201
Exported	615	10,232	327	883	508	4,415	159	76	1,006	120	84	97	18,522
Paid home-consumption duty ..	378	3,079	47	774	1,182	5,028	157	117	2,721	61	386	596	14,527
1848.													
Registered	650	11,970	646	1,829	1,551	7,567	116	112	3,202	157	346	620	28,766
Exported	346	5,691	207	649	449	2,242	41	9	580	88	58	38	10,398
Paid home-consumption duty ..	477	1,913	42	827	740	4,109	103	72	2,089	38	272	391	11,103
1849.													
Registered	794	14,101	993	2,642	1,802	11,398	347	148	3,816	185	516	358	37,100
Exported	517	9,180	431	996	666	4,080	108	46	846	138	87	53	17,148
Paid home-consumption duty ..	193	2,441	157	580	436	3,856	199	107	2,908	62	349	360	11,648

Years.	1. Cotton and Woollen Yarn.	2. Cotton Wares.	3. All sorts of Linen Wares.	4. Silk Stuffs.	5. Half-Silk Stuffs.	6. Woollen Wares of all sorts.	7. Leathers and Leathern Wares.	8. Earthenwares and Porcelain.	9. Hardware.		10. Dyed and Mixed Silk.	11. Glass and Glass Wares.	12. Total.
									Coarse.	Fine.			
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1850.													
Registered	529	16,588	1,205	3,052	2,113	11,565	552	219	4,918	226	388	469	41,824
Exported	251	8,251	584	1,097	696	3,261	136	84	1,030	131	86	43	15,650
Paid home-consumption duty ..	330	2,697	213	798	622	4,686	261	132	3,523	87	270	361	13,980
1851.													
Registered	326	13,433	1,264	2,727	1,489	11,012	498	150	4,796	184	290	601	36,770
Exported	177	7,220	527	917	572	3,108	139	53	947	95	84	49	13,888
Paid home-consumption duty ..	353	2,995	186	898	547	5,528	214	102	3,116	87	245	444	14,715
1852.													
Registered	542	13,435	941	2,620	1,398	10,161	607	159	4,520	260	304	740	35,687
Exported	136	7,675	492	936	480	3,142	259	95	1,229	129	59	64	14,696
Paid home-consumption duty ..	423	2,812	192	925	533	5,036	206	65	2,725	94	234	484	13,729
1853.													
Registered	328	13,387	1,400	2,774	1,132	10,405	1,175	62	4,138	238	232	929	36,200
Exported	127	7,292	616	1,025	452	3,414	471	25	1,014	113	51	94	14,694
Paid home-consumption duty ..	393	3,341	238	1,008	457	4,886	270	42	2,605	89	187	633	14,149
1854.													
Registered	310	10,424	890	2,496	977	7,670	1,059	50	2,238	248	166	792	27,320
Exported	80	5,383	404	856	288	2,638	319	17	833	133	29	303	11,283
Paid home-consumption duty ..	254	2,762	176	956	419	3,493	328	47	1,941	89	167	759	11,391
1855.													
Registered	438	14,160	1,332	3,248	1,218	11,008	1,456	34	2,732	307	285	564	36,782
Exported	108	8,109	606	1,257	404	4,479	498	18	822	158	35	83	16,577
Paid home-consumption duty ..	300	2,998	228	1,117	491	4,191	470	25	1,873	114	230	457	12,494
1856.													
Registered	364	15,945	1,764	3,829	1,601	13,053	1,787	35	3,433	325	269	728	43,193
Exported	115	9,078	915	1,591	631	6,075	673	21	1,086	150	30	71	20,436
Paid home-consumption duty ..	248	3,824	339	1,397	653	4,805	603	19	1,972	160	220	617	14,857
1857.													
Registered	304	20,573	1,956	3,878	1,969	16,662	2,419	44	3,985	423	145	696	53,054
Exported	77	10,682	988	1,488	782	7,012	704	7	1,211	192	34	13	23,190
Paid home-consumption duty ..	223	4,331	418	1,356	749	5,578	636	25	2,350	165	149	485	16,465
1858.													
Registered	450	16,743	1,353	2,545	1,378	8,193	1,220	29	2,141	329	43	476	41,484
Exported	65	8,866	649	1,122	542	13,833	318	5	575	155	8	26	17,642
Paid home-consumption duty ..	383	4,061	385	1,187	567	5,113	357	22	1,343	151	47	387	14,859
1859.													
Registered	298	15,508	1,013	2,305	1,006	5,471	983	20	3,085	239	34	403	23,173
Exported	30	6,784	569	967	447	3,572	236	7	773	146	..	26	13,359
Paid home-consumption duty ..	239	3,605	341	937	332	4,917	466	25	1,841	93	41	485	12,824

(No. 2.)—Current and Fair Accounts.

Years.	Number of Fair Accounts.			Current Accounts.	
	New Year Fair.	Easter Fair.	Michaelmas Fair.	First Half-year.	Second Half-year.
1835 ..	110	144	150	55	54
1836 ..	107	137	148	53	42
1837 ..	106	146	158	42	41
1838 ..	107	150	152	41	41
1839 ..	108	148	151	40	42
1840 ..	105	156	161	41	42
1841 ..	110	164	163	44	43
1842 ..	117	159	155	42	43
1843 ..	104	157	159	43	44
1844 ..	110	161	164	44	44
1845 ..	110	167	164	45	45
1846 ..	106	164	161	45	44
1847 ..	99	154	153	43	44
1848 ..	95	144	137	43	41
1849 ..	103	135	135	40	40
1850 ..	97	131	128	43	43
1851 ..	86	132	132	43	43
1852 ..	81	128	132	45	43
1853 ..	73	119	132	46	47
1854 ..	76	132	102	47	46
1855 ..	38	98	98	46	47
1856 ..	41	107	109	48	48
1857 ..	43	124	141	49	49
1858 ..	43	124	116	51	50
1859 ..	36	107	114	49	47

(No. 3.)—Foreign Goods Imported; and State of Fair and Current Accounts.

Years.	The different Fairs.	Cotton Goods.	Line Goods.	Woollen Goods.	Silk and Half-Silk Goods.	Hardware.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1853 ..	New Year	5,510	..	3,728	1,611	1,439	2,683	14,971
	Easter	3,757	..	2,971	926	1,471	2,277	11,402
	Michaelmas ..	2,673	..	3,046	1,174	1,535	2,748	11,239
1854 ..	New Year	4,691	..	3,174	1,495	1,356	2,713	13,429
	Easter	2,641	..	1,979	810	1,065	2,229	8,727
	Michaelmas ..	2,988	3	2,384	1,012	819	2,175	9,381
1855 ..	New Year	5,114	12	3,220	1,463	1,161	2,045	13,015
	Easter	3,580	16	2,655	1,148	842	1,862	10,103
	Michaelmas ..	3,774	16	3,146	1,183	813	1,973	10,905
1856 ..	New Year	5,848	13	3,719	1,537	1,009	2,347	14,473
	Easter	5,540	534	3,489	1,911	1,023	1,851	14,348
	Michaelmas ..	6,517	811	5,697	2,656	1,334	3,372	20,387
1857 ..	New Year	7,255	519	4,094	1,758	1,048	2,358	17,032
	Easter	7,523	722	4,954	2,416	1,193	2,594	19,402
	Michaelmas ..	8,158	790	8,447	2,590	1,353	3,701	25,039
1858 ..	New Year	8,601	513	4,527	1,548	1,316	2,392	18,897
	Easter	5,773	428	1,627	3,761	866	2,507	14,962
	Michaelmas ..	6,407	494	6,457	1,728	982	2,570	18,638
1859 ..	New Year	8,234	542	4,833	1,286	1,156	2,480	18,531
	Easter	6,633	422	4,076	1,473	611	1,677	14,892
	Michaelmas ..	4,207	253	3,881	1,161	561	1,869	11,932
1860 ..	New Year	7,475	390	4,740	1,053	848	2,185	16,691
	Easter	5,194	542	3,666	1,366	706	1,355	13,029
	Michaelmas ..	5,118	420	5,515	1,436	832	2,571	15,890

(No. 4.)—Goods Imported from Austria subject to Duty.

Years.	The different Fairs.	Cotton Goods.	Linen Goods.	Woollen Goods.	Silk and Half-Silk Goods.	Hardware.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1854 ..	Easter	1	..	249	43	151	143	587
	Michaelmas ..	..	3	139	24	203	179	548
1855 ..	New Year	..	12	28	74	74	61	249
	Easter	..	16	62	49	80	44	251
	Michaelmas ..	7	16	60	42	60	60	245
1856 ..	New Year	5	13	44	91	19	109	281
	Easter	9	24	83	100	94	102	412
	Michaelmas ..	4	25	79	59	111	397	675
1857 ..	New Year	1	21	42	77	24	269	434
	Easter	20	24	123	105	115	270	657
	Michaelmas ..	57	24	222	99	107	305	814
1858 ..	New Year	7	21	46	66	23	402	565
	Easter	12	22	85	54	84	157	414
	Michaelmas ..	25	20	134	60	78	191	508
1859 ..	New Year	6	18	20	41	86	419	590
	Easter	7	20	125	67	63	179	461
	Michaelmas ..	12	19	126	61	63	148	429
1860 ..	New Year	8	16	51	55	29	394	553
	Easter	3	17	185	94	89	268	656
	chaelmas ..	23	17	225	115	71	245	696

(No. 5.)—Goods having paid Duty in Fair Accounts.

Years.	The different Fairs.	Cotton Goods.	Linen Goods.	Woollen Goods.	Silk and Half-Silk.	Hard-ware.	Miscel-laneous.	Total.
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1853 ..	New Year	31	..	46	12	12	71	172
	Easter	230	..	378	108	444	487	1,647
	Michaelmas	137	..	474	145	406	642	1,804
1854 ..	New Year	50	..	42	14	13	29	148
	Easter	253	..	458	144	337	403	1,595
	Michaelmas	177	..	445	143	347	396	1,508
1855 ..	New Year	39	1	67	14	12	26	179
	Easter..	309	1	444	189	302	275	1,520
	Michaelmas	152	12	455	157	291	297	1,364
1856 ..	New Year	30	..	60	15	3	35	143
	Easter	438	25	441	256	296	241	1,697
	Michaelmas	187	19	547	194	342	465	1,754
1857 ..	New Year	87	1	69	27	5	68	257
	Easter	448	22	468	268	325	291	1,822
	Michaelmas	184	17	677	167	392	394	1,831
1858 ..	New Year	62	2	51	20	15	49	199
	Easter	514	19	625	177	208	222	1,765
	Michaelmas	143	10	689	117	264	247	1,470
1859 ..	New Year	129	..	130	22	7	88	376
	Easter	109	7	298	65	148	152	779
	Michaelmas	123	5	600	112	180	253	1,273
1860 ..	New Year	82	3	101	5	8	58	257
	Easter	349	5	477	164	141	231	1,367
	Michaelmas	76	2	523	79	251	358	1,289

(No. 6.)—Goods having paid Duty on Current Accounts.

Years.	The several Fairs.	Cotton Goods.	Linen Ware.	Woollen Goods.	Silk and Half-Silk.	Hard-ware.	Miscel-laneous.	Total.
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1853 ..	Easter	1,446	..	2,116	586	356	733	5,237
	Michaelmas . .	1,370	..	1,619	552	471	897	4,909
1854 ..	New Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Easter	1,198	..	1,155	539	313	639	3,844
	Michaelmas	1,087	..	1,362	538	435	892	4,314
1855 ..	New Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Easter	1,239	42	1,426	621	392	704	4,424
	Michaelmas	1,240	77	1,763	624	355	1,037	5,069
1856 ..	New Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Easter	1,536	131	1,775	787	306	947	5,482
	Michaelmas	1,630	137	1,952	802	425	937	5,883
1857 ..	New Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Easter	1,955	183	2,066	854	393	949	6,400
	Michaelmas	1,661	162	2,251	790	407	999	6,270
1858 ..	New Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Easter..	1,734	166	1,734	685	256	748	5,323
	Michaelmas	1,608	150	2,273	754	364	948	6,097
1859 ..	New Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Easter	1,775	157	1,741	545	177	729	5,124
	Michaelmas	1,463	121	2,052	524	267	890	5,317
1860 ..	New Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Easter	1,891	206	1,950	541	246	727	5,561
	Michaelmas	1,461	143	2,497	569	353	1,135	6,158

(No. 7.)—Goods having paid Duty on their Immediate Arrival.

Years.	Fairs.	Cotton Goods.	Cotton Thread.	Iron-ware.	Glass and Looking-glass.	Woollen ware.	Instruments. Musical.	Instruments. Astronomical.	Ready-made Clothes.	Metal ware.	Hardware.	Leather.	Leather Goods.	Linen Goods.	Paper.	Porcelain and Earthenware.	Silk Goods.	Raw and Dyed Silk.	Straw Goods.	Paper for Rooms.	Woollen Goods.	Chemical Articles.	Miscellaneous.	Woollen Yarns.	Linen Thread.	Total.
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	
1855 ..	Easter	55·87	4,004·90	249·62	124·52	64·99	6·99	...	27·97	27·59	14·18	50·62	43·16	12·04	7·19	24·25	31·56	39·26	3·56	5·86	237·60	266·49	30·69	26·94	309·78	5,664·73
	Michaelmas	36·88	2,897·97	115·26	174·53	119·44	1·89	...	17·58	58·45	41·96	39·38	82·16	9·95	4·84	14·78	49·62	38·13	10·76	2·70	225·63	183·76	29·95	67·34	252·16	4,474·60
1856 ..	New Year...	24·87	1,631·71	70·63	44·03	81·89	...	...	2·76	25·59	18·14	10·64	28·19	4·42	1·22	10·82	44·71	27·74	2·19	0·15	91·63	192·03	13·04	34·09	104·80	2,154·34
	Easter	51·49	2,768·86	91·87	174·04	93·65	...	...	25·08	32·88	30·90	38·15	42·79	7·15	10·18	25·84	48·70	35·21	6·43	1·00	158·90	334·87	34·88	75·61	218·53	4,443·60
	Michaelmas	84·50	1,589·98	96·22	145·58	113·35	..	...	28·69	51·72	81·09	31·30	58·65	7·04	18·42	53·43	69·30	28·52	11·35	2·65	243·00	575·61	82·05	77·44	201·70	3,858·82
1857 ..	New Year...	42·89	2,571·30	113·33	50·24	55·69	...	..	1·52	17·58	11·01	15·83	50·46	3·31	3·98	6·57	39·74	18·56	0·26	6·17	56·68	122·18	50·17	18·25	323·03	3,582·15
	Easter	80·25	2,360·67	304·08	167·49	148·57	...	...	20·43	38·15	70·85	208·86	15·42	3·34	2·67	13·94	70·35	53·58	5·10	0·89	144·46	113·41	111·02	92·64	223·23	4,160·36
	Michaelmas	84·58	2,297·75	145·37	144·91	112·44	..	...	63·36	61·95	74·91	44·20	73·38	2·82	7·82	24·82	80·05	27·78	6·47	1·02	281·80	161·84	114·39	69·01	291·92	4,103·50
1858 ...	New Year...	28·66	186·88	135·30	58·63	42·08	...	...	1·27	25·84	8·40	3·16	32·80	0·85	3·66	3·72	8·24	3·61	0·51	12·35	62·25	153·39	39·08	12·98	126·61	1,242·75
	Easter	54·15	2,369·31	308·10	210·77	110·06	...	...	3·48	28·54	61·65	79·21	12·02	5·14	3·69	13·80	59·23	16·51	0·19	1·06	106·31	2·51	35·96	65·42	766·91	4,349·46
	Michaelmas	58·90	2,609·35	125·21	116·77	99·21	...	...	53·41	52·20	51·96	62·48	55·26	16·87	1·18	14·16	56·05	20·88	20·13	0·96	210·63	1·85	68·46	99·90	288·97	4,097·66
1859 ...	New Year...	57·18	2,520·54	82·91	49·07	20·61	...	...	0·54	15·18	10·67	45·85	48·02	0·28	14·62	1·61	30·61	9·06	0·46	2·77	53·21	3·01	61·87	17·31	323·53	3,371·97
	Easter	56·52	962·31	75·25	169·28	82·28	..	...	7·58	24·64	34·80	68·55	21·67	18·04	7·11	19·39	34·57	24·12	0·68	1·85	142·35	1·85	65·81	27·42	117·65	1,996·91
	Michaelmas	62·16	3,295·19	60·97	145·58	65·89	...	...	51·91	32·34	33·69	156·92	93·04	5·85	11·70	39·38	51·81	26·25	46·15	...	159·67	2·72	104·57	25·57	333·62	4,786·47
1860 ..	New Year...	15·36	3,161·26	82·33	45·40	36·78	2·26	6·60	0·68	26·35	12·86	17·21	31·88	45·88	1·72	3·41	20·08	6·79	2·91	...	53·64	9·96	61·48	65·98	169·47	3,942·73
	Easter	52·69	2,853·18	378·82	233·44	141·87	1·54	3·79	3·56	33·55	47·87	10·00	16 17	165·94	4·36	42·82	35·15	1·14	17·35	5·63	157·48	147·14	147·80	28·90	314·31	4,744·80
	Michaelmas	73·30	3,113·56	105·18	241·35	147·38	7·70	24·59	48·12	60·70	62 05	46·94	74·37	83·56	5·78	40·36	72·60	17·31	15·68	0·04	255·40	130·16	96·10	77·71	182·26	4,972·45

(No. 8.)—Total of Foreign Goods, on Account, Exported during the Fairs.

Years.	Fairs.	Cotton Goods.	Linen Goods.	Woollen Goods.	Silk and Half-Silk.	Hard-ware.	Miscel-laneous.	Total.
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1853 ..	New Year	1,051	..	421	148	59	170	1,849
	Easter	2,263	..	836	440	232	573	4,344
	Michaelmas	1,517	..	899	423	255	851	3,945
1854 ..	New Year	749	..	340	114	31	146	1,380
	Easter	1,033	..	333	320	273	612	2,571
	Michaelmas	1,658	..	943	496	204	610	3,911
1855 ..	New Year	1,296	2	541	166	42	162	2,209
	Easter	2,144	7	923	474	209	457	4,214
	Michaelmas	2,466	8	1,231	619	103	1,155	5,582
1866 ..	New Year	1,449	4	503	189	57	214	2,416
	Easter	2,179	238	1,030	493	278	550	4,768
	Michaelmas	2,532	362	1,722	911	145	1,091	6,783
1857 ..	New Year	1,507	52	604	269	18	263	2,713
	Easter	2,809	349	1,275	614	316	747	6,110
	Michaelmas	2,823	235	2,050	557	246	730	6,641
1858 ..	New Year	946	30	424	94	26	73	1,593
	Easter	2,293	169	942	293	138	496	4,331
	Michaelmas	2,324	187	1,687	540	226	670	5,634
1859 ..	New Year	1,600	32	480	120	16	123	2,371
	Easter	1,242	119	438	210	104	194	2,307
	Michaelmas	1,411	133	734	288	159	406	3,131
1860 ..	New Year	827	24	398	88	28	64	1,429
	Easter	1,432	152	635	199	135	183	2,735
	Michaelmas	1,571	157	867	241	133	337	3,306

(No. 9.)—Total of Goods having passed the Custom-house for following Countries.

Years.	Fairs.	Austria.	Moldavia and Turkey.	Wallachia.	Russia.	Miscella-neous.	Total.
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1854 ..	New Year	634·18	127·15	219·43	137·42	112·23	1,230·43
	Easter	907·40	109·09	317·75	287·99	841·02	2,463·25
	Michaelmas ..	888·68	427·94	550·74	816·42	407·81	3,091·64
1855 ..	New Year	550·80	351·41	440·00	403·00	145·52	1,891·00
	Easter	1,120·00	557·69	697·08	895·24	603·90	3,874·25
	Michaelmas ..	1,526·12	441·53	996·83	1,439·38	497·63	4,901·37
1856 ..	New Year	1,008·20	359·11	482·10	342·25	67·89	2,259·55
	Easter	1,790·87	455·91	354·22	1,345·60	562·38	4,509·18
	Michaelmas ..	1,886·86	785·81	547·96	1,442·39	1,807·79	6,470·81
1857 ..	New Year	968·68	268·31	592·18	269·87	603·95	2,702·99
	Easter	2,083·50	691·19	242·65	2,428·37	603·72	6,049·49
	Michaelmas ..	2,730·83	380·93	562·94	2,391·30	793·90	6,499·95
1858 ..	New Year	827·69	221·56	195·24	281·31	55·24	1,581·04
	Easter	1,457·99	479·24	192·21	1,671·60	450·59	4,251·63
	Michaelmas ..	1,140·04	461·87	354·36	2,372·38	1,135·46	5,464·08
1859 ..	New Year	1,191·93	386 33	213·60	494·59	84·35	2,370·80
	Easter	263·83	85·17	123·36	1,574·44	260·11	2,306·91
	Michaelmas ..	796·89	163·49	187·35	1,418·51	553·15	3,120·39
1860 ..	New Year	417·13	152·07	200·19	545·44	114·48	1,429·30
	Easter	907·33	144·21	153·70	1,210·42	319·36	2,735·02
	Michaelmas ..	707·70	369·01	337·49	1,554·77	337·05	3,305·98

(No. 10.)—Traffic at the Packing-House.

Years.	Fairs.	Cotton Goods.	Woollen Goods.	Silk and Half-Silk.	Linen Goods.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1842 ..	New Year	2,468	677	58	22	47	3,272
	Easter	3,749	1,027	163	35	137	5,111
	Michaelmas ..	4,160	1,345	213	17	213	5,948
1843 ..	New Year	1,903	732	37	6	25	2,703
	Easter	4,703	1,788	157	16	127	6,791
	Michaelmas ..	4,802	2,265	201	18	137	7,423
1844 ..	New Year	1,768	935	43	6	19	2,771
	Easter	4,589	2,048	140	22	180	6,979
	Michaelmas ..	3,515	1,850	173	27	219	5,794
1845 ..	New Year	1,880	1,064	53	9	35	3,041
	Easter	2,264	1,420	136	31	208	4,059
	Michaelmas ..	2,478	1,037	178	47	185	3,925
1846 ..	New Year	758	245	42	19	21	1,085
	Easter	1,678	570	120	34	106	2,508
	Michaelmas ..	1,622	732	155	34	100	2,643
1847 ..	New Year	709	330	46	14	4	1,103
	Easter	1,639	625	199	34	54	2,471
	Michaelmas ..	1,648	747	170	34	105	2,704
1848 ..	New Year	977	267	46	15	2	1,307
	Easter	99	46	13	1	2	161
	Michaelmas ..	368	200	46	11	16	641
1849 ..	New Year	492	192	40	20	20	764
	Easter	886	432	79	30	12	1,439
	Michaelmas ..	1,573	659	205	35	43	2,515
1850 ..	New Year	922	320	90	22	22	1,376
	Easter	1,028	392	154	81	39	1,694
	Michaelmas ..	750	385	211	46	38	1,430
1851 ..	New Year	204	74	31	11	3	323
	Easter	565	260	88	30	10	953
	Michaelmas ..	728	292	127	14	11	1,172
1852 ..	New Year	193	72	28	6	7	306
	Easter	421	160	41	13	19	654
	Michaelmas ..	607	293	110	13	17	1,037
1853 ..	New Year	170	103	18	8	1	300
	Easter	469	185	61	18	31	764
	Michaelmas ..	305	246	78	21	8	658
1854 ..	New Year	89	43	12	3	2	149
	Easter	66	15	21	5	1	108
	Michaelmas ..	403	224	83	18	10	738
1855 ..	New Year	180	80	21	4	7	292
	Easter	185	69	63	20	1	338
	Michaelmas ..	294	237	116	15	19	681
1856 ..	New Year	99	32	10	5	2	157
	Easter	108	69	60	13	7	257
	Michaelmas ..	105	121	71	1	15	313
1857 ..	New Year	3	2	4	..	..	9
	Easter	27	15	12	5	1	60
	Michaelmas ..	52	65	19	1	3	140
1858 ..	New Year	3	6	3	..	..	12
	Easter	33	35	6	3	..	77
	Michaelmas ..	81	76	11	2	1	171
1859 ..	New Year	33	18	1	..	..	52
	Easter	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Michaelmas ..	3	7	..	..	..	10

(No. 11.)—Goods from the Union which have arrived at the several Fairs at Leipzig.

Years.	Cotton Goods.				Silk and Half-Silk.				Woollen Goods.				Linen Goods.				Miscellaneous.				Altogether.			
	From Prussia.	From Saxony.	From rest of Union.	Total.	From Prussia.	From Saxony.	From rest of Union.	Total.	From Prussia.	From Saxony.	From rest of Union.	Total.	From Prussia.	From Saxony.	From rest of Union.	Total.	From Prussia.	From Saxony.	From rest of Union.	Total.	From Prussia.	From Saxony.	From rest of Union.	Total.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1842	30,772	41,999	8,127	80,898	4,107	707	1,554	6,368	30,724	29,985	7,278	67,987	6,536	12,596	907	20,039	60,853	15,524	19,272	95,649	132,992	100,811	37,318	270,941
1843	32,502	44,383	7,311	84,196	5,049	1,013	1,085	7,147	30,459	30,245	7,520	68,224	6,338	13,033	864	20,235	61,790	16,580	21,524	99,903	136,147	105,254	38,304	279,705
1844	29,084	40,038	8,991	78,113	5,322	689	1,285	7,596	33,369	31,589	11,957	76,915	5,993	13,279	964	20,236	63,412	17,474	25,235	106,121	137,180	103,369	48,432	288,981
1845	30,680	37,131	11,216	79,027	5,825	837	1,024	7,686	32,353	32,139	13,367	78,050	5,068	14,571	736	20,375	61,414	17,498	23,683	102,595	135,340	102,167	50,226	287,733
1846	33,760	40,082	11,757	85,601	6,563	920	1,046	8,529	33,667	31,626	13,283	83,076	5,861	12,769	664	19,294	63,035	19,568	26,661	109,264	142,888	109,465	53,411	305,764
1847	25,698	40,425	10,539	82,564	5,296	1,522	947	7,675	35,804	35,457	14,244	85,505	5,684	13,544	679	19,907	59,570	20,292	25 [illegible]	104,980	137,864	111,240	51,527	300,631
1848	27,029	32,947	6,879	65,524	4,043	1,463	999	6,505	36,218	31,562	11,565	79,285	5,365	10,516	606	16,487	53,307	13,958	21,475	88,740	24,631	90,386	41,524	256,541
1849	31,174	35,883	10,568	73,480	4,445	1,703	941	7,089	37,536	33,766	13,758	85,060	7,116	14,363	702	22,181	54,666	14,172	27,233	96,071	130,792	99,887	53,202	283,881
1850	28,253	37,979	10,601	79,754	4,209	2,667	1,189	8,065	40,505	37,278	14,328	92,111	6,993	15,970	843	23,806	60,834	14,688	32,266	107,788	143,715	108,582	59,227	311,524
1851	29,495	37,831	13,039	79,123	4,704	2,639	905	8,248	44,330	42,297	15,284	101,918	13,395	17,267	1,067	31,729	58,863	19,746	38,400	117,009	149,552	119,780	68,695	338,027
1852	29,542	36,964	15,071	81,530	5,095	1,206	1,828	8,129	46,777	39,704	18,520	101,644	6,983	17,755	1,663	26,401	62,948	19,592	42,879	126,419	147,851	115,311	80,961	344,123
1853	29,591	34,582	16,005	80,079	5,585	1,540	1,871	8,996	50,922	42,800	18,896	108,473	8,155	17,415	1,774	27,344	56,409	19,083	42,366	117,858	146,468	115,370	80,912	342,750
1854	29,275	42,052	12,503	84,146	5,033	1,236	1,443	7,712	45,577	54,609	21,003	126,534	7,628	16,751	769	25,148	56,419	16,733	44,650	116,002	147,793	131,381	80,368	359,542
1855	33,586	38,674	14,388	82,337	5,724	1,330	1,681	8,735	48,489	49,099	25,185	119,861	11,836	16,088	1,319	29,243	37,590	27,474	44,197	129,261	150,002	132,665	86,770	369,437
1856	39,551	36,431	14,449	84,466	6,520	1,644	1,125	9,289	47,206	42,742	23,483	114,714	9,911	19,255	997	20,163	57,909	31,005	49,755	138,669	156,415	131,077	89,809	377,301
1857	37,998	37,044	8,914	85,509	7,935	2,485	1,316	11,736	52,476	56,577	19,274	123,057	12,484	18,505	1,219	32,208	64,520	32,450	48,600	147,370	171,696	148,861	79,323	399,880
1858	28,307	37,417	8,151	83,566	7,377	2,123	955	10,455	53,556	52,218	15,514	120,208	12,707	17,492	400	30,599	59,835	35,912	44,863	140,610	170,393	145,162	69,883	385,438
1859	31,600	41,770	8,133	78,510	7,077	1,839	1,068	9,984	43,330	50,343	10,457	114,356	8,782	12,684	483	21,949	59,459	35,690	47,609	142,758	157,181	142,326	68,050	367,557
1860	38,229	39,467	7,840	85,536	5,853	1,254	884	7,991	56,995	58,379	11,648	127,022	9,099	14,915	671	24,685	58,743	31,094	49,827	139,664	168,919	145,109	70,870	384,898

(No. 12.)—Specification of Goods sent to the Fairs at Leipzig.

Year.	Several Fairs.	Cotton goods.	Iron-ware.	Cotton and Woollen thread.	Glass and Looking-glass.	Fine Wooden ware.	Instruments.	Ready-made Clothes.	Copper and Brass ware.	Hardware.	Leather.	Leather goods.	Linen goods.	Paper.	Porcelain and Earthenware.	Furs.	Silk goods.	Half-silk goods.	Straw articles.	Paper-hangings.	Woollen goods.	Carriages.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1853	New Year	16,580	1,835	1,650	865	223	222	...	...	1,631	6,865	923	5,951	921	505	146	690	424	17	...	22,107	...	61	61,982
	Easter ...	32,205	2,198	2,569	1,536	863	546	...	...	9,894	22,569	1,913	11,145	1,796	2,733	1,291	3,026	1,545	329	...	36,995	...	315	133,328
	Michaelmas ...	31,294	3,115	2,418	2,070	1,294	561	...	...	11,879	23,151	[illegible]	10,248	1,562	2,928	1,268	2,516	995	135	...	49,871	...	312·8	148,086·8
1854	New Year	19,602	999	971	289	259	227	...	...	2,324	9,378	[illegible]	5,899	461	748	100	788	276	25	...	27,182	...	312	69,317
	Easter ...	32,861·8	2,444·8	2,202	2,529·4	797·4	481	49	56	8,582·2	24,757·4	1,[illegible]	11,206·2	1,436	2,461	1,248	2,512·4	612·6	158	...	41,808·6	...	...	140,142
	Michaelmas ...	32,282	2,972	1,600	2,659	1,068	627	...	...	15,019	18,067	1,456	8,543	1,740	3,768	1,389	2,892	720	174	...	55,043	...	128·4	149,783·4
1855	New Year	17,350	1,155	1,250	455	426	373	264	...	2,252	9,556	[illegible]	6,075	649	935	850	1,945	576	267	..	28,161	...	154	72,857·8
	Easter ...	31,563·8	3,634·8	2,433·2	2,006·2	1,316·4	527·6	254·6	...	6,545·6	28,879	2,915·2	12,663·4	1,729	2,666	1,386·2	2,398·2	775·8	302·6	...	42,856	...	[illegible]	144,047·8
	Michaelmas ...	33,686	3,064	2,861	2,546	1,843	820	274·2	286	10,019·4	23,264	3,787	10,506	2,152	2,810	1,268	2,938	1,005	264	69	49,845	...	1,197	158,402·6
1856	New Year	18,757·8	1,999·2	1,787	1,137·6	564·8	308	128	...	3,564	9,575·4	717·2	5,389·6	1,803·4	914	587·6	904·4	562·8	119	...	21,867·4	...	50·8	70,648·2
	Easter ...	32,064	3,889	2,359	3,102	1,071	728	247	241	8,812	26,452	2,318	11,493	[illegible]	3,004	1,280	2,828	941	309	55	38,370	...	802	143,182
	Michaelmas ...	33,646	5,298	2,895	3,039	1,593	692	354	334	9,140	25,195	2,986	13,418	2,067	3,815	1,507	3,077	1,245	251	51	54,578	...	1,122	164,513
1857	New Year	20,899	2,382	1,514	1,507	350	322	178	84	2,863	12,116	798	5,773	1,722	1,077	712	1,201	438	121	7	25,351	16	559	79,990
	Easter ...	33,012	4,643	2,128	2,177	1,612	1,243	384	1,387	8,964	20,184	2,392	12,147	2,891	3,547	2,236·2	3,085	1,423	406	257	45,066	466	1,938	151,577
	Michaelmas ...	31,599·4	5,708·4	2,797·4	2,738·2	2,770	1,447·4	701	451·6	9,128·6	26,265·4	2,887·4	14,289·2	2,997·1	3,288	876	3,795·2	1,793·2	375·4	287·2	25,641·4	176	1,167·8	170,344
1858	New Year	14,721	2,165	1,363	1,407	876	591	403	436	1,987	8,658	1,179	5,084	2,231	1,135	1,630	811	585	62	70	24,062	...	617	68,719
	Easter ...	32,446·2	4,260·2	2,115·6	2,992·2	1,775·2	577	503·2	621·6	7,268·6	22,047·8	2,463·6	12,091	2,638·8	2,545	2,221	2,545·2	1,267	436·4	254·4	42,432	432	1,823	145,006
	Michaelmas ...	36,899	4,133	2,657	3,607	2,230	1,057	469	1,821	8,929	23,995	3,070	13,424	2,577	4,198	1,109	3,418	1,889	309	221	45,714	182	1,922	171,713
1859	New Year	13,607	2,328	1,543	1,645	777	1,276	294	524	3,696	10,658	1,147	5,247	2,268	1,875	2,097	914	551	150	51	25,631	22	690	75,943
	Easter ...	29,869	3,820	1,898	2,421	2,413	630	598	982	6,428	22,205	2,224	9,881	2,040	3,164	2,165	2,698	1,422	300	105	58,489	70	1,291	165,095
	Michaelmas ...	35,034	3,543	2,204	2,498	2,615	605	1,062	1,472	7,856	24,256	2,783	7,321	1,753	3,743	1,128	3,029	1,370	298	199	50,286	292	2,350	156,519
1860	New Year	15,978	1,887	1,025	1,314	632	362	704	555	1,971	9,332	791	5,166	1,563	1,240	877	937	466	149	69	25,801	...	1,718	72,788
	Easter ...	34,647	3,061	1,575	2,386	1,529	892	538	288	6,296	26,028	2,259	9,203	2,122	3,167	1,686	2,045	930	517	483	48,225	220	1,964	144,199
	Michaelmas ...	34,911	2,197	1,574	3,159	1,365	490	925	762	9,543	23,833	3,994	10,316	3,421	3,730	3,143·2	2,226	1,387	354	180	57,996	186	2,385	167,911

(No. 13.)—STATEMENT showing the Goods sent to the Fairs at Leipzig, and from what Country they came.

Year.	Several Fairs.	Prussian Provinces.		Bavaria.	Saxony.	Wurtemberg.	Baden.	Electoral Hesse.	Grand Ducal Hesse.	Thuringia.	Brunswick.	Frankfort-on the Maine.	Hanover.	Austria.	Luxemburg.	Nassau.	Oldenburg.	Total.
		East.	West.															
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1853 ..	New Year ..	12,915	10,190	2,615	26,935	177	314	558	129	6,627	201	1,166	..	..	155	—	—	
	Easter	37,453	20,343	5,938	41,034	470	1,392	1,201	397	20,228	644	3,717	..	..	391	..	..	61,982
	Michaelmas ..	39,742	25,825	7,864	47,401	343	1,469	1,402	45	19,880	1,637	2,478·8	..	..	..	..	..	133,228
1854 ..	New Year ..	18,240	9,288	1,060	31,554	193	600	376	142	6,921	278	665	..	..	..	..	..	148,086·8
	Easter	43,639·4	20,798·2	6,631·6	46,714·2	600·6	1,589·4	2,099	36·6	14,656·8	165	3,133·8	352·8	..	..	146	..	69,317
	Michaelmas ..	40,612	15,205	7,643	53,113	474	1,394	966	1,528	24,407·4	1,536	2,522	683	..	..	..	..	110,412
1855 ..	New Year ..	20,552	12,770	1,113	27,748	452	433	637	95	7,995	181	563	199	119·8	..	..	..	149,783·4
	Easter	36,651	22,334	5,577·2	51,473·8	399·8	1,392·6	508	1,333·6	19,157·4	1,533	2,970·2	418·2	297	..	..	2	72,857·8
	Michaelmas ..	41,483	16,212	6,681	53,443·2	176	1,168	2,080	1,590	25,199	1,506	2,876·4	174	451	..	363	..	143,182
1856 ..	New Year ..	18,571·6	5,755·4	3,793	28,729·6	63	851	65·8	648	9,619·8	654	1,490	209	98	..	..	..	164,513
	Easter	42,176	17,668	5,857	48,430	444	1,158	1,572	2,172	18,342	1,294	3,870	438	361	..	..	..	79,990
	Michaelmas ..	46,141	26,704	7,759	53,918	298	1,485	2,778	1,621	20,630	359	2,178	162	480	..	..	..	151,577
1857 ..	New Year ..	21,845	8,652	2,195	31,719	242	778	1,068	773	10,846	94	1,558	119	101	..	..	..	170,344
	Easter	38,453	28,445	5,435	57,460	412	1,074	1,726	544	13,906	380	3,092	107	543	..	..	..	68,719
	Michaelmas ..	34,145·8	40,156·6	6,884	59,683	324·4	1,394·2	1,303·4	568·4	22,242·4	328·2	1,828	103·6	1,382	..	..	..	145,006
1858 ..	New Year ..	11,882	16,695	2,500	29,930	165	511	894	350	4,642	210	536	86	318	..	..	..	171,713
	Easter	26,075·4	39,510	7,240	51,355·4	276·6	355·8	1,601·4	367·6	13,589·8	192·6	3,471	570·8	401	..	..	..	75,943
	Michaelmas ..	30,048	46,157	7,609	63,871	245	647	1,296	246	1,594·3	166	3,288	708	1,489	..	..	..	135,095
1859 ..	New Year ..	11,374	17,793	5,709	33,471	307	202	923	195	4,304	59	855	189	562	..	..	..	156,519
	Easter	31,980	28,683	5,565	48,838	315	1,780	1,427	1,123	10,012	235	3,558	782	797	..	..	..	72,788
	Michaelmas ..	36,000	31,351	3,047	60,017	359	1,315	2,151	2,493	15,141	272	2,431	1,148	794	..	..	..	144,199
1860 ..	New Year ..	15,820	12,950	2,380	33,268	278	868	707	651	4,391	63	632	380	400	..	..	..	167,911
	Easter	36,407	28,234	5,755	51,130	389	1,546	1,168	1,975	11,104	758	3,860	1,034	830	..	..	..	144,047·8
	Michaelmas ..	37,301	38,207	7,837	60,711	331	1,009	2,443	857	13,717	656	3,379	1,042	421	..	..	..	153,402·6

(No. 14.)—COMPARISON with other Fairs.

Years.	Frankfort-on-Oder.			Brunswick.			Frankfort-on-Maine.		
	Foreign Goods.		Union Goods.	Foreign Goods.		Union Goods.	Foreign Goods.		Union Goods.
	On Account.	Paid Duty.		On Account.	Paid Duty.		On Account.	Paid Duty.	
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1842	26,964	9,781	224,034	9,269	912	49,338	1,429	651	106,443
1843	30,324	9,256	237,557	4,543	519	40,422	1,144	541	117,537
1844	29,309	9,493	233,019	3,368	410	43,443	1,129	585	117,252
1845	25,288	9,004	224,013	2,919	483	39,560	1,226	524	114,485
1846	13,312	5,560	234,559	2,715	540	40,205	1,411	588	126,819
1847	11,242	4,235	235,217	2,429	487	39,962	1,232	420	114,444
1848	9,428	3,119	203,833	1,943	340	36,108	854	222	89,404
1849	10,373	3,943	217,549	2,362	324	43,201	793	304	96,040

Years.	Frankfort-on-Oder.			Brunswick.			Frankfort-on-Maine.		
	Foreign Goods.		Union Goods.	Foreign Goods.		Union Goods.	Foreign Goods.		Union Goods.
	On Account.	Paid Duty.		On Account.	Paid Duty.		On Account.	Paid Duty.	
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1850	10,347	4,131	223,231	2,556	306	43,086	796	255	94,210
1851	9,528	4,433	249,484	2,409	365	44,744	945	313	96,423
1852	8,187	4,249	261,130	2,551	626	42,228	800	315	92,233
1853	6,513	3,154	282,404	1,427	306	39,378	882	239	84,140
1854	4,958	2,413	296,514	866	196	53,393	594	126	79,023
1855	5,448	2,716	299,054	800	163	52,972	504	120	40,497
1856	6,038	2,646	283,966	681	180	49,884	491	88	—
1857	6,344	2,769	265,556	781	277	47,905	213	47	—

(No. 15.)—Quantity of Goods which have paid Duty in each Year, during and not during the Fairs.

Years.	Goods on Account.												Furs.	Colonial Wares.						
	Cotton, linen and woollen yarn, raw and coloured silk.	Cotton goods.	Linen goods.	Silk goods.	Half-silk goods.	Woollen goods.	Leather and India-rubber goods.	Earthenware and porcelain.	Hardware, fine.	Hardware of all sorts.	Glass and glass ware.	Total.		Raw Coffee.	Spices.	Rice.	Southern fruits.	Syrup.	Tobacco (raw).	Total.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cw	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1837 ..	12,560	3,938	134	657	482	3,485	604	200	180	4.468	2,086	28,794	5,308	13,116	907	1.646	5,178	246	3,223	24.316
1838 ..	14,885	4.493	159	751	572	4,617	440	366	168	4.405	2.183	32,539	4,730	16,082	1.066	1,694	5.968	..	3,475	28,285
1839 ..	13,171	4,660	247	763	552	6,737	488	245	191	4.774	2,503	34.531	5,609	14.715	1.240	1,358	5,399	..	3,153	25,865
1840 ..	15,593	4,763	203	797	573	6,985	416	366	219	6,783	2,150	38,848	4,194	17,565	1.216	2.413	6,644	..	3,644	31.282
1841 ..	15,292	4.699	204	790	593	8,818	531	357	221	4,813	2,149	38,467	4,310	18,383	1,374	1,975	7.416	937	4,157	34,242
1842 ..	16,304	2,911	130	821	649	10,930	485	404	264	6,511	2,186	41,595	7,305	18,438	1,285	3,805	7,420	35	4,415	35,398
1843 ..	12,817	2,714	199	782	711	9,844	417	291	154	6,199	1,598	35 726	7,262	20,358	1,201	2,139	8 180	106	5,503	37,487
1844 ..	7,003	2,968	223	779	931	10,182	452	273	168	6.996	1,422	31.408	6,058	19,150	1,316	2,665	8,739	75	6,414	38,359
1845 ..	8,585	3,062	201	833	1,019	11,986	595	299	181	6.037	1,507	34 305	8,608	21,610	1,593	2.298	8,003	6	6,603	40,113
1846 ..	11,388	3.549	259	875	1,153	8,483	546	261	184	5.740	1,449	33,987	7,592	25,713	1,464	1.533	6,233	2	8,025	42,970
1847 ..	12.572	3,205	77	888	1,309	5,271	439	227	190	4,938	1,285	30,392	6,684	25,231	1,782	694	6,380	1	7,274	41,362
1848 ..	13,239	2.071	64	1,055	832	4,611	391	120	110	3,540	711	26,744	6,793	32 090	2.162	1,941	11,398	..	6,590	54,181
1849 ..	24.177	2,559	172	667	494	4,045	546	169	158	4,441	787	38,215	9,088	39.745	2,465	4,780	15,288	..	9,466	41,747
1850 ..	23,148	2,871	238	893	695	5,366	719	237	215	5.392	809	40,578	10.812	28,614	2,598	6,885	15.102	..	9,974	63,173
1851 ..	23.957	3,180	213	1,006	607	6.038	664	170	233	5,212	1,159	42,439	10,032	42,185	3,160	10,853	15,338	..	9,762	81,318
1852 ..	23,398	2,978	206	1.039	601	5.500	704	108	226	5.012	1,007	40,779	9.893	44,541	2,962	19,309	16,218	5	12,392	95,427
1853 ..	24,098	3,475	260	1,098	523	5,576	969	88	247	4,501	1,018	41,853	8.931	42,108	2,379	10,092	11,756	..	15,255	81,589
1854 ..	27,929	3,280	210	1,154	503	4.838	873	440	231	3,213	1,218	43.889	8,679	43.994	1.869	10,272	11.672	2,683	17,495	87,985
1855 ..	28,865	3.539	241	1.378	621	6.539	1,150	357	321	4,467	1,199	46,777	10,059	53.975	3,017	14,839	13.607	1,804	20,143	107,415
1856 ..	21,950	4,366	405	1,684	874	6.010	1,701	141	448	5,109	1,419	54,107	11,145	50.877	3.015	18,486	17,178	111	27,565	117,252
1857 ..	29.564	4.937	500	1,661	977	7.632	2,142	94	459	5,453	1,472	54,291	11,884	58,595	3,298	16,692	19,412	309	27,560	125,866
1858 ..	68.264	4,633	440	1.475	769	7,064	2,027	72	391	4,639	1.231	90,105	10.154	67,756	3.612	21.636	17,986	2,119	32,855	145,964
1859 ..	60,065	4,236	522	1,193	571	6,389	2,505	116	270	3,346	1,242	80,395	10,827	64,808	3,335	22,170	20,263	1,402	34,160	146,138

(No. 16.)—Goods arrived at Leipzig Houses, with Invoices.

Months.	Magdeburg and Leipzig Railroad.		Leipzig and Dresden Railroad.		Saxon and Bavarian Railroad.		Thuringian Railroad.		Bitterfeld Railroad.		Common Road Waggons.		Total.	
	1858.	1859.	1858.	1859.	1858.	1859.	1858.	1859.	1858.	1859.	1858.	1859.	1858.	1859.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
January ..	134,193	193,354	82,769	89,114	17,051	23,877	32,208	30,555	..	..	26,098	21,980	292,319	358,880
February ..	120,592	147,416	88,748	80,259	6,859	11,952	23,443	24,101	..	18,287	26,361	22,777	269,003	302,792
March	155,777	164,081	152,836	124,093	20,863	17,651	30,491	42,726	..	29,529	30,934	21,607	390,901	399,687
April	177,380	152,617	154,888	116,641	29,441	19,318	68,956	63,042	..	48,086	57,248	31,292	487,913	430,996
May	158,144	112,752	95,296	76,760	17,215	56,264	58,175	45,119	..	44,413	22,289	38,086	351,119	373,394
June	146,909	94,130	113,896	59,122	14,358	17,359	42,587	19,618	..	26,513	19,443	10,834	337,193	227,576
July	166,882	105,198	110,831	101,878	17,683	14,956	38,007	40,764	..	49,350	21,389	13,329	354,792	325,475
August	16,628	160,231	152,836	122,831	21,644	15,454	41,558	36,954	..	71,915	18,768	17,398	401,434	424,783
September ..	157,589	182,963	176,269	141,239	51,526	53,671	71,506	71,458	..	95,469	53,242	44,894	610,132	589,694
October ..	245,209	162,255	105,034	102,072	23,088	23,289	44,051	43,755	..	76,195	21,791	16,122	439,173	422,688
November ..	269,066	172,915	83,971	152,104	23,638	21,976	47,004	43,411	..	81,638	21,616	21,994	445,295	494,038
December ..	202,045	154,585	112,622	124,504	28,069	27,509	38,691	47,630	..	68,832	35,711	30,805	417,138	453,865
	2,200.414	1,802,497	1,429,996	1,290,617	274,435	303,276	536,677	507,133	..	609,227	354,890	291,118	4,796,412	4,803,868

(No. 17.)—Total of Imported Goods.

Years.	Several Fairs.	Magdeburg and Leipzig Railroad.	Leipzig and DresdenRailroad.	Saxon and Bavarian Railroad.	Thuringian Railroad.	Berlin and Anhalt Railroad.	Road Waggons.	Total.	Years.	Several Fairs.	Magdeburg and Leipzig Railroad.	Leipzig and DresdenRailroad.	Saxon and Bavarian Railroad.	Thuringian Railroad.	Berlin and Anhalt Railroad.	Road Waggons.	Tot
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwt	Cwts.	Cwts.
1855 ..	New Year ..	255,422	86,933	22,247	..	..	19,634	384,236	1858 ..	New Year ..	130,490	121,914	22,407	23,686	..	35,236	333,733
	Easter ..	411,505	131,849	32,338	..	..	66,828	642,520		Easter ..	186,934	122,749	31,195	69,612	..	56,524	467,014
	Michaelmas ..	284,218	203,777	49,804	..	..	60,488	589,287		Michaelmas ..	316,293	157,491	50,560	66,342	..	57,008	647,697
1856 ..	New Year ..	166,724	124,626	27,221	..	..	30,089	348,660	1859 ..	New Year ..	177,517	89,854	31,833	35,733	..	34,375	369,342
	Easter ..	285,073	130,325	38,255	29,763	..	65,219	548,635		Easter ..	134,766	90,607	57,573	29,739	55,005	44,622	442,302
	Michaelmas ..	238,218	196,955	48,392	25,307	..	57,796	576,668		Michaelmas ..	189,361	109,775	55,225	64,891	95,277	44,875	559,504
1857 ..	New Year ..	157,329	158,806	27,173	18,615	..	39,789	410,712	1860 ..	New Year ..	144,482	112,852	30,147	41,463	61,605	29,619	420,168
	Easter ..	213,431	123,277	28,368	37,146	..	62,677	464,899		Easter ..	157,499	188,948	45,254	67,080	93,738	43,837	596,356
	Michaelmas ..	211.721	190,878	50,355	34,801	..	55,643	543,398		Michaelmas ..	193,276	271,550	60,524	43,204	134,144	42,482	745,180

(No. 18.)—Duties paid in Leipzig.

Years.	Fairs.	Fair Accounts.			Current Accounts.			Fair Expenses for Union Goods.	Total.	Total of Yearly Duties received.	
		Entry Duties.	Transit Duties.	Fair Expenses.	Entry Duties.	Transit Duties.	Fair Expenses.				
		Doll. gr. pf.	Doll. gr. pf.	Doll. gr. pf.	Doll. gr. pf.	Doll. gr. pf.	Doll. gr. pf.	Doll. gr. pf.	Dolls. gr. pf.	Dollars	£
1853 ..	New Year ..	4,694 9 0	90 8 5	207 6 0	..	..	..	5,165 5 5	10,156 29 0	1,168,179 =	175,226
	Easter ..	42,777 28 5	335 7 0	904 1 5	205,428 18 0	1,162 19 0	2,499 23 5	11,102 10 0	264,210 17 5		
	Michaelmas.	47,032 15 5	313 22 5	963 28 0	189,345 25 0	1,003 4 0	2,237 2 5	12,340 17 0	253,238 24 5		
1854 ..	New Year ..	5,701 22 5	79 2 5	168 19 5	..	..	..	5,776 14 0	11,725 28 5	1,117,203 =	167,080
	Easter ..	46,933 19 5	270 17 5	801 27 5	155,890 29 0	501 0 5	1,734 0 0	10,703 15 0	217,835 19 0		
	Michaelmas.	42,699 4 5	247 12 5	725 20 5	165,466 18 5	608 17 5	2,106 23 5	12,481 28 5	224,336 5 5		
1855 ..	New Year ..	6,798 24 5	71 11 0	201 17 0	..	..	..	6,071 14 5	13,143 7 0	1,307,354 =	196,103
	Easter ..	53,447 26 0	220 2 5	179 16 0	179,523 24 5	..	2,396 27 5	12,003 19 5	249,217 9 0		
	Michaelmas.	43,261 22 5	257 7 0	876 16 0	196,090 16 0	745 3 0	2,995 0 5	12,856 16 0	257,133 22 0		
1856 ..	New Year ..	4,911 18 0	105 5 5	250 27 0	..	796 4 0	..	5,879 0 5	11,146 21 0	1,484,903 =	222,735
	Easter ..	63,754 16 5	244 19 5	953 3 5	220,779 9 0	..	2,950 1 0	11,932 8 0	301,487 21 5		
	Michaelmas.	53,461 3 0	300 9 0	1,134 12 5	239,815 28 5	873 24 0	3,450 12 5	13,723 23 0	312,857 24 5		
1857 ..	New Year ..	10,358 19 5	94 28 0	341 4 0	..	971 26 0	..	6,665 25 0	17,460 16 5	1,606,171 =	240,625
	Easter ..	67,246 16 0	300 12 0	1,104 25 5	260,405 24 0	..	3,783 8 0	12,640 3 0	246,521 29 0		
	Michaelmas.	57,663 2 0	367 19 5	1,445 15 5	246,837 9 0	1,041 0 5	3,906 20 5	14,198 22 5	325,493 8 5		
1858 ..	New Year ..	7,242 24 0	58 23 5	375 24 5	..	1,024 9 5	..	5,726 18 0	13,404 0 0	1,601,752 =	240,262
	Easter ..	65,748 19 5	213 18 5	955 15 5	219,121 27 0	..	2,557 18 0	12,048 0 5	301,462 19 0		
	Michaelmas.	48,893 13 0	293 21 5	924 14 5	241,112 5 0	781 10 0	3,132 15 0	14,309 15 5	309,528 17 5		
1859 ..	New Year ..	13,481 29 0	97 4 0	437 17 5	..	862 23 0	..	6,343 4 5	20,359 25 0	1,493,800 =	271,020
	Easter ..	24,531 7 5	179 18 0	882 13 5	208,000 12 5	..	2,824 27 0	11,257 28 5	248,322 28 0		
	Michaelmas.	42,027 5 0	148 0 5	570 0 5	203,513 2 5	646 11 0	1,949 20 0	13,043 8 0	261,872 4 5		
1860 ..	New Year ..	8,648 15 0	39 0 0	220 21 0	..	620 28 0	..	6,065 21 5	14,973 27 5	1,599,695 =	239,954
	Easter ..	51,461 18 0	142 10 0	605 15 0	221,544 11 0	699 1 0	2,693 6 5	12,016 19 0	289,252 20 5		
	Michaelmas.	34,097 2 5	155 26 0	747 6 5	226,868 12 5	673 20 5	2,878 13 0	13,992 17 0	279,413 8 0		

Coburg, January 1, 1863.

Crimes, Criminals, and Houses of Correction in the Kingdom of Saxony.

THE information on the above subject is derived from the Statistical Bureau at Dresden, and the matter extracted from documents completed at the end of the year 1859.

Since the last publication, previous to this period, much has been effected, not only as regards the accuracy of the Returns made by the authorities in charge of the different houses of correction and prisons, but also in the treatment and management of those confined in them.

Their numbers have, however, by no means decreased, as will be seen by the figures in Table No. 1, which includes a period of twenty years.

It is not sufficient that the authorities where criminals are confined should report alone the number of prisoners under their charge at any particular period; the Returns ought to contain full and accurate information as to sex, age, crime, or misdemeanour, and many other details, as well as the exact period of entering and of being released from confinement.

In order to obtain proper and circumstantial information, it is necessary that a special Report should be made when each individual enters the prison, wherein are to be stated the age, sex, place of birth, parents, profession, or how and where employed, cause of commitment, Court by which committed, punishment to which sentenced, and whether committed for the first time, or having already been a prisoner. Such Returns are most efficient, as in a small space all the requisite information is given, and is at the same time greatly simplified.

The principal house of correction in Saxony is at Waldheim.

At Zwickau there is a prison to which male prisoners are condemned to hard work, and there is one at Hubertsburg for women.

At Bräunsdorf there is a house of correction, similar to that at Waldheim, for elder prisoners, such as vagabonds and beggars, on whom the small punishments inflicted by the police have proved to be unavailing, and who are, therefore, detained for different periods, with a view of trying the effect of proper discipline in a house of correction as the only means of imposing and inducing them to become orderly and more inclined to work.

The same object it is often endeavoured to attain in large towns, in houses instituted and supported by poor unions, houses of correction, and workhouses, where a great deal of good is effected, quite independent of any assistance from the State.

The result, however, is not as good as might be expected and hoped for, and a great many of the worthless individuals on whom every possible pains have been exerted, remain incorrigible, and their detention is only so much more or less time gained by the State, which, in the end, is still obliged to receive them in the public houses of correction.

Table No. 2 gives the proportion of persons detained in the different prisons to the population of the Kingdom, the proportion of the sexes and ages of the prisoners, and the proportion of the different sorts of prisons altogether, and this for a period from 1840 to 1854, in terms of five years, and for the years 1855 to 1859 separately.

It will be seen that in the years 1840 to 1859 the number of prisoners varied, but on the whole did not increase; and that in proportion to the population, the second half of the period was better than the first.

In 1850 a marked increase of prisoners is evident. Two particular periods are to be remarked: the first, up to the years 1852 and 1853, during which an enormous increase took place, and which is generally to be attributed to the political state of the Kingdom in 1849; the second, beginning with 1855, when a further increase was caused by the introduction of a new form of criminal prosecution, which operated much quicker than the preceding one.

After the years 1852 and 1853, when the greater part of these confined, for shorter periods, in the prisons of Waldheim and Hubertsburg for political offences had attained the end of the period to which they had been sentenced, and many more had obtained their liberty by being pardoned, an evident decrease of the number of male prisoners took place.

In Zwickau, the otherwise general influence of political crime was not so apparent. Notwithstanding this, a constant increase of crime showed itself until

1858 and 1859, when a gradual decrease commenced, which, with the aid of the new legal measures, would, it was hoped, continue.

This decrease showed itself particularly in workhouses and country prisons, and was observable as regards prisoners of both sexes.

The number of commitments for short periods, six months or less, has certainly increased since the introduction of the new legal measures, and there remains no doubt that since 1849, the number of prisoners, in proportion to the population, has become greater, and it is at present difficult to see any chance of its becoming less.

The increase of population does, and must, tend to increase of crime.

The Tables Nos. 3 and 4 give the numbers of those prisoners confined in the different houses of correction, and their commitments, as well as their proportion to the population. Earlier Returns having been vague and not to be depended upon, these Tables go back as far as 1840.

In them will be seen a remarkable decrease of commitments in 1848 and 1849, which may be attributed to the lax exertions of the police at that time, more than to fewer crimes having been perpetrated. The majority of the commitments were for opposition to the authorities.

		Increase.	Total Increase.			Increase.	Total Increase.
1847 ..	37	..	..	1854 ..	134	−65	+34
1848 ..	27	−10	−28	1855 ..	112	−22	+134
1849 ..	59	+32	−36	1856 ..	89	−23	+45
1850 ..	292	+233	+260	1857 ..	93	+4	+419
1851 ..	429	+137	+241	1858 ..	66	−27	−62
1852 ..	311	−118	+7	1859 ..	52	−14	−182
1853 ..	199	−112	+53				

In Table No. 2 will be remarked, as regards the degree of punishment, that in the latter years more persons were sentenced to the workhouses than to houses of correction. This was caused by the working of the new Penal Laws.

The proportion of the two sexes among the prisoners in Tables Nos. 2, 4, and 5, is characteristic. From 1840 to 1844 it was 81 to 19; from 1845 to 1849, 83·5 to 16·5; from 1850 to 1854, 85 to 15; from which time it begins to increase till 1858 and 1859, when it reached the old proportions.

Under the age of 16 there is little difference in the proportion of male to female prisoners. As compared with grown-up prisoners, young females are much greater in number than males.

Tables Nos. 5 and 6 give the ages and the several periods of the detention of prisoners. The greater part is from 25 to 50 years of age; those of from 16 to 25 are more numerous than those above 50 years. Generally speaking, the proportion of males to females is equal, but female prisoners of from 16 to 25 years are the most numerous. There are more female prisoners committed for one year than males.

For all longer periods, there are more males than females. As regards prisoners sentenced to confinement for life—as murderers and incendiaries—the average in 1840 to 1854 gave the most female prisoners.

From 1855 to 1859 the reverse was the case, as there were 23 males and only 3 females condemned for life. This shows, evidently, that smaller offences are committed more by women than by men. The most crimes punished with more than ten years' imprisonment are committed by persons of between 21 to 40 years of age, and amongst these the women implicated are younger than the men. The heaviest crimes are committed by persons above 50 years old; and it is said that even amongst these a great proportion is of females. These remarks will be found to be corroborated by the contents of Table No. 7, which gives a classification of prisoners and of their crimes.

Prisoners for political offences are rare. In 1859 there were only eight prisoners on this account, but in the year 1851 the number amounted to 137.

A want of respect to religion is often punished, but the offenders are always male.

Stealing, in its different degrees, is of course predominant, and exercised nearly equally by both sexes.

Setting other person's property on fire is greatly executed by females. Also murder: in the years from 1841 to 1846 there were more female prisoners on this

head than males, Since 1853, this crime, committed by females, has greatly increased, including, of course, numerous cases of murdering children.

On a general average the prisoners of both sexes may be classed at the following per cent. :—

	Males.	Females.
Murder	3·0	18·0
Incendiaries	4·5	4·6
Robbery, rape, violent assault, and refractory conduct ..	13.0	2·0
Larceny, fraud, &c.	75·0	75·0
All other crimes	4·5	0·5

Tables Nos. 8 and 9 gives the proportion of repetition of crime. It is but too true that the absolute and relative numbers under the above head are greatly on the increase in all prisons and with both sexes; and in Table No. 10 it appears that repetition of crime increases even in younger criminals, and that the first punishment does not act as a warning and means of improvement, but as the beginning of a depraved and criminal life.

Table No. 11 gives the district of which the prisoner is a native, the degree of education, class, and occupation.

A great proportion of criminals not Saxon subjects is among the number, viz. :—In houses of correction, 5½ per cent. ; in workhouses, 7½ per cent.

A great proportion of prisoners comes from towns, particularly from Leipzig. From Dresden and Zwickau a small proportion shows itself. On the whole, it cannot be said that from those towns and neighbourhood where different branches of industry are carried on, more crime is to be found than elsewhere, perhaps even less.

Table No. 12 shows that since 1853 a considerable increase of prisoners has taken place in the houses of correction—on the whole, a proportion as regards the two sexes of 4·5 to 1, of adults may be reckoned 3 to 1, and of children 6 to 1.

Table No. 13 shows that at least half of the adults, inmates of houses of correction, are not undergoing their first punishment, particularly males.

In 1858 the number of prisoners confined in all the different establishments in the kingdom was—

District.		Persons under Examination.		Prisoners under Punishment.		Total.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Dresden	Towns	2,033	9,245	2,356	6,163	1,091	3,698
	Country	4,153	17,322	2,679	8,249	1,628	5,588
	Total ..	2,965	12,917	2,543	7,286	1,369	4,659
Leipzig	Towns	2,372	6,219	2,214	7,108	1,145	3,317
	Country	3,204	13,395	3,131	14,734	1,584	7,016
	Total ..	2,792	9,143	2,667	10,285	1,365	4,840
Zwickau	Towns	3,030	14,072	2,341	9,674	1,320	5,733
	Country	3,457	10,996	2,932	10,518	1,587	5,376
	Total ..	3,272	12,021	2,663	10,172	1,468	5,510
Budissin	Towns	7,772	24,929	1,665	24,929	1,371	12,465
	Country	5,049	10,134	2,244	11,976	1,554	5,489
	Total ..	5,351	11,190	2,125	13,056	1,521	6,026
In the whole Kingdom .	Towns	2,592	9,754	2,255	7,963	1,206	4,384
	Country	3,774	12,397	2,747	10,681	1,590	5,737
	Total ..	3,233	11,296	2,543	9,512	1,423	5,164

(Signed) C. T. BARNARD.

(No. 1.)—Inmates of the Prisons at the end of the Year.

Years.	Number of Prisoners.																
	House of Correction at Waldheim.			In Workhouse for		Prison at Hubertsburg.			House of Correction for Youths at Bräunsdorf.			In all the Prisons.			Under 16 Years of age.		
				Males.	Females.												
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Zwickau.	Hubertsburg.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1840	445	50	495	436	141	12	2	14	5	2	7	898	195	1,093	5	2	7
1841	475	66	541	480	125	26	4	30	7	1	8	988	196	1,184	7	1	8
1842	522	73	595	500	132	28	3	31	10	..	10	1,060	208	1,268	6	1	7
1843	484	79	563	523	156	16	2	18	11	..	11	1,034	237	1,271	7	1	8
1844	481	78	559	477	124	19	2	21	10	..	10	987	204	1,191	3	1	4
1845	438	73	511	475	108	38	4	42	12	..	12	963	185	1,148	6	2	8
1846	440	79	519	554	130	30	3	33	6	..	6	1,030	212	1,242	1	..	1
1847	427	81	508	559	136	24	3	27	6	..	6	1,016	220	1,236	3	..	3
1848	437	74	511	545	117	29	1	30	5	..	5	1,016	192	1,208	5	..	5
1849	414	75	489	511	92	19	3	22	8	..	8	952	170	1,122	5	2	7
1850	514	83	597	607	125	38	5	43	4	6	10	1,163	219	1,382	2	7	9
1851	603	78	681	737	124	63	7	70	5	6	11	1,408	215	1,623	2	4	6
1852	638	81	719	692	139	62	5	67	5	8	13	1,397	233	1,630	2	6	8
1853	596	90	686	786	161	34	3	37	5	8	13	1,421	262	1,683	2	8	10
1854	593	89	682	807	170	44	2	46	3	9	12	1,447	270	1,717	2	9	11
1855	607	94	701	903	195	28	4	32	11	9	20	1,549	302	1,851	10	7	17
1856	602	95	697	943	205	22	9	31	17	3	20	1,584	312	1,896	13	5	18
1857	730	112	842	1,152	267	34	3	37	15	2	17	1,931	384	2,315	3	5	8
1858	696	120	816	1,091	286	43	5	48	9	3	12	1,839	414	2,253	3	6	9
1859	653	129	782	981	261	30	5	35	8	4	12	1,672	399	2,071	7	7	14

(No. 2.)—Relative Position of Inmates of Houses of Correction among themselves and towards the Population.

Year.	One Criminal to each Number of the Population specified.																	
	In House of Correction.			Workhouse.			District Jail.			Young Prisoners at Bräunsdorf.			Criminals collectively.			Criminals under 16 Years, in all Prisons.		
	Male.	Female.	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Male and Female.
1840–44	1,763	12,964	3,168	1,755	6,597	2,816	41,976	341,043	76,422	98,595	1,490,853	189,400	854	4,300	1,453	151,411	745,427	256,240
1845–49	2,098	12,503	3,658	1,709	8,121	2,875	32,292	339,364	60,208	122,185	..	250,593	909	4,848	1,557	226,042	1,187,775	386,331
1850–54	1,647	12,114	2,953	1,336	7,067	2,285	20,126	231,261	37,787	220,470	137,506	168,141	710	4,240	1,237	485,032	149,640	225,865
1855	1,638	11,117	2,909	1,101	5,360	1,857	35,507	261,243	63,721	90,382	116,108	101,959	642	3,460	1,102	99,420	149,282	119,951
1856	1,675	11,138	2,965	1,070	5,161	1,800	45,856	117,568	66,672	59,336	352,705	103,311	637	3,391	1,090	77,594	211,623	114,824
1857	1,402	9,565	2,488	888	4,012	1,476	30,095	357,086	56,608	68,215	535,630	123,205	530	2,790	905	341,077	214,252	261,812
1858	1,491	9,037	2,600	951	3,792	1,557	24,134	216,880	44,211	115,305	361,468	176,846	564	2,620	942	345,915	180,734	235,794
1859	1,611	8,508	2,750	1,073	4,205	1,731	35,075	219,509	61,423	131,532	274,387	179,150	630	2,751	1,038	150,323	156,792	153,558
1855–59	1,557	9,740	2,730	1,009	4,409	1,666	32,587	206,011	57,226	85,270	255,062	129,290	596	2,960	1,008	142,115	178,513	158,671
Increase in per centage :—																		
1840–44 .. .. }	13·2	33·1	16·0	73·9	27·6	62·9	28·8	67·0	33·5	15·6	484·5	46·5	43·3	30·3	41·1	6·5	317·5	61·5
1855–59 .. .. }																		

Years.	Of all Criminals, both Male and Female, in each 100, were sentenced to												Among each 100 Criminals were		Proportion.			
	House of Correction.			Workhouse.			District Jail.			Prison in Bräunsdorf.					Females under 16 Years, to Males under 16 Years.	Adult Females above 16 Years, to Males above 16 Years.	Males under 16 Years, to Adult Males.	Females under 16 Years, to Adult Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.	Males.	Females.				
1840–44	48·46	33·27	45·83	48·64	65·19	51·50	2·03	1·25	1·90	0·87	0·29	0·77	82·69	17·31	4·3	4·8	176·4	172·3
1845–49	43·32	39·02	42·61	53·13	59·55	54·18	2·81	1·43	2·59	0·74	..	0·62	83·56	16·44	5·0	5·1	247·8	243·8
1850–54	43·07	35·11	41·88	53·08	59·97	54·12	3·33	1·84	3·27	0·32	3·08	0·73	85·08	14·92	0·3	6·0	682·6	34·2
1855	39·18	31·12	37·87	58·30	64·58	59·32	1·81	1·32	1·73	0·71	2·98	1·08	83·58	16·32	1·4	5·2	183·9	42·1
1856	38·00	30·45	36·76	59·53	65·70	60·55	1·40	2·89	1·63	1·07	0·96	1·06	83·03	16·45	2·6	5·1	120·8	61·4
1857	37·80	29·17	36·37	59·67	69·53	61·30	1·76	0·78	1·60	0·77	0·52	0·73	83·41	16·59	0·6	5·1	643·6	75·8
1858	37·85	28·97	36·22	59·32	69·08	61·12	2·34	1·21	2·13	0·49	0·72	0·83	81·62	18·38	0·5	4·5	642·0	68·0
1859	39·06	32·33	37·76	58·68	65·41	59·97	1·78	1·26	1·69	0·48	1·00	0·58	80·73	19·27	1·8	4·2	237·9	56·0
Increase in per centage :—																		
1840–44 .. .. }	38·25	30·37	36·96	59·12	67·04	60·50	1·83	1·43	1·76	0·70	1·16	0·78	82·56	17·44	1·2	4·8	237·2	59·4
1855–59 .. .. }																		

(No. 3.)—Inmates of the Prisons.

Prisons.	Number in preceding Year.			New Commitments.			Liberated.			Dead.			Escaped, on leave, transferred.			Total of those who have left.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1840.																		
House of Correction at Waldheim	460	56	522	159	18	177	140	22	162	16	2	18	18	6	24	174	30	204
Workhouses at Zwickau and Hubertsburg ...	392	86	478	566	174	740	475	112	587	46	7	53	1	...	1	522	119	641
District Jail at Hubertsburg	13	2	17	34	5	39	37	5	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	5	42
1841.																		
House of Correction at Waldheim	445	50	495	164	26	190	114	10	124	20	...	20	...	...	...	134	10	144
Workhouses at Zwickau and Hubertsburg ...	436	141	577	551	136	687	475	148	623	29	4	33	3	...	3	507	152	659
District Jail at Hubertsburg	12	2	14	41	7	48	26	5	31	1	...	1	...	...	...	27	5	32
1842.																		
House of Correction at Waldheim	475	66	541	195	20	215	122	11	133	23	1	24	3	1	4	148	13	161
Workhouses at Zwickau and Hubertsburg ...	480	125	605	583	158	741	535	146	681	26	5	31	2	...	2	563	151	714
District Jail at Hubertsburg	26	4	30	62	9	71	60	10	70	...	..	...	...	...	...	60	10	70
1843.																		
House of Correction at Waldheim	522	73	595	137	25	162	132	16	148	41	2	43	2	1	3	175	19	194
Workhouses at Zwickau and Hubertsburg ...	500	132	632	671	167	838	618	136	754	29	7	36	1	...	1	648	143	791
District Jail at Hubertsburg	28	3	31	40	7	47	51	8	59	1	...	1	...	...	...	52	8	60
1844.																		
House of Correction at Waldheim	484	79	563	138	13	151	112	11	123	25	1	26	4	2	6	141	14	155
Workhouses at Zwickau and Hubertsburg ...	523	156	679	613	130	743	644	158	802	13	3	16	2	1	3	659	162	821
District Jail at Hubertsburg	16	2	18	34	5	39	31	5	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	5	36
1845.																		
House of Correction at Waldheim	481	78	559	114	12	126	123	16	139	34	1	35	...	...	...	157	17	174
Workhouses at Zwickau and Hubertsburg ...	477	124	601	538	117	655	517	132	649	19	1	20	4	...	4	540	133	673
District Jail at Hubertsburg	19	2	21	57	5	62	38	2	40	...	1	1	...	...	...	38	3	41
1846.																		
House of Correction at Waldheim	438	73	511	150	20	170	133	13	146	15	1	16	...	...	...	148	14	162
Workhouses at Zwickau and Hubertsburg ...	475	108	583	681	165	846	585	140	725	12	2	14	5	1	6	602	143	745
District Jail at Hubertsburg	38	38	42	45	9	54	52	10	62	1	...	1	...	...	...	53	10	63
1847.																		
House of Correction at Waldheim	440	79	519	122	20	142	102	14	116	32	4	36	1	...	1	135	18	153
Workhouses at Zwickau and Hubertsburg ...	554	130	684	672	161	833	640	153	793	23	2	25	4	...	4	667	155	822
District Jail at Hubertsburg	30	3	33	19	8	57	55	8	63	...	..	...	...	...	...	55	8	63
1848.																		
House of Correction at Waldheim	427	81	508	152	9	161	127	15	142	15	1	16	...	...	..	142	16	158
Workhouses at Zwickau and Hubertsburg ...	559	136	695	606	135	741	604	141	745	7	9	16	9	4	13	620	154	774
District Jail at Hubertsburg	24	3	27	48	8	56	41	10	51	1	...	1	1	...	1	43	10	53
1849.																		
House of Correction at Waldheim	437	74	511	112	17	129	121	14	135	11	2	13	3	...	3	135	16	151
Workhouses at Zwickau and Hubertsburg ...	545	117	662	391	92	483	391	114	505	12	3	15	22	...	22	425	117	542
District Jail at Hubertsburg	29	1	30	47	7	54	52	5	57	2	...	2	3	...	3	57	5	62
1850.																		
House of Correction at Waldheim	414	75	489	206	22	228	99	13	112	7	1	8	..	...	...	106	14	120
Workhouses at Zwickau and Hubertsburg ...	511	92	603	675	160	835	569	122	691	7	2	9	3	3	6	579	127	706
District Jail at Hubertsburg	19	3	22	62	11	73	43	9	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	9	52
1851.																		
House of Correction at Waldheim	514	83	597	239	15	254	135	17	152	14	3	17	1	...	1	150	20	170
Workhouses at Zwickau and Hubertsburg ...	607	125	732	784	130	914	627	130	757	13	1	14	14	...	14	654	131	785
District Jail at Hubertsburg	38	5	43	89	8	97	64	6	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	6	70
1852.																		
House of Correction at Waldheim	603	78	681	199	27	226	131	19	150	24	3	27	9	2	11	164	24	188
Workhouses at Zwickau and Hubertsburg ...	737	124	861	776	166	942	802	150	952	10	1	11	9	...	9	821	151	972
District Jail at Hubertsburg	63	7	70	105	11	116	104	13	117	2	...	2	...	...	...	106	13	119
1853.																		
House of Correction at Waldheim	638	81	719	165	22	187	184	12	196	17	1	18	6	...	6	207	13	220
Workhouses at Zwickau and Hubertsburg ...	692	139	831	892	172	1,064	777	146	923	18	4	12	3	...	3	798	150	948
District Jail at Hubertsburg	62	5	67	75	8	83	102	10	112	1	...	1	...	...	...	103	10	113
1854.																		
House of Correction at Waldheim	596	90	686	179	15	194	148	15	163	30	..	30	1	1	5	182	16	289
Workhouses at Zwickau and Hubertsburg ...	786	161	947	868	211	1,094	809	192	1,001	36	10	46	2	...	2	847	202	1,049
District Jail at Hubertsburg	34	3	37	89	8	97	78	9	87	1	...	1	...	...	...	79	9	88
1855.																		
Houses of Correction at Waldheim	593	89	682	195	26	221	145	16	161	32	3	35	4	2	6	181	21	202
Workhouses at Zwickau and Hubertsburg ...	807	170	977	1,060	261	1,321	912	233	1,145	52	3	55	...	...	...	964	236	1,200
District Jail at Hubertsburg	44	2	46	65	6	71	80	4	84	1	...	1	...	...	...	81	4	85
1856.																		
House of Correction at Waldheim	607	94	701	189	25	214	142	19	161	16	3	19	6	2	8	194	24	218
Workhouses at Zwickau and Hubertsburg ...	903	195	1,098	1,084	264	1,348	983	249	1,232	56	5	61	5	...	5	1,044	254	1,298
District Jail at Hubertsburg	28	4	32	39	11	50	45	6	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	6	51
1857.																		
House of Correction at Waldheim	602	95	697	341	42	383	180	20	200	22	3	25	11	2	13	213	25	238
Workhouses at Zwickau and Hubertsburg ...	946	205	1,148	1,249	337	1,586	976	265	1,241	60	10	70	4	...	4	1,140	275	1,415
District Jail at Hubertsburg	22	9	31	53	4	57	40	10	50	1	...	1	...	...	...	41	10	51
1858.																		
House of Correction at Waldheim	730	112	482	239	45	284	247	36	283	22	1	23	4	...	4	273	37	310
Workhouses at Zwickau and Hubertsburg ...	1,152	267	1,419	1,305	346	1,651	1,307	320	1,627	54	7	61	5	...	5	1,366	327	1,693
District Jail at Hubertsburg	34	3	37	63	11	74	54	9	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	9	63
1859.																		
House of Correction at Waldheim	696	120	816	248	47	269	269	35	304	20	3	23	2	...	2	291	38	329
Workhouses at Zwickau and Hubertsburg ...	1,091	286	1,377	1,115	299	1,414	1,163	319	1,482	56	5	61	4	...	4	1,225	324	1,549
District Jail at Hubertsburg	43	5	48	48	8	56	60	8	68	1	...	1	...	...	...	61	8	69

(No. 4.)—Proportion of Commitments.

Years.	Total Number of Commitments.			To each 10,000 Inhabitants of the Kingdom, were committed.			Proportion of Males to Females committed.	Years.	Total Number of Commitments.			To each 10,000 Inhabitants of the Kingdom, were committed.			Proportion of Males to Females committed.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.	
1840 ...	759	197	956	9·15	2·25	5·60	1 to 4·07	1850 ...	943	193	1,136	10·04	1·96	5·92	1 to 5·12
1841 ...	756	169	925	9·02	1·91	5·36	„ 4·72	1851 ...	1,112	153	1,265	11·65	1·52	6·46	„ 7·66
1842 ...	810	187	1,027	9·93	2·09	5·90	„ 4·75	1852 ...	1,080	204	1,284	11·13	2·00	6·46	„ 5·56
1843 ...	848	199	1,047	9·91	2·20	5·96	„ 4·50	1853 ...	1,132	202	1,334	11·57	1·96	6·65	„ 5·90
1844 ...	785	148	933	9·03	1·62	5·23	„ 5·67	1854 ...	1,136	234	1,370	11·52	2·26	6·77	„ 5·09
1845 ...	709	134	843	8·04	1·45	4·65	„ 5·54	1855 ...	1,320	293	1,613	13·28	2·80	7·91	„ 4·74
1846 ...	876	194	1,070	9·78	2·06	5·83	„ 4·75	1856 ..	1,312	300	1,612	13·00	2·84	7·80	„ 4·58
1847 ...	843	189	1,032	9·32	1·99	5·56	„ 4·68	1857 ...	1,643	383	2,026	16·05	3·58	9·67	„ 4·48
1848 ...	806	152	958	9·82	1·58	5·11	„ 5·59	1858 ...	1,607	402	2,009	15·18	3·71	9 47	„ 4·17
1849 ...	550	116	666	5·96	1·19	3·52	„ 5·01	1859 ...	1,411	354	1,765	13·40	3·23	8·21	„ 4·15

(No. 5.)—Prisoners Committed, with Age and Sex, into the Prisons at Waldheim, Zwickau, and Hubertsburg.

1840 to 1854 Inclusive.

Period for which Committed.	Number of those Committed— Under 16 Years.			16 to 21 Years.			21 to 25 Years.			25 to 30 Years.			30 to 40 Years.			40 to 50 Years.			50 to 60 Years.			Above 60 Years.			Total.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 Year ..	6	1	7	692	186	878	1,010	339	1,349	1,199	1,521	1,928	477	2,405	1,088	306	1,394	366	126	492	118	46	322	164	6,407	1,803	8,210
1 to 2 ..	1	4	5	310	51	361	566	97	663	651	774	993	147	1,140	479	78	557	197	29	226	91	15	123	106	3,288	544	3,832
2 to 4 ..	1	3	4	155	10	165	376	31	407	462	500	717	46	763	301	43	344	169	12	181	34	5	38	39	2,215	188	2,403
4 to 10 ..	..	..	..	52	2	54	148	13	161	219	229	316	31	347	148	15	163	81	4	85	20	..	10	20	984	75	1,059
10 to 20 ..	..	..	..	7	1	8	19	7	26	37	42	65	6	71	23	4	27	13	3	16	6	2	5	8	170	28	198
Above 20 ..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	3	..	3
For Life ..	..	..	1 ..	3	3	6	13	6	19	28	36	33	11	44	17	1	18	4	2	6	10	2	8	12	108	33	141
Total ..	8	8	16	1,219	253	1,472	2,132	493	2,625	2,597	3,103	4,053	718	4,771	2,057	447	2,504	1,830	176	1,006	279	70	506	349	13,175	2,671	15,846
Males to 1 Female	1	..	..	4·8	..	..	4·3	..	..	5·1	..	..	5·6	..	..	4·6	..	..	4·7	..	..	4	..	..	4·9	..	—

1855.

1 Year ..	..	..	..	73	25	98	76	34	110	148	37	185	230	57	287	140	38	178	58	10	68	19	4	23	744	205	949
1 to 2 ..	..	..	..	33	5	38	39	6	45	44	16	60	102	23	125	46	5	51	26	3	29	5	1	6	295	59	354
2 to 4 ..	..	..	..	8	2	10	26	3	29	48	3	51	76	4	80	41	3	44	9	2	11	3	1	4	211	18	229
4 to 10 ..	..	..	..	3	..	3	4	..	4	7	1	8	22	3	25	10	1	11	1	..	1	1	..	1	48	5	53
10 to 20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	2	5	4	1	5	3	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	12	5	17
Above 20 ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
For Life ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	10
Total ..	..	..	..	118	32	150	148	45	193	250	59	309	438	88	526	243	48	291	95	15	110	28	6	34	1,320	293	1,613

1856.

1 Year ..	..	..	..	67	19	86	95	42	137	154	46	200	223	66	289	108	23	131	38	16	54	18	4	22	703	216	919
1 to 2 ..	..	..	..	26	8	34	45	1	46	87	11	98	146	22	168	69	8	77	24	8	32	5	1	6	402	59	461
2 to 4 ..	..	..	..	11	1	12	33	2	35	22	2	24	45	6	51	24	2	26	16	2	18	1	..	..	151	15	166
4 to 10 ..	..	..	..	4	..	4	3	2	5	9	2	11	13	1	14	7	..	7	2	1	3	..	..	..	38	6	44
10 to 20 ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	7	3	10
Above 20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
For Life ..	..	.	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	3	..	3	3	..	3	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	10	1	11
Total ..	..	..	..	110	28	138	177	48	225	277	62	339	433	96	529	210	33	243	81	28	109	24	5	29	1,312	300	1,612

(No. 5.)—Prisoners Committed, with Age and Sex, &c.—*continued.*

1857.

Period for which Committed.	Number of those Committed— Under 16 Years.			16 to 21 Years.			21 to 25 Years.			25 to 30 Years.			30 to 40 Years.			40 to 50 Years.			50 to 60 Years.			Above 60 Years.			Total.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 Year ..	3	.	3	88	39	127	138	173	109	54	163	187	85	272	102	35	137	50	17	67	22	7	29	35	699	272	971
1 to 2 ..	..	.	..	60	3	63	103	115	133	21	154	218	27	245	125	16	141	46	3	49	14	2	16	12	699	84	783
2 to 4 ..	..	.	..	8	1	9	23	24	35	2	37	51	5	56	34	2	36	11	2	13	..	..	..	1	162	13	175
4 to 10 ..	..	..	..	5	..	5	11	15	16	5	21	20	2	22	11	1	12	4	..	4	1	..	1	4	68	12	80
10 to 20 ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	5	1	6	2	1	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	11	2	13
Above 20 ..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
For Life ..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	.	1	..	2	..	2
Total ..	3	..	3	162	43	205	52	327	296	82	378	481	120	601	275	55	330	113	22	133	38	9	47	52	1,643	383	2,026

1858.

1 Year ..	4	2	6	107	33	140	127	43	170	146	47	193	203	70	282	126	60	186	52	26	78	23	7	30	788	297	1,085
1 to 2 ..	1	.	1	31	5	36	73	7	80	118	17	135	202	29	231	111	13	124	47	7	54	11	3	14	594	81	675
2 to 4 ..	..	1	1	10	1	11	23	2	25	23	3	26	51	4	55	27	1	28	15	..	15	6	..	6	155	12	167
4 to 10 ..	..	..	..	6	..	6	7	4	11	16	1	17	21	5	26	13	..	13	2	..	2	1	..	1	66	10	76
10 to 20 ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
Above 20 ..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Life ..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
Total ..	5	3	8	154	40	194	231	56	287	303	68	371	480	118	598	277	74	351	116	33	149	41	10	51	1,607	402	2,009

1859.

1 Year ..	4	..	4	88	51	139	80	50	130	113	36	149	154	72	226	107	35	142	40	21	61	11	2	13	597	267	864
1 to 2 ..	1	..	1	40	2	42	98	13	111	123	21	144	199	21	220	115	6	121	57	6	63	22	..	22	655	69	742
2 to 4 ..	..	1	1	9	..	9	14	..	14	18	3	21	35	5	40	11	1	12	14	1	15	2	..	2	103	11	114
4 to 10 ..	..	..	..	3	..	3	7	..	7	10	2	12	5	3	8	8	..	8	10	..	10	1	..	1	44	5	49
10 to 20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	9
Above 20 ..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
For Life ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Total ..	5	1	6	140	53	193	201	64	265	267	62	329	396	102	498	245	42	287	121	28	149	36	2	38	1,411	354	1,765
Males to 1 Female	3·3	..	..	3·5	..	..	3·9	..	..	4·2	..	..	4·3	..	..	5·0	..	..	4·2	..	..	5·2	..	..	4·2	..	—

(No. 6.)—Number of Commitments according to Punishment.

Year.	House of Correction at Waldheim.												Workhouse for Males at Zwickau.				Workhouse for Females at Hubertsburg.			District Prison, Hubertsburg.				Number of those Committed in all the Prisons.		
	1 to 2 Years.		2 to 4 Years.		4 to 10 Years.		10 to 20 Years.		20 to 32 Years.		For Life.		2 to 11 Months	1 to 2 Years.	2 to 4 Years.	4 to 10 Years and above.	1 Year.	1 to 3 Years.	Above 3 Years.	1 Year.		1 to 3 Years.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1840	55	3	37	1	32	6	22	7	..	..	13	1	354	111	80	21	129	35	10	34	5	..	..	759	197	956
1841	70	10	53	6	22	3	12	3	..	..	7	4	352	119	51	29	165	23	8	32	7	3	..	756	169	925
1842	53	6	76	4	51	5	13	2	..	..	2	3	380	137	51	15	115	37	6	58	8	4	1	840	187	1,027
1843	55	7	44	9	26	7	7	1	..	..	5	1	441	150	63	17	120	42	5	38	7	2	..	848	199	1,047
1844	44	2	48	3	33	5	9	..	..	..	4	3	410	164	32	7	96	26	8	30	5	4	..	785	148	933
1845	42	6	42	2	22	2	3	..	..	..	5	2	366	128	38	6	91	25	1	56	3	1	2	709	134	843
1846	69	1	44	3	27	11	2	2	..	..	3	3	407	131	111	32	128	28	9	43	9	2	..	876	194	1,070
1847	40	6	45	7	22	4	11	1	..	..	4	2	409	129	117	17	120	29	12	45	8	4	..	843	189	1,032
1848	58	..	59	2	24	3	3	1	1	..	7	3	199	189	154	64	97	30	8	46	8	2	..	806	152	958
1849	36	9	32	5	34	1	3	1	1	..	6	1	149	94	109	39	78	12	2	46	7	1	.	550	116	666
1850	33	5	64	5	65	8	25	2	..	..	19	2	205	239	170	61	106	39	15	51	11	11	..	943	193	1,136
1851	64	3	73	4	69	6	26	2	..	..	7	..	413	215	105	51	101	26	3	70	8	19	..	1,112	153	1,265
1852	71	7	62	10	41	5	11	1	1	..	13	4	474	188	80	34	123	35	8	97	11	8	..	1,080	204	1,284
1853	50	4	59	8	43	3	8	4	..	..	5	3	515	210	134	33	125	37	10	72	8	3	..	1,182	202	1,370
1854	66	2	64	5	31	6	10	1	..	..	8	1	526	208	118	16	156	46	9	83	8	6	..	1,136	234	1,613
1855	57	9	88	6	28	5	12	5	1	..	9	1	682	235	123	20	199	50	12	62	6	3	..	1,320	293	1,612
1856	75	11	69	4	27	6	7	3	1	..	10	1	666	325	82	11	206	47	11	37	10	2	1	1,312	300	2,026
1857	177	21	99	7	50	12	11	2	2	..	2	..	650	518	63	18	268	63	6	49	4	4	..	1,643	383	2,009
1858	126	28	65	5	44	10	4	2	..	..	..	..	729	464	90	22	287	52	7	59	10	4	1	1,607	402	1,334
1859	142	31	60	9	34	5	8	1	2	..	2	1	553	509	43	10	259	38	2	44	8	4	..	1,411	354	1,765

(No. 6.)—Number of Commitments according to Punishment—*continued.*

Year.	In each Hundred Prisoners, Male and Female, there were condemned to—																					
	House of Correction at Waldheim.												Workhouse at Zwickau.				Workhouse at Hubertsburg.			District Jail at Hubertsburg.			
	Up to 2 Years.		For 2 to 4 Years.		For 4 to 10 Years.		For 10 to 20 Years.		For 20 to 32 Years.		For Life.		For 2 to 11 Months.	For 1 to 2 Years.	For 2 to 4 Years.	For 4 to 10 Years and above.	1 Year.	For 1 to 3 Years.	Above 3 Years.	1 Year.		1 to 3 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1840	7·25	4·87	1·52	0·51	4·22	3·05	2·90	3·55	.	..	1 71	0·51	46·64	14·62	10·54	2·77	65·48	17·77	5·07	4·48	2 54	..	..
1841	9 26	7·01	5·92	3·55	2·91	1·78	1·59	1·78	..	..	0·92	2·36	46·56	15·74	6·75	3·84	62·13	13 61	4·73	5 03	4·14	0·39	..
1842	6 31	9 05	3·21	2·14	6·07	2·67	1·55	1·07	..	..	0·24	1·60	45·24	16·30	6·07	1·79	61·50	19·79	3·21	6·90	4 28	0·48	0·53
1843	6·49	5·19	3·82	4·52	3·07	3·52	0·83	0·50	..	..	0 59	0·50	52·00	17·69	7·43	2 00	60·50	21·11	2·51	4·48	3·52	0·23	..
1844	5·61	6·11	1·35	2·03	4 20	3·38	1·15	..	..	..	0·31	2·03	52·23	20·89	4·08	0·89	64 86	17·57	5·40	3 82	3·38	0·51	..
1845	5·92	5·92	4·48	1·49	3·10	1·49	0·43	.	..	..	0·71	1·49	51 62	18·06	5·36	0·85	67 91	18·66	0·75	7·90	2·24	0·14	1·49
1846	7·88	5 02	0·51	1·55	3·08	5·67	0·80	1 03	..	..	0·34	1·55	46·46	14·95	12·67	3·66	65·98	14·13	4·64	4·91	4·64	0·23	..
1847	4 74	5·34	3·18	3·70	2·61	2·12	1·31	0·53	..	..	0·47	1·06	48·52	15·30	13·88	2 02	63·49	15·34	6·35	5·34	4·23	0·47	..
1848	7·20	7·32	..	1·32	2·98	1·97	0·37	0·66	0·12	..	0·87	1·97	44·69	23·45	19·10	7 94	63 82	19·74	5·26	5·71	5·26	0·25	..
1849	6·55	5·82	7·76	4·13	6·18	0·86	0·55	0·86	0 18	..	1·09	0·86	27·09	17·09	19·82	7·09	67·24	10·35	1·72	8·36	6·04	0·18	..
1850	3·50	6·79	2 59	2·59	6·89	4·14	2·66	1·04	..	..	2·01	1·04	20·74	25·34	18·03	6·47	54·92	20·21	7·77	5·41	5 70	1·17	..
1851	5·76	6·56	1·96	2·62	6·21	3·92	2·34	1·31	..	..	0·63	..	37·14	19·33	9·44	4·59	66·01	16·99	1·96	6·29	5 23	1·71	..
1852	6·57	5 74	3·43	4·90	3·80	2·45	1·02	0·49	0·09	..	1·20	1·96	43·89	17·41	7·41	3·15	60·30	17·16	3·92	8·98	5·39	0·74	..
1853	4·43	5·21	1·98	3·96	3·80	1·48	0·71	1·98	..	..	0·44	1·48	45·49	18·55	11·84	2·91	61·89	18·32	4·95	6·36	3·96	0·26	..
1854	5·81	5·63	0·89	2·14	2·73	2·56	0 88	0 23	..	..	0·70	0·43	46·30	18·31	10·39	1·41	66·67	19·66	3·84	7·31	3 42	0·53	..
1855	4·32	6 67	3·09	2·05	2·12	1 70	0 91	1·70	0·08	..	0·68	0·34	51·67	17 80	9·32	1·82	67·92	17·06	4 09	4·70	2·05	0·21	..
1856	5·72	5·26	3·67	1·33	2·06	2·00	0·53	1 00	0·12	..	0·76	0·33	50·76	24·77	6·25	0 84	68·67	15·67	3·67	2·82	3·33	0·15	0·33
1857	10·77	6·03	5·48	1·83	3 04	3·13	0·67	0·52	0·12	..	0·12	..	39·56	31·53	3·84	1·10	69·97	16·45	1·57	2·98	1·05	0·24	..
1858	7·84	4·05	6·96	1·24	2·74	2·49	0 25	0·50	..	..	..	..	45·36	28·87	5·60	1·37	71·39	12·94	1·74	3·67	2·49	0 25	0 25
1859	10·70	4·25	8·76	2 54	2·41	1·41	0·57	0·28	0·14	..	0·14	0 28	39·19	36·04	3·05	0·71	73·17	10·74	0·56	3 12	2·26	0·28	..

(No. 7.)—Statement of Prisoners confined in the Prisons of Waldheim, Zwickau, and Hubertsburg, distinguishing the Different Crimes for which they were Sentenced.

Different Crimes.	Number of Prisoners.										Of each 100 of all Prisoners there are, for each Crime—									
	In Waldheim.			In Zwickau.	In Hubertsburg.			Total.			In Waldheim.			In Zwickau.	In Hubertsburg.			In all the Prisons.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
1. High Treason and other acts endangering the State:																				
1840–54	24·6	..	24·6	0·2	3·8	0·1	3·9	28·6	0·1	28·7	4·92	..	4·26	0·03	11·80	0·07	2·22	2·57	0·05	2·16
1855	31	..	31	2	..	..	..	33	..	33	5·11	..	4·42	0·22	..	..	..	2·15	..	1·80
1856	21	..	21	2	..	..	..	23	..	23	3·49	..	3·01	0·21	..	.	..	1·47	..	1·22
1857	24	..	24	1	..	..	..	25	..	25	3·29	..	2·85	0·10	..	..	..	1·30	..	1·09
1858	19	..	19	..	1	..	1	20	..	20	2·73	..	2·32	..	2·33	..	0·29	1·09	..	0 90
1859	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	1·23	..	1·02	..	..	..	..	0·48	..	0·40
2. Disrespect towards the King and Royal Family:																				
1840–54	..	..	..	0·9	0·1	..	0·1	1·0	1	1·0	..	..	..	0·16	0·31	..	0·06	0·09	..	0·08
1855	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	3	..	4	..	..	..	0·22	3·57	0·80	0·28	0·20	0·34	0·22
1856	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	0·10	..	..	..	0·07	..	0·05
1857	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	0·17	..	..	..	0·10	..	0·09
1858	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	0·09	..	..	..	0·08	..	0·08
1859	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Opposition to Public Officers and Breach of the Peace:																				
1840–54	25·2	0·6	25·8	41·8	11·2	0·5	11·7	78·2	1·1	79·3	5·03	0·79	4·47	7·22	34·79	0·35	6·67	7·03	0·50	5·96
1855	16	..	16	45	13	1	14	74	1	75	2·64	..	2·28	4·98	46·44	0·50	6·17	4·81	0·34	4·10
1856	12	..	12	41	11	1	12	64	1	65	1·99	..	1·72	4·35	50	0·47	5 09	4·98	0·32	3·47
1857	5	..	5	47	13	1	14	65	1	66	0·69	..	0·60	4·08	38·23	0·37	4·60	3·40	0·26	2·87
1858	6	..	6	38	1	..	1	45	..	45	0·86	..	0·73	3·49	2·33	..	0·29	2·46	..	2·01
1859	3	..	3	37	3	1	4	43	1	44	0·46	..	0·38	3·77	10	0·38	1·35	2·58	0·52	2·14
4. Crime against Life:																				
1840–54	38·9	34·1	73·0	4·4	2·3	9·1	11·4	45·6	43·2	88·8	7·77	44·57	12·65	0·76	7·14	6·35	6·50	4·10	19·66	6·67
1855	39	42	81	8	1	10	11	48	52	100	6·42	44·68	11·55	0·80	3·67	5·03	4·85	3·12	17·75	5·46
1856	39	44	83	8	3	10	13	50	54	104	6·48	46·31	11·91	0·85	13·64	4·67	5·51	3·19	17·48	5·55
1857	34	53	87	3	4	10	14	41	63	104	4·66	47·32	10·33	0·26	11·77	3·70	4·60	2·14	16·50	4·52
1858	43	58	101	6	3	12	15	52	70	122	6·18	48·34	12·38	0·55	6·97	4·12	4·50	2·84	17·03	5·44
1859	54	60	114	5	2	10	12	61	70	131	8 27	46·51	14·58	0·51	6 67	3·76	4·78	3·67	17·72	6·36
5. Against Health:																				
1840–54	2·8	0·7	3·5	12·0	5·6	1·2	6·8	21·3	1·9	23·2	0·56	0·91	0·61	2·23	17·39	0·84	3·87	1·92	0·86	1·74
1855	2	..	2	6	3	..	3	11	..	11	0·33	.	0·29	0·66	10·71	..	1·32	0·77	..	0·60
1856	1	..	1	5	2	..	2	8	..	8	0·17	..	0·16	0·53	9·09	..	0·88	0·51	..	0·42

(No. 7.)—Prisoners confined in the Prisons of Waldheim, Zwickau, and Hubertsburg, &c.—*continued.*

Different Crimes.	Number of Prisoners.										Of each 100 of all Prisoners there are, for each Crime—									
	In Waldheim.			In Zwickau.	In Hubertsburg.			Total.			In Waldheim.			In Zwickau.	In Hubertsburg.			In all the Prisons.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M & F.	M.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
5. Against Health—*continued:*																				
1857	3	..	3	5	5	..	5	13	..	13	0·41	..	0·35	0·43	14·71	..	1·64	0·68	..	0·57
1858	6	..	6	6	7	3	10	19	3	22	0·84	..	0·73	0·55	16·27	1·63	3·60	1·64	0·73	0·94
1859	6	..	6	8	5	3	8	19	3	22	0·92	..	0·77	0·87	16·67	1·12	2·70	1·14	0 76	1·07
6. Unjustified acts of Extortion, Compulsion, and the like:																				
1840–54	81·3	0·9	82·2	18·6	2·2	3·1	5·3	101·5	4·0	105·5	16·24	1·18	14·26	3·11	6·83	3·02	3·02	9·13	1·82	7·02
1855	109	2	111	26	4	10	14	139	12	151	17·96	2·13	15·84	2·83	14·29	5·03	6·17	9·04	4·10	8·25
1856	101	2	103	31	..	7	7	132	9	141	16·78	2·11	14·78	3·29	..	3·28	2·97	8·12	2·91	7·52
1857	102	2	104	55	3	5	8	160	7	167	13·97	1·80	12·39	4·77	8·82	1·86	2·63	8·39	1·83	7·27
1858	85	..	85	50	11	3	14	146	3	149	12·21	..	10·42	4·58	25·52	1·03	4 19	7·98	0·73	6·65
1859	86	..	86	55	4	2	6	145	2	147	13·17	..	11	5·61	13·33	0·73	2·02	8·71	0·51	7·14
7. Endangering the Public Safety:																				
1840–54	47·1	12·9	60·0	4·4	0·1	3·0	3·1	51·6	15·9	67·5	9·41	16·88	10·10	0·76	0·31	2	1·77	4·04	7·24	5·07
1855	63	17	80	12	..	2	2	75	19	94	10·38	18 08	11·41	1·53		1·01	0·88	4·87	6·48	5·13
1856	66	17	83	13	2	6	8	81	23	104	10·96	17·89	11·91	1·38	9·09	2·80	3·39	5·17	7·44	5·55
1857	64	13	77	13	1	3	4	78	16	94	8·76	11·60	9·14	1·13	2·93	1·11	1·31	4·07	4·19	4
1858	58	14	72	14	1	5	6	73	19	92	8·33	11·67	8·82	1·28	2·33	1·72	1·80	4	4·62	4·10
1859	56	14	70	18	3	3	6	77	17	94	8·58	10·26	8·95	1·84	10·60	1·13	2·03	4·63	4·30	4·56
8. Want of respect to Religion:																				
1840–54	2·0	0·2	2·2	13·1	0·7	2·3	3·0	15·8	2·5	18·3	0·40	0 26	0·38	2·26	2·18	1·61	1·71	1·42	1·14	1·37
1855	1	..	1	16	1	3	4	18	3	21	0·16	..	0·14	1·77	3·57	1·51	1·76	1·17	1·02	1·15
1856	..	..	..	11	..	1	1	•11	1	12	..	..	..	1·17	..	0·47	0·42	0·70	0·82	0·64
1857	5	..	5	18	..	3	3	23	3	26	0·69	..	0·60	1·56	..	1·11	1	1·20	0·78	1·13
1858	8	..	8	19	5	3	8	32	3	35	1·15	..	0·98	1·74	11·63	1·03	2·40	1·75	0·73	1·36
1859	9	1	10	18	3	1	4	30	2	32	1·38	0·77	1·28	1·84	10	0·38	1·35	1·80	0·51	1·55
9. Defamation of Character:																				
1840–54	0·3	0·3	0·6	1·4	0·5	0·4	0·9	2·2	0·7	2·9	0·06	0 39	0·10	0·24	1·55	0·28	0·51	0·20	0·32	0·22
1855	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	4	..	4	0·33	..	0·29	0·22	..	..	..	0·26	..	0·22
1856	2	..	2	9	..	..	..	11	..	11	0·33	..	0·29	0·95	..	..	..	0·70	..	0·59
1857	..	..	..	5	..	2	2	7	2	7	..	..	..	0·43	..	0·74	0·06	0·26	0·53	0·30
1858	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	0·09	..	0·34	0·29	0·05	0·24	0·10
1859	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	0·10	..	..	..	0·07	..	0·05

(No. 7.)—Prisoners confined in the Prisons of Waldheim, Zwickau, and Hubertsburg, &c.—*continued.*

Different Crimes.	Number of Prisoners.										Of each 100 of all Prisoners there are, for each Crime—									
	In Waldheim.			In Zwickau.	In Hubertsburg.			Total.			In Waldheim.			In Zwickau.	In Hubertsburg.			In all the Prisons.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
10. Adultery:																				
1840–54	1·3	0·4	1·7	0·1	0·3	0·2	0·5	1·7	2·3	0·26	0·52	0·29	0·02	0·93	0·14	0·29	0·15	0·27	0·06	0 17
1855	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	0·11	..	..	..	0·06	..	..	0·05
1856	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	0·10	..	..	..	0·07	..	..	0·05
1857	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	.	..	..	0·10	..	..	..	0·06	.	..	0·04
1858	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1859	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Theft and Dishonesty:																				
1840–54 .. .	237·8	24·0	261·8	399·2	0·3	104·6	637·3	128·3	765·6	47·51	31·37	45·37	68·92	0·93	72·84	59·68	57·32	104·03	58·40	57·49
1855	303	29	332	681	134	135	985	163	1,148	49·92	30·85	47·36	75·48	3·57	67·33	59·47	64·04	134	55·64	62·70
1856	281	27	308	701	159	160	983	186	1,169	46·68	28·42	44·19	74·34	4·54	74·30	67·79	62·73	159	60·20	62·31
1857	436	36	472	847	217	220	1,286	253	1,539	59·73	32·14	56·06	73·52	8·82	80·37	72·37	67·12	217	66·23	66·97
1858	409	41	450	773	216	221	1,187	257	1,444	58·77	34·17	55 15	70·85	11·63	74·23	66·17	64·86	216	62·53	64·44
1859	341	39	380	689	206	214	1,038	245	1,283	52·22	30·24	48 57	70·23	26·67	77·44	72·30	62·38	206	62·03	62·31
12. Fraudulent Acts:																				
1840–54	10·9	0·7	11·6	72·3	1·0	15·7	16·7	85·1	16·4	101·08	2·18	0·91	2·01	12·64	3·11	10·96	9·52	7·65	7·46	7·62
1855	14	2	16	82	..	30	30	96	32	128	2·31	2·13	2·28	9·08	..	15·07	13·21	6·24	10·92	6·99
1856	43	2	45	117	..	23	23	160	25	185	7·14	2·11	6·46	12·41	..	10·75	9·74	10·21	8·09	9·86
1857	26	5	31	146	..	28	28	172	33	205	3·56	4·46	3·68	12·67	..	10·87	9·21	8·97	8·64	8·92
1858	32	6	38	172	..	42	44	206	48	254	4·60	5·60	4·66	15·77	4·65	14·28	13·17	11·26	11·68	11·84
1859	67	13	80	142	..	38	39	210	51	261	10·07	10·07	10·23	14 47	3·33	14·43	13·17	12·62	12·91	12·68
13. Counterfeit Coining:																				
1840–54	21·0	1·3	22·3	1·1	..	0·5	0·5	22·1	1·8	23·09	4·80	1·70	3·87	0·19	..	0·35	0·29	1·99	0·82	1·79
1855	23	2	25	3	..	1	1	26	3	29	3·79	2·13	3·57	0·33	..	0·50	0·44	1·69	1·02	1·58
1856	32	3	35	..	.	2	2	32	5	37	5·31	3·16	5·02	..	..	0·93	0·85	2·04	1·62	1·97
1857	27	2	29	6	..	..	..	33	2	35	3·70	1·80	3·45	0·52	..	..	..	1·72	0·52	1·52
1858	24	..	24	4	..	..	..	28	1	28	3·45	..	2·94	0·37	..	..	..	1·53	..	1·25
1859	18	2	20	5	..	1	1	23	3	26	2·75	1·55	2·56	0·51	..	0·38	0·34	1·38	0·76	1·26

(No. 7.)—Prisoners confined in the Prisons of Waldheim, Zwickau, and Hubertsburg, &c.—*continued.*

Different Crimes.	Number of Prisoners.										Of each 100 of all Prisoners there are, for each Crime—									
	In Waldheim.			In Zwickau.	In Hubertsburg.			Total.			In Waldheim.			In Zwickau.	In Hubertsburg.			In all the Prisons.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Tot l.	M.	F.	M.& F.	M.	M.	F.	M.& F.	M.	F.	M.& F.
14. Acts noxious to Private Property :																				
1840–54	4·8	..	4·8	6·4	0·5	..	0·5	11·7	..	11·7	0·96	..	0·83	1·10	1·55	..	0·29	1·05	..	0·88
1855	1	..	1	7	..	..	..	8	..	8	0·16	..	0·14	0·78	..	..	..	0·52	..	0·44
1856	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	4	..	4	0·17	..	0·14	0·32	..	..	..	0·26	..	0·21
1857	1	..	1	..	3	..	3	4	..	4	0·14	..	0·12	..	8·82	..	0 99	0·21	..	0·18
1858	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	4	..	4	..	..	..	0·18	4·65	..	0·60	0·22	..	0·18
1859	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	0·15	..	0·13	..	3·33	..	0·34	0·12	..	0·09
15. Acts of Indecency :																				
1840–54	2·4	0·4	2·8	2·1	3·3	2·8	6·1	7·8	3·2	11	0·48	0·52	0·49	0·36	10·25	1·96	3·48	0·70	1·46	0·83
1855	3	..	3	9	3	7	10	15	7	22	0·49	..	0·43	1	10·71	3·52	4·41	0·98	2·39	1·20
1856	3	..	3	..	3	5	8	6	5	11	0·50	..	0 43	..	13·64	2·33	3·39	0·38	1·62	0·59
1857	3	1	4	3	2	1	3	8	2	10	0·40	0·88	0·47	0·26	5·88	0·37	0 99	0·42	0·52	0·44
1858	6	1	7	5	5	4	9	16	5	21	0·86	0·84	0·86	0·46	11·63	1·37	2·70	0·87	1·21	0·94
1859	4	..	4	3	..	..	..	7	..	7	0·61	..	0·51	0·30	..	..	..	0·42	..	0·34
16. Neglect of Duty in particular Cases :																				
1840–54	0·1	..	0·1	..	0·3	..	0·3	0·4	..	0·4	0·02	..	0·02	..	0 93	..	0·17	0 04	..	0·03
1855	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	0·11	3·57	..	0·44	0·13	..	0·11
1856	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1857	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1858	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	0·69	0·60	..	0·50	0·10
1859	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	0·38	0·34	..	0·25	0·05
Total of Crimes :																				
1840–54	500·5	76·5	577·2	579·2	32·2	143·2	175·4	1,111·9	219·7	1,331·6	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1855	607	94	903	901	28	199	227	1,538	293	1,831	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1856	602	95	943	697	22	214	236	1,567	309	1,876	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1857	730	112	1,152	842	34	270	304	1,916	382	2,298	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1858	696	120	1,091	816	43	291	334	1,830	411	2,241	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1859	653	129	981	782	30	266	296	1,664	395	2,059	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(No. 8.)—General Return of Criminals convicted on more than One Occasion.

Years.	Number at Waldheim.									Number at Zwickau.	Number at Hubertsburg.			Total.		
	For First Crime.			New Crime.			Total.									
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1840–54	139·0	15·6	154·6	39·2	2·8	42 0	178·2	18·4	196·6	159·9	0·9	31 9	32·8	339·0	50·3	389·3
1855	158	13	171	55	3	58	213	16	229	298	3	49	52	514	65	579
1856	163	16	179	61	4	65	224	20	244	303	..	71	71	527	91	618
1857	315	31	346	49	5	54	364	36	400	425	1	105	106	790	141	931
1858	302	38	340	57	3	60	359	41	400	406	2	122	124	767	163	930
1859	297	36	333	53	9	62	350	45	395	418	..	129	129	768	174	942
On average in 20 years ..	166	19	185	43	3	46	209	22	231	213	1	48	49	423	70	493

To each 100 Criminals there are—

Years.	At Waldheim.									Zwickau. Repeated Crime.	Hubertsburg. Repeated Crime.			In all the Prisons.					
	For First Crime.			New Crime.			Total.							Repeated Crime.			First Crime.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1840–54 ..	24·09	2·70	26·79	6·79	0·49	7·28	30·88	3·19	34·07	27·61	0·51	18·19	18·70	25·16	3·78	29·24	58·04	12·72	70·76
1855 ..	22·54	1·85	24·39	7·85	0·43	8·28	30·39	2·28	32·67	33·00	1·32	21·59	22·91	28·07	3·95	31·62	55·93	12·45	68·38
1856 ..	23·39	2 30	25·69	8·75	0·57	9·32	32·14	2·87	35·01	32·13	.	30·08	30·08	28·09	4·85	32·94	55·44	11·62	67·06
1857 ..	37·41	3·68	41·09	5·82	0 59	6·41	43·23	4·27	47·50	36·89	0 33	34·54	34·87	34·38	6·13	40·51	49·00	10 19	59·49
1858 ..	37·01	4·66	41·67	6·99	0·37	7·36	44 00	5·03	49·03	37·21	0·60	36·53	37·13	34·23	7·27	41·50	47·43	11·07	58·58
1859 ..	37·98	4·60	42·58	6·78	1 15	7·93	44·76	5·75	50·51	42·61	..	43·58	43·58	37·30	8·45	45·75	43·52	10·73	54·25
On average in 20 years .	26·56	3·04	29·60	6·88	0·48	7·36	33·44	3·52	36·96	30·96	0·50	23·88	24·38	27·92	4·62	32·54	55·25	12·21	67·46

(No. 9.)—Repetition of Punishment of Criminals.

Years.	Number of Criminals confined in the Prisons at Waldheim, Zwickau, and Hubertsburg.																							
	For the 1st Time.			2nd Time.			3rd Time.			4th Time.			5th Time.			6th to 11th Time.			Repeatedly.			Total of Prisoners.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
On average, 1840–54	772·8	169·4	942·3	170·0	25·2	195·2	86·0	12·3	98·3	41·0	4·9	45·9	22·5	5·8	28·3	19·5	2·1	21·6	339·0	50·3	389·3	1,111·9	219·7	1,331·6
1855	1,024	228	1,252	268	32	300	116	13	129	55	12	67	34	6	40	41	2	43	514	65	579	1,538	293	1,831
1856	1,040	218	1,258	273	37	310	115	26	141	65	14	79	30	11	41	44	3	47	527	91	618	1,567	309	1,876
1857	1,126	241	1,367	399	73	472	185	32	217	86	18	104	54	12	66	66	6	72	790	141	931	1,916	382	2,298
1858	1,063	248	1,311	362	77	439	189	38	227	94	25	119	50	19	69	72	4	76	767	163	930	1,830	411	2,241
1859	896	221	1,117	332	79	411	199	42	241	101	20	121	66	27	93	70	6	76	768	174	942	1,664	395	2,059
Average in 20 years	837	185	1,022	209	34	243	105	17	122	51	8	59	29	8	37	29	3	32	423	70	493	1,260	255	1,515

To each 100 Criminals there are—

ears.	Number of Criminals confined in the Prisons at Waldheim, Zwickau, and Hubertsburg.]																							
	For the 1st Time.			2nd Time.			3rd Time.			4th Time.			5th Time.			6th to 11th Time.			Repeatedly.			Total of Prisoners.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
On average, 1840 54	69·51	77·09	70·76	15·30	11·48	14·66	7·73	5·60	7 38	3·69	2·23	3·45	2·02	2·64	2·13	1·75	0·96	1·62	30·49	22·91	29·24	100	100	100
1855	66·58	77·81	68·38	17·42	10·92	16·38	7·54	4·44	7·05	3·58	4·10	3·66	2·21	2·05	2·18	2·67	0·68	2·35	33·42	22·19	31·62	100	100	100
1856	66·37	70·55	67·06	17·42	11·98	16·53	7·54	8·41	7·51	4·15	4 53	4·21	1·91	3·56	2·19	2·81	0·97	2·50	33·63	29·45	32·94	100	100	100
1857	58·77	63·08	59·49	20·82	19·11	20·58	9·63	8·37	9·44	4·19	4·71	4·53	2·82	3·14	2·87	3·45	1·59	3·13	41·23	36·92	40·51	100	100	100
1858	58·09	60·34	58·50	19·78	18·73	19·59	10·33	9·25	10·13	5·13	6·08	5·31	3·73	4·62	3·08	3·94	0·98	3·39	41·91	39·66	41·50	100	100	100
1859	53·87	55·95	54·23	19·95	20·00	19·96	11·96	10·63	11·70	6·05	5·06	5 88	3·97	6·84	4·51	4·21	1·52	3·70	46·16	44·05	45·75	100	100	100
Average in 20 years	66·43	72·55	67·46	16·59	13·33	16·04	8·33	6·67	8·05	4·05	3·14	3·90	2·30	3·14	2·44	2·30	1·17	2·11	33·57	27·45	32·54	100	100	100

(No. 10.)—Repeated Crime with reference to the Age of Criminals.

Years.	Number of Prisoners.											
	1st Time.		2nd Time.		3rd Time.		4th Time.		5th Time.		6th Time.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
House of Correction at Waldheim—												
1840–54	322·3	58·2	71·3	7·7	44·9	28·4	2·4	18·6	4·8	1·8	15·0	1·7
1855	394	78	96	4	41	33	3	17	3	4	26	2
1856	378	75	97	4	43	35	4	25	3	6	24	3
1857	366	76	151	8	92	49	7	34	8	7	38	6
1858	337	79	148	13	83	55	11	33	8	5	40	4
1859	303	84	129	19	90	51	6	39	10	4	41	6
Workhouses at Zwickau and Hubertsburg—												
1840–54	419·3	108·1	98·0	17·3	40·9	7·5	12 6	2·5	3·9	4·0	4·5	0·4
1855	665	146	169	28	75	10	22	9	17	2	15	—
1856	640	134	176	33	72	23	30	10	5	5	20	—
1857	727	162	247	65	93	24	37	11	20	5	28	—
1858	685	164	213	64	105	30	39	14	17	14	32	—
1859	563	132	203	60	109	32	50	14	27	23	29	—
Country Prison at Hubertsburg—												
1840–54	31·3	3·1	0·7	0·2	0·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1855	25	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1856	22	9	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1857	33	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1858	41	5	1	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1859	30	5	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prisons at Waldheim, Zwickau, and Augustusburg—												
1840–54	772·9	169·4	170·0	25·2	86·0	12·3	41·0	4·9	22·5	5·8	19·5	2·1
1855	1,024	228	268	32	116	13	55	12	34	6	41	2
1856	1,040	218	273	37	115	26	65	14	30	11	44	3
1857	1,126	241	399	73	185	32	86	18	54	12	66	6
1858	1,063	248	362	77	189	38	94	25	50	19	72	4
1859	896	221	332	79	199	42	101	20	66	27	70	6
Average in 20 Years	837	185	209	34	105	17	51	8	29	8	29	3

(No. 10.)—Repeated Crime, &c.—*continued.*

Years.	To each 100 Prisoners, Male and Female, there are Committed for—												Age at last Commitment of Prisoners for repeated Crime—Per Cent.					
	1st Time.		2nd Time.		3rd Time.		4th Time.		5th Time.		6th Time.		Under 25 Years.		25 to 40 Years.		Above 40 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
House of Correction at Waldheim—																		
1840–54	64·40	75·98	14·24	9·92	8·97	6·27	5·67	3·13	2·48	3·00	3·72	2·22	20·95	18·48	55·44	63·77	23·61	17·75
1855	64·31	82·98	15·82	4·26	6·75	3·19	5·43	2·80	4·25	4 89	3·19	2·13	32·39	12·50	58·69	87·50	8·92	—
1856	62·79	78·95	16·11	4·21	7·14	3·16	5 81	4·15	6 31	4·00	4·21	3·10	29·47	15·00	60·27	65·00	10·26	20·00
1857	50·14	67·86	20 69	7·14	12·60	7·14	6·71	4·66	6·25	5·20	6·25	5·36	14·01	16·67	65·11	61·11	20·88	22·22
1858	48·42	65·83	21·27	10·83	11·93	6·67	7·90	4 74	4·17	5·76	9·17	3·33	30·36	24·39	59·06	70·73	10·58	4·88
1859	46·40	65·12	19·76	14·73	13·78	7·75	7·81	5·97	3·10	6·28	4·65	4·65	32·00	37·78	59·71	60·00	8·29	2·22
Workhouses at Zwickau and Hubertsburg—																		
1840–54	72·89	77·27	16·92	12·44	7·06	5·36	2·18	1·78	0·67	2·86	0·78	0·29	20·30	14·71	55·90	51·89	23·30	33·40
1855	67·00	74·87	18·71	14·36	8·31	5·13	2·44	4 62	1·88	1·02	1·66	..	10·74	12·25	57·72	61·22	31·54	26·53
1856	67·87	65·37	18·66	16·09	7·64	11·22	3·18	4·88	0·53	2 44	2·12	..	11·22	8·45	62·05	64·71	26·73	26·76
1857	63·11	60 67	21·44	24·34	8·07	9·00	3·21	4·12	1·74	1·87	2·43	..	13·41	20·00	57·88	50·50	28·71	29·50
1858	62·79	57·34	19·52	22·37	9·62	10 49	3·58	4 90	1·56	4·90	2·93	..	13·06	13·94	53·20	51·64	33·74	34·42
1859	57·39	50·58	20·70	22·99	11·11	12 26	5·10	5·36	2·75	8·81	2·95	..	13·63	24·03	50·24	49·61	36·13	26·36
Country Prison at Hubertsburg—																		
1840–54	97·21	93·94	2·17	6·06	0·62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38·46	33·33	61·54	66·67
1855	89·28	100 00	10·72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00	—
1856	100·00	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1857	97·06	100·00	2·94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00	—	—	—
1858	95·34	100·00	2·33	..	2·33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	..	50·00	—
1859	100·00	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prisons at Waldheim, Zwickau, and Augustusburg																		
1840–54	69·51	77·09	15·30	11·48	7·73	5·60	3·69	2·23	2·02	2·64	1·75	0·96	20·82	16·03	55·62	56·15	23·56	27·81
1855	66·58	77·81	17·42	10·92	7·54	4·44	3·58	4·10	2·21	2·05	2·67	0·63	19·65	12·30	57·78	67·70	22·57	20·00
1856	66·37	70·55	17·42	11·98	7·34	8·41	4·15	4·58	1·91	3·56	2·81	0·97	18·98	9 90	61·29	64·83	19·73	25·27
1857	58·77	73·08	20·82	19·11	9·65	8·37	4·49	4·71	2·82	3·14	3·45	1·59	13·67	19 15	61·27	53·19	25·06	27·66
1858	58·09	60·34	19·78	18·73	10·33	9·25	5·13	6·08	2·73	4·62	3·94	0 98	21·12	16·56	55·93	56·44	22·95	27·00
1859	53·84	55·95	19·95	20·00	11·96	10·63	6·07	5·06	3·97	6·84	4·21	1·52	22·01	27·59	54·56	52·30	23·43	20·11
Average in 20 Years	66 43	72·55	16·59	13·33	8·33	6·67	4·05	3·14	2·30	3·14	2·30	1·17	20·10	17·28	56·56	56·51	23·34	26·21

(No. 11.)—Prisoners, according to their Native Places, on December 3, 1858.

DISTRICT OF DRESDEN.

Degree of Punishment.		Number of Prisoners: Total.	According to degree of Education: Could neither write nor read.	Could only write.	Could write and read.	According to condition of Family: Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	According to condition or occupation; children according to condition or occupation of Parents: Scholars or Artists.	In Office and Military.	Subalterns in Office and Military.	Merchants, Tradesmen.	Lower Tradesmen.	Clerks in Counting and other Houses.	Landed Proprietors.	Agents, Commissioners.	Different Tradesmen: Masters.	Journeymen.	In Service.	Day Labourers, Workmen.	Working in Manufactories.	Miners.	Sempstresses, Mantua-makers.	Miscellaneous.
Towns.																									
In Houses of Correction ...	Males	67	—	2	65	40	17	5	5	2	—	10	2	2	—	—	—	16	14	—	13	5	2	—	1
Ditto	Females	11	—	3	8	6	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	3
In Workhouses	Males	107	—	1	106	54	38	10	5	6	—	9	1	6	—	1	—	26	22	6	23	4	2	—	1
Ditto	Females	28	—	1	27	14	11	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	14	1	1	4	1
In Country Prisons	Males	5	—	—	5	3	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Ditto	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parishes.																									
In Houses of Correction ...	Males	73	—	9	64	34	29	3	7	4	—	3	—	1	1	3	—	7	17	5	25	3	4	—	—
Ditto	Females	17	—	4	13	11	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	2	—	—	2	—
In Workhouses	Males	106	1	11	94	46	52	4	4	1	—	4	1	3	—	5	—	10	20	9	46	2	4	—	1
Ditto	Females	34	1	1	32	13	16	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	11	10	—	2	1	1
In Country Prisons	Males	8	—	—	8	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DISTRICT OF LEIPZIC.

Towns.																									
In Houses of Correction ...	Males	98	3	18	77	45	35	7	11	—	3	1	—	2	—	—	24	27	1	29	6	1	3	—	1
Ditto	Females	13	—	2	11	7	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	1	—	—	3	—
In Workhouses	Males	115	—	7	108	59	47	6	3	—	12	1	—	7	—	—	24	23	5	30	7	1	3	—	2
Ditto	Females	39	—	4	35	18	13	4	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	3	4	17	4	—	—	5	—
In Country Prisons	Males	3	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parishes.																									
In Houses of Correction ...	Males	105	—	14	91	48	47	4	6	—	5	1	2	6	—	—	26	27	4	27	6	—	1	—	—
Ditto	Females	22	—	7	15	16	4	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	5	1	—	—	2	—
In Workhouses	Males	97	3	8	86	59	35	1	2	—	6	—	—	—	2	2	12	22	4	41	3	2	1	—	2
Ditto	Females	24	—	2	22	13	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	6	10	4	—	—	—	1
In Country Prisons ...	Males	8	—	—	8	5	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Females	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

DISTRICT OF ZWICKAU.

Towns.																									
In Houses of Correction ...	Males	92	—	15	77	39	45	4	4	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	45	17	2	14	5	4	—	—
Ditto	Females	12	—	4	8	9	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	4	—
In Workhouses	Males	145	10	9	126	70	61	8	6	5	—	4	2	3	5	—	2	43	41	2	26	8	4	—	—
Ditto	Females	48	—	8	40	35	5	4	4	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	8	2	8	12	5	—	8	2
In Country Prisons ...	Males	6	—	1	5	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ditto	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parishes.																									
In Houses of Correction ...	Males	127	2	35	90	64	46	10	7	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	—	38	31	1	43	5	3	—	—
Ditto	Females	16	—	6	10	11	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	1	—	7	—
In Workhouses	Males	146	12	17	117	53	58	4	1	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	26	47	8	50	6	—	—	3
Ditto	Females	32	—	12	20	17	11	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	7	11	2	1	4	—
In Country Prisons ...	Males	5	—	—	5	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ditto	Females	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—

DISTRICT OF BUDISSEN.

Towns.																									
In Houses of Correction ...	Males	16	—	1	15	8	7	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	7	5	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Females	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
In Workhouses	Males	30	1	5	24	14	12	3	1	1	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	4	5	2	12	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Females	7	—	2	5	2	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
In Country Prisons ...	Males	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ditto	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parishes.																									
In Houses of Correction ...	Males	88	1	10	77	40	36	4	8	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	36	18	9	16	2	1	—	—
Ditto	Females	13	—	3	10	6	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	3	1	—	4	—
In Workhouses	Males	153	9	22	122	83	60	10	—	1	—	2	—	5	—	6	—	44	30	16	45	2	—	—	2
Ditto	Females	43	2	12	29	21	12	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	7	19	1	—	3	—
In Country Prisons ...	Males	4	—	—	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Females	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

FOREIGNERS.

In Houses of Correction ...	Males	33	1	1	31	24	6	2	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	11	8	3	7	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Females	12	—	3	9	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	—	—	—
In Workhouses	Males	60	5	2	53	40	18	—	2	1	—	3	1	7	2	—	7	12	10	7	—	—	1	—	5
Ditto	Females	33	—	5	28	22	7	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	20	7	3	1	—	1	—
In Country Prisons ...	Males	2	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TOTAL OF PRISONERS.

In Houses of Correction ...	Males	699	7	105	587	342	268	40	49	12	1	26	6	11	11	8	—	210	164	26	175	32	15	—	2
Ditto	Females	117	—	32	85	78	21	9	9	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	1	36	22	6	—	22	3
In Workhouses	Males	959	41	82	836	508	381	46	46	10	—	41	11	22	20	17	4	196	222	62	280	35	14	—	16
Ditto	Females	288	3	47	288	155	89	28	28	4	1	4	—	3	—	4	—	39	9	69	102	17	4	26	6
In Country Prisons ...	Males	42	—	1	41	21	18	3	3	2	—	4	—	2	—	4	—	8	8	4	6	3	—	—	1
Ditto	Females	4	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—

(No. 12.)—Inmates of the Houses of Correction at the end of the Year.

Years.	In the House of Correction and in separate House for Young Females at Waldheim.					House of Correction and Separate House for Young Males at Zwickau.	House of Correction at Hohenstein.	House of Correction at Bräunsdorf.			House of Correction for Boys at Gross-Hennersdorf.	In all the Houses of Correction.			Of these there are, under 16 years of age.		
	Separate House.		House of Correction.														
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	M.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1840	..	18	..	84	84	205	..	172	42	214	..	377	141	521	129	44	173
1841	..	18	..	65	65	189	..	162	43	205	..	351	126	477	117	39	156
1842	..	12	..	67	67	207	..	175	40	215	..	382	119	501	125	35	160
1843	..	13	..	92	92	209	..	206	50	256	..	415	155	570	153	44	197
1844	..	11	..	97	97	157	..	229	51	280	..	386	159	545	172	45	217
1845	..	10	..	88	88	160	..	203	33	236	..	363	131	494	155	33	188
1846	..	11	..	100	100	190	..	227	31	258	..	417	142	559	180	29	209
1847	..	8	..	108	108	198	..	275	41	316	..	473	157	630	229	39	268
1848	..	8	..	102	102	180	.	253	45	298	..	433	155	588	209	40	249
1849	..	8	.	98	98	194		230	43	273	..	424	149	573	184	36	220
1850	5	6	161	97	238	..	.	235	40	275	..	401	143	544	184	36	220
1851	7	6	254	89	343	..	..	263	47	310	..	524	142	666	171	40	211
1852	16	9	291	97	388	.	..	293	56	349	..	600	162	762	167	38	205
1853	19	16	277	106	383	..	..	263	57	320	81	640	179	819	220	33	253
1854	20	21	228	88	365	..	..	251	51	302	91	639	160	799	247	36	283
1855	28	19	178	98	326	..	..	286	45	331	101	643	162	805	302	34	336
1856	39	19	136	69	247	..		283	53	336	113	613	141	754	299	46	345
1857	30	14	277	55	191	..	..	304	63	367	108	578	132	710	274	50	324
1858	26	17	140	50	190	..		330	68	398	103	599	135	734	291	53	344
1859	22	20	..	56	56	..	178	317	69	386	95	612	145	757	302	45	347

(No. 13.)—Number of Prisoners confined in the Houses of Correction at Waldheim, Zwickau, and Hohenstein, for Repeated Crimes.

Years.	1st Crime.			2nd Crime.			3rd Crime.			4th Crime.			5th Crime.			6th to 11th Crime.			Repeatedly.			Total of Prisoners.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1840–54	95·0	56·1	151·1	57·8	21·4	79·2	26·3	7·5	33·8	16·1	4·0	20·1	7·7	1·7	9·4	7·1	1·1	8·2	115 0	35·7	150·7	210·0	91·8	301·8
1855	105	62	167	58	25	83	34	7	41	17	3	20	8	..	8	6	1	7	123	36	159	228	98	326
1856	95	44	139	41	21	62	19	4	23	14	..	14	5	..	5	4	..	4	83	25	108	178	69	247
1857	74	33	107	27	16	43	14	4	18	7	2	9	6	..	6	8	..	8	62	22	84	136	55	191
1858	75	32	107	29	11	40	16	5	21	9	2	11	5	..	5	6	..	6	65	18	83	140	50	190
1859	70	29	99	61	14	75	25	9	34	12	1	13	8	1	9	2	2	4	108	27	135	178	56	234
Average in 20 years.	92	52	144	54	20	74	25	7	32	15	3	18	7	1	8	7	1	8	108	32	140	200	84	284

Bavaria.

Reports by Mr. Bonar, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Munich, January 8, 1863.

Agriculture, with Trade in Grain, and other Fruits of the Soil.

THE Reports of the Bavarian Agricultural Society on the produce of last year's harvest afford a generally satisfactory result.

According to their Tables, showing the average returns of 240 different districts, the yield has proved "very good" in all the most important produce. In point of quality the harvest of rape, in quantity that of clover, have alone been of average amount. The produce of corn has suffered in some grounds from cold, from the lasting damp, from mice, and from hailstorms, which are the farmer's bane in this country, and which were more than usually frequent and destructive in the past year. The potato disease reappeared in 43 districts, and principally in Upper Bavaria, whilst the oidium, or grape disease, committed many ravages, and in the Rhine Palatinate greatly diminished the quantity of wine produced, though in quality the vintage was super-excellent in consequence of the long-continued and equal warmth of the atmosphere.

The traffic in corn during the year 1862 fell far below that of its predecessor, and particularly foreign purchasers were little active. The corn market of Munich sold in 1862, 646,132 scheffel of grain at the price of 9,501,752 florins, against 667,544 scheffel at 10,215,947 florins of the preceding year; whilst foreign purchases amounted to only 30,543 scheffel compared to 66,163 in 1861.

The average prices for 1861-62 were:—For rye, 15 florins $9\frac{3}{4}$ kreutzers, being an increase of 1 florin 15 kreutzers, and for all other grain the prices remained unaltered, viz., wheat, 21 florins $7\frac{1}{2}$ kreutzers; barley, 13 florins $21\frac{1}{4}$ kreutzers; oats, 7 florins $9\frac{1}{2}$ kreutzers.

The exportation of corn from Hungary was for 1861-62 much less than in 1860-61.

The diminution at the autumn sales and transit trade in corn towards the Swiss markets equalled from 30,000 to 36,000 cwt. per month. Between the months of January and October the exports to Switzerland amounted to 2,134,446 cwt., being 548,640 cwt. less than in the corresponding period of the foregoing year; whilst the exports of flour during the same period were only 165,944 cwt., or 119,472 less than in the preceding year.

In other produce, such as butter, cheese, chicory, &c., so great movements were not discernible.

The sugar exports to Switzerland exceeded those of 1860-61 by 27,050 cwt., whilst salt fell off by 19,734 cwt.

The produce of fruit, however, was very considerable and good.

I subjoin a detailed Return of the yield of each different produce of the soil, as given by the Tables compiled by the Agricultural Society, and again shown according to the peculiar classification customary here, which in my Report of last year I fully explained.

The five classes, or "Notes,"—called here "Bonitäts Noten," and denoting various degrees of excellence—are taken both for abundance and for quality of each produce. Note No. 1, "super-excellent;" No. 2, "excellent;" No. 3, "good," or abundant; No. 4, "middling"; lastly, No. 5, stands for "*bad*," and the following Tables show the average, as reported from 240 different districts:—

Description.	Quality.	Quantity.	Description.	Quality.	Quantity.
Wheat	2·70	1·76	Hops	2·40	2·65
Rye	2·62	2·74	Fruit	2·51	2·75
Corn (Spelt, &c.)	2·87	2·87	Flax and hemp	2·34	2·90
Barley	2·50	2·35	Turnips, maize, &c.	2·50	2·50
Oats	2·26	2·27	Clover	2·64	3·24
(Amount of straw from the five above kinds "very good.")			Rape	3·08	3·43
			Tobacco	2·53	2·95
Peas, beans, lentils	2·33	2·35	Wine	1·99	2·76
Potatoes	2·75	2·76			

Hop Harvest in Bavaria.

At a moment when the hop-growing and beer-consuming countries throughout Europe have hardly yet recovered from the scarcity and high prices occasioned by the late meagre harvests, it may be not uninteresting to state the amount of produce of Bavaria during the past year, 1862, although I am not yet enabled to give detailed Tables on the subject.

The hop season in Bavaria has been on the whole satisfactory; and though, perhaps, less productive than usual in quantity, the quality of the fruit has been superior; whilst in other districts of Germany, where the amount gathered has been greater, the strength and flavour of the plant is said to have fallen off.

The neighbourhoods of Spalt, Hersbruck, and Altdorf, which are the finest hop-growing grounds of this country, have alone yielded 10,000 cwt. of hops, equal to a value of *circa* 1,000,000 florins; whilst the official Tables of the Agricultural Society of Bavaria, derived from the reports of no less than 240 different districts, pronounce the hop harvest to have been on the whole above the average of good years, and they note it in their Agricultural Tables at Class 2·40 of quality and 2·65 of quantity.

The exportation of beer from Bavaria to various parts of the Zollverein, and also abroad, has likewise considerably increased. Thus it amounted in—

	To the Northern States of the Zollverein.	To the Southern Zollverein States.	Abroad.	Total.
	Eimers.	Eimers.	Eimers.	Eimers.
1856 ..	41,747	111,193	12,296	165,236
1857 ..	38,349	153,302	40,246	231,897
1858 ..	32,605	149,464	26,138	208,207
1859 ..	35,840	146,767	26,185	208,792
1860 ..	36,456	128,579	34,214	199,249
1861 ..	36,217	232,329	49,787	318,333

Whilst it is said for the year 1862 to have reached 400,000 eimers (the eimer being equal to 80 French litres), and to have been sent, in part, even to Brazil, to the Cape of Good Hope, and to the West and East Indies.

It may not be uninteresting also, nor indeed unimportant, at the present moment, to consider the effect of the duty levied by some Northern States of the Zollverein on beer imported from the South; for this question has figured conspicuously in the negotiations still continuing between the various German States relative to the proposed Treaty of Commerce with France.

Independent of the General Customs Union of Germany (the Zollverein), there exists a second, Limited Customs Union, among some of the Northern States, specially directed against the importation of wine, beer, and tobacco, the produce of the Southern States; and the amount thus levied, to the prejudice of the latter, reached for the year 1861, 64,396 Zollverein dollars.

The cessation, or at least large reduction, of the above duty has long been called for by the South of the Zollverein, and its abolition has at last been consented to by the North as a concession held out by Prussia to obtain their adhesion to the Franco-Prussian Treaty. Though not yet considered sufficient to compensate for their many other objections to it, the above phase in the negotiations cannot be without effect on the opponents to the French Treaty.

A discovery is said to have been recently made in this country which may prove of infinite importance to the hop-trade, namely, the long-sought-for means of preserving hops. The method now proposed is still principally based on the common practice of sulphuring the hops, drying, pressing, and hermetically inclosing them, &c.; but the proper proportions of sulphuring, &c., have now been obtained; and although the discovery, still in its infancy, must yet be put to the test for longer periods, the experiments already made by the Agricultural Society of Bavaria are said to have given the best promise.

Population.

The detailed Tables which have only lately been published from official sources of the comparative population of the Zollverein States, according to the Census of December 3, 1861, show the following figures:—

	1858.	1861.	Increase.
Prussia (inclusive of Hohenzollern)	17,738,127	18,489,384	751,257
Bavaria	4,616,748	4,689,837	74,089
Saxony	2,122,148	2,225,240	103,092
Hanover	1,834,607	1,877,538	42,931
Wurtemberg	1,690,898	1,720,708	29,810
Baden	1,334,052	1,365,752	31,680
Hesse Electorate	726,739	738,454	11,715
Hesse Darmstadt	850,882	861,120	10,238
Luxemburg	192,196	197,731	5,535
Saxe-Weimar	267,112	273,252	6,140
Oldenburg	270,691	271,210	519
Brunswick	273,394	281,708	8,314
Nassau	435,777	454,326	18,594
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	153,879	159,431	5,552
Saxe-Meiningen	168,581	172,112	3,531
Saxe-Altenburg	134,659	137,162	2,503
Anhalt-Köthen	119,515	124,013	4,498
Anhalt-Bernburg	56,031	57,811	1,780
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	62,974	64,895	1,921
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	70,030	71,913	1,883
Waldeck (Pyrmont)	57,550	58,604	1,054
Reuss (Older Line)	40,515	42,130	1,615
Reuss (Younger Line)	81,806	83,360	1,554
Schaumburg-Lippe	30,144	30,774	630
Lippe	106,086	108,513	2,427
Hesse-Homburg	25,746	26,817	1,071
Frankfort on the Maine	80,611	84,506	3,895
Portions of Mecklenburg-Schwerin	890	884	Decrease 6
Portions of Bremen	1,017	1,112	Increase 185

Thus we find the United Zollverein country; in 1855, 32,731,121 inhabitants; 1858, 33,542,405 inhabitants; 1861, 34,670,277 inhabitants: showing in the financial periods 1855-58, an increase of 811,284 souls, or 2·46 per cent; 1858-61, an increase of 1,127,872 souls, or 3·36 per cent.; and in the united six years 1855-61, a total of 1,939,156 souls, or 5·8 per cent.

The greatest increase in population is observable generally in the Northern States, but particularly in Saxony, Frankfort, and Prussia, in consequence probably of the great development which manufactures have acquired there of late years, whilst it is most remarkable how slow in comparison is the increase of population in agricultural Bavaria, the last triennial census showing an augmentation of only 1·60 per cent., and the preceding one (1855-58) of only 1·3 per cent. It must be allowed, however, that the system followed in Bavaria in taking the census is very defective, and that its results are not held to be strictly correct.

The comparative increase of population in the respective States during the last triennial period is as follows :—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Saxony	4·85	Hanover	2·34
Frankfort	4·83	Saxe-Weimar	2·29
Prussia	4·29	Lippe	2·29
Nassau	4·25	Schaumburg-Lippe	2·09
Hesse-Homburg	4·15	Saxe-Meiningen	2·09
Reuss, Older	3·98	Reuss, Younger	1·89
Anhalt-Köthen	3·75	Saxe-Altenburg	1·85
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	3·60	Waldeck	1·83
Anhalt-Bernburg	3·17	Wurtemberg	1·76
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	3·05	Hesse, Electorate	1·61
Brunswick	3·04	Bavaria	1·60
Luxemburg	2·87	Hesse-Darmstadt	1·20
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	2·68	Oldenburg	0·19
Baden	2·36		

The largest city populations are :—

	1858.	1861.	Increase.
Berlin	458,637	547,571	88,934
Munich	137,095	148,201	11,106

Whilst the population of Berlin, therefore, rose during the course of three years in the proportion of more than 19 per cent., the increase at Munich attained only circa 8 per cent.

Dividing the above united population according to the general area of the

Zollverein, we find at the present day 3,833 inhabitants to the German square mile (the German mile being equal to between 4½ and 4¾ English miles); whilst in 1858 the number was only 3,790 to the square mile.

In 1834, the first year of the establishment of the Customs Union, Saxony counted only 5,866 inhabitants to the square mile; in 1855, 7,800; in 1861, 8,181; so that one may now reckon more than double the number of inhabitants to the square mile in Saxony (where manufactures and industry have been the most developed), compared to the average of all the rest of the Zollverein. Bavaria counts now circa 3,381 inhabitants to the square mile, against 3,230 in 1858. Wurtemberg counts now 4,861 to the square mile; Prussia 3,625; Baden 4,831; Hesse-Darmstadt 5,665.

Bavaria, then, with its agricultural population is comparatively amongst the least densely populated States.

The Zollverein was first established in 1834. Prussia then counted only 2,640 inhabitants to the German square mile; Bavaria 3,054; Saxony 5,866.

These populations have risen, according to the census of December 3, 1861, in the following ratio:—

Prussia, to 3,625 inhabitants to the square mile; Bavaria, 3,381; Saxony, 8,181.

Consequently, whilst in 1834 Prussia counted 414 inhabitants less per German square mile than Bavaria, in 1861 she counts 244 per square mile more than Bavaria.

And whilst Saxony in 1834 counted 1,812 inhabitants more to the German square mile than Bavaria, her population now exceeds that of Bavaria by 4,800 to the square mile, which are indeed remarkable proportions.

Lastly, Prussia has increased in population since the establishment of the Zollverein in the proportion of 36½ per cent.; Bavaria only in the ratio of 10½ per cent.

Had the increase of population in Bavaria borne the same proportion as in Prussia, it would now count 5,800,000 inhabitants, or circa 1,100,000 more than the last census has shown, and were the inhabitants on one German square mile in Bavaria only equal in amount with Prussia, Bavaria would count now 5,028,000 souls.

An interesting Report has recently been drawn up from official sources in Bavaria, and published by Government, showing the population of Bavaria according to the census of last year, as also a detailed Return of the trades and trading population of Bavaria at the same period, as compared with 1847.

According to those Tables the total population of Bavaria in 1847 counted 4,504,874, and the trading population amounted to 453,570; whilst in 1861 with a total of 4,689,837, the population engaged in all branches of trade counted 479,558.

Accordingly, whilst the total population of the Kingdom increased in the course of fourteen years in the ratio of 4·1 per cent, the increase in the trading classes was equal to 5·7 per cent.

The year 1847 showed one person to be engaged in, or employed by trade (whether as masters, tradesmen, artisans, or otherwise) to every 132 of the total number of inhabitants, whilst for the year 1861 the proportion was one person so employed to every 112 of the total population.

Beet-root Sugar Manufactures in the Zollverein for the year 1861–62.

The official Zollverein Returns for the first eight months of the year 1862, namely, from January 1 to August 31, show the net receipts of the excise on beet, after deduction of the cost of collection, &c., to have amounted to 2,597,650 Prussian dollars, derived from 238 beet-sugar manufactories, and from a total population of 34,597,650 souls.

The total quantity of beet-root employed throughout the Zollverein during the same period amounted to 11,457,557 centner or cwt.: each manufactory thus consuming an average of 48,141 cwt., and paying an average excise of 10,914 dollars.

Reckoning, consequently, the population of the Zollverein at 34,913,248 souls, we find a consumption equal to 32 lbs. per head, and a revenue from the beet tax equal to 2·23 silver groschen, or a little more than 2*d.* per head; whilst the share of the above gross receipts accruing to each State, member of the Customs Union, and reckoned in proportion to its population according to the Census of December 3, 1861, amounts—

	Zollverein dollars.		Zollverein dollars.
For Prussia to	1,330,181	Hesse, Electorate (Cassel)	50,104
Luxemburg	13,941	Grand Ducal Hesse (Darmstadt) ..	61,636
Bavaria	331,041	Thuringian States	75,426
Saxony	156,886	Brunswick	18,163
Hanover	255,603	Oldenburg	31,948
Wurtemberg	121,315	Nassau	32,031
Baden	96,287	Frankfort-on-the-Maine	23,088
Total	2,597,650 dollars, or 4,545,887 Southern florins.		

For the whole industrial year, namely, from the 1st of September, 1861, to 31st of August, 1862, we find the official Tables to present the following figures:—

Whilst in the preceding year, 1860-61, 247 working manufactories paid excise on 29,354,032 cwt. of beet, the same number of fabriques consumed in the year 1861-62, 31,692,394 cwt., an increase of 2,338,363 cwt., or circa 8 per cent., which would imply a return of activity in this branch of industry, which two years since had been diminishing; and the increase in consumption was so far greater during the first seven months of the industrial year (from the 1st of September, 1861, to 31st March, 1862), that the consumption during the remaining months fell short by more than 500,000 cwt., or 569,489 cwt., compared to that of the corresponding period of 1860-61.

The partition of the above consumption among the different States of the Zollverein was as follows:—

	Number of Manufactories.	Beet-root consumed.		Number of Manufactories.	Beet-root consumed.
		cwts.			cwts.
Prussia	184	23,916,299	Saxony	1	55,580
Anhalt-Köthen ..	17	2,632,185	Hanover	2	184,471
Anhalt-Bernburg ..	12	1,656,547	Wurtemberg ..	6	596,710
Saxe-Weimar ..	1	192,795	Baden	1	484,519
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1	83,061	Thuringian States ..	2	199,995
Bavaria	6	237,788	Brunswick	14	1,452,444

Thus we find throughout the Zollverein an average of 128,309 cwt. per manufactory; and a comparison between the various beet-growing States shows Anhalt-Köthen, with its seventeen fabriques, to be the most active in this branch of industry, whilst Luxemburg, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Oldenburg, Nassau, and Frankfort-on-the Maine, have not taken it up at all.

The gross receipts of excise on home-made sugar, together with the customs on imported foreign sugar, were for the whole Zollverein in the period comprised between April 1, 1861, and March 31, 1862, as follows:—

	Amount in Zollverein cwt.	Duty in Zollverein dollars.
Foreign loaf, lump, and candy sugar, at 10 thalers per cwt.	2,142	16,998
Raw and powdered sugar, at 8 thalers per cwt.	399	2,540
Sugar for home refining, at 8 thalers per cwt.	203,545	887,808
Syrup, at 3 thalers per cwt.	94,478	263,170
Excise on beet for home-sugarmanufacture	32,089,873	8,022,467
Total duty	..	9,192,983

Respectively paid as follows—

Prussia	6,902,364 dollars	Wurtemberg	151,798 dollars
Anhalt-Köthen	658,203 „	Baden	224,951 „
Anhalt-Bernburg	414,137 „	Hesse-Cassel	946 „
Saxe-Weimar	48,565 „	Hesse-Darmstadt	2,642 „
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt ..	22,842 „	Thuringian States	53,920 „
Luxemburg	99 „	Brunswick	376,622 „
Bavaria	66,748 „	Oldenburg	12,163 „
Saxony	50,603 „	Nassau	103 „
Hanover	203,159 „	Frankfort	1,118 „

If we deduct from this total of 9,192,983 rix-dollars, the drawbacks granted on exported sugar, we find that the net receipts for excise and customs paid on sugar throughout the Zollverein during the period above stated, yielded 9,015,773 Zollverein dollars.

Postal Department.

The traffic in the Postal Department of a State, the amount of traffic in letters, newspapers, and all other postal communications, may be regarded with reason as indicative not only of the state of commerce and trade in such country, but also of the general condition and welfare of its people; and for this reason I subjoin my annual Report on the ever-increasing traffic of the Austro-German Postal Union.

The number of letters, newspapers, packets, money-orders, &c., posted in 1860 and 1861 was as follows:—

	1860.	1861.		1860.	1861.
Newspapers	157,663,207	182,158,646	Letters containing money	2,780,667	3,158,666
Letters of all kinds .	317,745,476	323,215,104	Money orders ..	1,907,903	2,158,140
Packets by diligences, mails, carts, &c. ..	66,127,988	66,842,695	Passengers by diligences, &c.	5,236,808	5,371,514

To the item, "Letters, 323,215,104," belong—

Prepaid	156,000,000	Under open bands	21,000,000
Unpaid	71,000,000	With samples	1,300,000
Registered	9,000,000	Free of postage	62,000,000

Compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, we find an increase of—

Newspapers	25,495,439	Money letters	377,999
Letters	5,469,628	Money orders	250,237
Packets	714,707	Passengers	134,706

Unhappily, the Tables published under Government in the Statistical Office and the Postal Department of Bavaria are so slow in making their appearance that I cannot yet give returns of official authority for any period beyond 1860-61, or from October 1, 1860, to September 30, 1861. When at last, however, they are given to the public, these Tables enter into such minute details, that every pound of turf and every drop of oil employed on the State Railways is scrupulously accounted for, and the most precise information afforded on every imaginable point in any way connected with the subject.

I transmit herewith the official Report of the Postal Department for the year 1860-61, including the traffic in the Post-office, State Railways, Electric Telegraph, the Danube and Maine Canal, and the Danube Steam Navigation, of which the principal figures are as follows, with a full comparison of the years 1859-60 and 1860-61:—

Letters prepaid in 1860–61	29,189,713	Increase on 1859–60	1,852,963

Of which with stamps—

At 1 kreutzer	2,331,447	At 9 kreutzers, or 3*d.*	1,144,702
At 3 kreutzers, or 1*d.*	8,147,137	At 12 kreutzers, or 4*d.*	181,825
At 6 kreutzers, or 2*d.*	3,415,943	At 18 kreutzers, or 6*d.*	99,328

	In 1860–61.	Increase on 1859–60.		In 1860–61.	Increase on 1859–60.
Letters unpaid	3,880,625		Passengers by diligences ..	14,951	
Foreign letters	6,057,456		Ditto by postal omnibuses, &c.	471,030	
Official correspondence ..	3,931,250		Packets and parcels ..	5,295,098	
Newspapers	37,726,306	360,637			

On the 1st of October, 1861, Bavaria counted one District Post-office for every 1,626 German square miles or 5,498 inhabitants, and the number of letters and newspapers forwarded shows a proportion of 6·22 letters per head of the population, and one newspaper to every 38 inhabitants.

The number of readers of newspapers also varies greatly in the various provinces or circles of the kingdom: thus—

Upper Bavaria counts one newspaper to every	96	inhabitants.
Upper Palatinate	„	„	89	„
Lower Palatinate	„	„	84	„
Upper Franconia	„	„	77	„
Lower Franconia	„	„	32	„
Lower Bavaria	„	„	20	„
Suabia	„	„	19	„

It is consequently the provinces of Suabia and Upper Bavaria that furnish the greater number of newspaper readers, and it is to be remarked that in all the above

Returns the province of the Rhine Palatinate (the Pfalz) with its separate laws, customs, and administration, is not accounted for.

Electric Telegraph.

The Austro-German Telegraph Union counts now 82 stations, with 261·2 geographical miles' length of line and 721·1 geographical miles' length of wire more than in the preceding year, and counted on the whole at the commencement of 1862,—

Stations	627	
Length of line	4,125·3	geographical miles.
Length of wire	8,590·5	„ „

Of which Bavaria has—

Stations	39	
Length of line	247·8	geographical miles.
Length of wire	656·1	„ „

Bavaria forwarded in 1861 216,976 telegrams, containing 4,543,728 words, or 23,174 telegrams, containing 417,000 words more than in the previous year.

Gross Receipts for 1861	198,174	florins
Gross Expenditure	179,429	„
Net Revenue	18,745	„

A further extension of the telegraph lines is expected, as also a reduction of the price of telegrams, which is much called for.

Railways.

The State Railways of Bavaria at the close of the administrative year 1861, counted 158·24 German miles in length.

The cost of construction has been reckoned at an average of 786,000 florins per German mile (of, say, 4¾ English miles), or, approximately, 14,000*l.* per English mile.

The stock of material consists of 228 engines, 590 carriages, and 4,059 waggons for goods.

The carriages containing 20,747 seats, or 1,159 first class, 5,708 second class, and 13,880 third class.

The whole cost of the material has been:—

	Florins.
For the Engines	7,356,224
Carriages	1,326,184
Waggons	7,074,966
Total	15,757,374

The Returns of the traffic that took place on the Bavarian State Railways in 1861 give—

		Receipts.			Receipts.
		Florins.		Zollverein lbs.	Florins.
Passengers	3,985,078	4,034,401	Luggage	22,930,158	229,297
(Of whom only 306,560 travelled by the more expensive "express" trains.)			Increase on 1859–60	2,357,509	29,302
				Zollverein cwt.	
Increase on 1859–60	313,302	486,984	Goods	21,376,457 40	7,864,181
			Increase on 1859–60	4,939,276 10	1,779,898

	Florins.
Gross Receipts	13,368,040
Gross Expenditure	9,356,918
Net Revenue	4,011,122
Increase on 1859–60	5,106

Navigation.

The traffic on the Maine and Danube Canal counted, in 1861, 4,194 vessels of all descriptions and 1,993 rafts, conveying an united load of 3,225,233 cwt.

The Danube Steam Navigation forwarded, in 1861, 70,685 passengers, 943,864

cwts. of merchandize, 153,273 cwts. of luggage, &c., 383 dogs, and some carriages and horses.

This undertaking has now been given up by Bavaria, and has passed into the hands of the Austrian Steam Navigation Company for 900,000 florins.

The Pension and Relief Fund for the subaltern officials of the Postal Department, in its various branches, amounted, in 1861, to 409,731 florins.

Rhine Navigation.

Although I have not yet had access to the full Report of the Central Committee for the Rhine Steam Navigation, yet partial Tables which I have seen show the transport of goods on the Rhine to have greatly increased in consequence of the Convention between the Governments of Baden, Bavaria, Hesse, Nassau, and Prussia of December 12, 1860, for a common reduction of the Rhine dues.

Thus the amount of goods so shipped in 1861 is shown by the Returns of the seven river ports to have exceeded that of the preceding year by 906,847 cwts., whilst the special Returns of the different toll-stations show :—

	Cwt.		Cwt.
For Neuburg, a passage of ..	38,432	For Coblentz, a passage of ..	1,396,137
Mayence „ ..	1,033,205	Emmerich „ ..	1,783,909
Caub „ ..	714,111	Lobith „ ..	2,398,034

Though it must be remarked that on this watercourse several, if not all, of the different stations here enumerated may be touched at by the same ship in one and the same voyage.

Mines.

The produce of the salt and other mines, together with the State foundries and ironworks of Bavaria, during the year 1861, has been very considerable, as will be seen by the following Returns.

The several Rivers Isar, Inn, Salzach, Danube, and Rhine, yielded in gold washings circa $1\frac{7}{25}$ lb., representing a value of 926 florins.

The State mines produced :—

	Cwt.		Cwt.
Iron ore	1,147,715	Graphite	7,728
Lead ore	5,000	Porcelain clay	7,978
Quicksilver	77	Emery	714
Cobalt or grey copper ore	2,929	Potters' earth	47,792
Antimony ore	270	Steatite	720
Magnetic and sulphur pyrites ..	50,888	Gypsum	244,120
Ochre and coloured earths ..	8,969	Slate for roofings, &c.	22,144
Coal and lignite	5,300,226	Barytes, felspar, fluorspar, and quartz	26,177

Valued at 1,567,063 florins.

Smelting-houses, foundries, ironworks—

	Cwt.		Cwt.
Raw iron—		Iron wire	11,116
Pig or bar	584,980	Steel	622
Castings—		Worked lead	247
In bronze	110,849	Alum	62
In iron	75,676	Sulphate of iron	5,570
Bar and wrought iron	578,100	Mixed vitriol	1,502
Sheet iron	23,802		

Valued at 7,669,258 florins.

The salt mines and works yielded—

	Cwt.		Cwt.
Rock salt	45,727	Culinary salt	890,236
Brine from the salt springs, 1,207,488 eimer, equal to 3,018,721 cubic feet		Salt prepared for cattle feeding ..	29,898
		Salt prepared for manure	22,185

Total produce of the salt mines and works, 988,046 cwt., valued at 4,217,097 florins.

The number of hands employed in the above different works was 10,372; their families numbering 20,725 souls.

The 181 coal and lignite mines (of which many, however, are at this moment out of work) employ 2,703 workmen, and produce for a value of circa 1,187,931 florins.

Next to Great Britain Germany produces the greatest amount of coal.

An average of the exports and imports of coal by the Zollverein, for the last fifteen years, shows :—

	Cwt.
Annual import	15,115,580
Annual export	26,971,600

The importation of coal to the Zollverein was—

	Cwt.
In the year 1836 only	1,387,390
In the year 1858	17,039,700

The exportation amounted—

	Cwt.
In the year 1836 to..	5,455,000
In the year 1858	30,500,000

Vaccination.

As a sequel to the information I have already afforded on the results of the compulsory vaccination in this country, I have to state that the official Returns of the eight circles into which is divided the Kingdom of Bavaria, show the following interesting results of vaccination in a population of 4,689,837 souls:—

In the year 1861 105,943 children were vaccinated, of which 479 without effect; whilst 3,806 were ordered to be vaccinated during the following year, 1862, of which 424 for having been kept away contrary to law; 3,075 who had, from illness or other causes, been unable to attend at the periods prescribed by law; and 307 in consequence of the vaccination not having taken effect, but not having yet been repeated three times as required by law; 48 were exempted from vaccination in consequence of having gone through the small-pox; 5,173 were vaccinated a second time successfully; 2,756 without effect; 1,344 with incomplete effect; 1,546 with unknown result.

German National Museum.

The great German National Museum, situated at Nürnberg, comprises the following rich collections:—

Library	30,000 volumes	Drawings, engravings, etchings ..	6,000 specimens
Original manuscripts	14,000 specimens	Historical paintings	7,000 „
Coins and medals	7,000 „	Sculptures	650 „
Seals and impressions of arms ..	12,500 „	Armour, arms, church and domestic utensils	3,400 „
Pictures and miniatures ..	2,000 „		

German Historical, specially.

Literature	65,000 numbers	Collection of pictures, in sketches .	20,000 numbers
Manuscripts, acts, &c.	150,000 „	General ditto.	81,000 „
Antiquities	68,000 „		

Yearly contributions, *circa*	400,000 florins
Landed property, value	100,000 „
Collections estimated at	150,000 „

3,000 permanent subscribers.

(Signed) A. G. G. BONAR.

Munich, January 8, 1863.

Finances and Public Credit.

THE financial period of Bavaria is of six years' duration, and the Budget is voted for the whole period. The Bavarian Diet, however, assembles every third year, and it is incumbent upon the Government, at each ordinary session of the Chambers, to submit to them the accounts for the past half of the financial period, to render account for their administration of the public moneys, and to demand bills of indemnity for such extraordinary expenditure or other deviation from the Estimates originally sanctioned as may have occurred in the interval.

The current Budget, or that of the eighth financial period, comprising the six years 1861-67 (from October 1, 1861, to October 1, 1867), was voted only fifteen months ago, so that after the full and detailed history of the public debt given in my former Reports, but few movements in the finances of Bavaria have to be recorded at the present date, and I confine myself consequently in this year's Report to a general view of the Budget, &c., as it at present stands.

Partial alterations in the original figures occur of course with each year in consequence of the prescribed annual reduction of the public debt, of the operations of the sinking fund, and of the repayments made on the railway and ground-rent

purchase, debts, &c., but the details of the above operations will not be known from official sources until full account be rendered by the Minister of Finance to the assembled Chambers in the session of 1863.

A general view of the Bavarian Budget and public debt at the opening of the present year, 1862, may be given as follows:—

Public Funded Debt.	Florins	kr.
"Old Debt" (previous to 1848) ..	96,029,715	51
"New Debt"	15,245,499	37
Military Debt	22,010,700	0
	133,285,915	28

Terminable Debts.	Florins	kr.
Railway Debt	94,030,001	50
Ground Rents Redemption Debt ..	102,367,275	0
Pensions' Sinking Fund Debt ..	774,418	0
	197,171,684	50

Grand Total, 330,457,600 florins 18 kr., demanding a yearly interest of 13,556,376 florins.

BUDGET FOR 1862.

Estimated Expenditure.

	Florins.	Florins.
Interest on the Public Debt		13,556,376
Royal Household and the Court—		
Civil List	2,350,580	
Appanages	620,000	
Pensions	25,024	
		2,995,604
Council of State		74,905
Diet, or Parliamentary expenses ..		75,000
Ministerial Departments—		
King's Household and Foreign Affairs..		472,712
Justice		3,373,192
Interior		1,650,000
Public Worship and Education ..		99,037
Commerce and Public Works ..		252,846
Finance		879,712
Public Institutions—	Florins.	
Education	1,153,073	
Religious Worship—		
Catholic	1,240,522	
Protestant	433,623	
Public Health	289,850	
Charitable Works ..	218,111	
Public Security	1,304,504	
Industry and Agriculture ..	404,657	
Roads, Bridges, Canals, &c. .	2,954,887	

	Florins.	Florins.
Public Institutions—		
Communal Subventions ..	95,481	
Registration of Lands ..	290,000	
Mint	11,328	
Royal Glass Painting Establishment	3,000	
		8,399,036
Provincial Circles (supplemental sum) ..		503,900
Military Establishment—	Florins.	
Army	9,500,000	
Gendarmerie	962,800	
Topographical Office ..	50,000	
Subvention to the Widows, Orphans, and Invalids Fund	92,000	
Pensions and Medals ..	700,000	
Extraordinary expenses ..	95,000	
Regimental Chaplaincies ..	15,000	
		11,415,000
Public Buildings		774,003
Widows and Orphans of Public Servants. .		716,000
Reserve Fund		1,008,274
Guarantee of Interest—	Florins.	
On the "Max" Railway Line in the Rhine Palatinate ..	25,000	
On the "Eastern Railway" .	450,000	
		475,000
Total		46,720,597

Estimated Revenue.

	Florins.	Florins.
(A.) Direct Taxes—		
Land Tax	4,804,031	
House Tax	717,076	
Tax on Trades	1,222,921	
Tax on Capital ..	536,171	
Income Tax	232,708	
	7,512,907	
(B.) Additionally imposed—		
Land Tax	1,601,344	
House Tax	107,561	
Trade Tax	61,145	
Property Tax ..	26,809	
Income Tax	23,271	
	1,820,130	
		9,333,037
Indirect Taxes—		
Excise	6,200,000	
Customs	6,350,000	
Stamp and Registration Fees.	1,210,343	
Sundry Taxes, not specified..	4,500,000	
		18,260,343
State Monopolies—		
Salt Mines	3,130,000	
Mines in the Palatinate ..	250,000	
Railways	5,003,256	
Post Office	570,000	

	Florins.	Florins.
State Monopolies—		
Danube Steam Navigation*..	25,149	
Maine and Danube Canal ..	26,133	
Official Gazette	11,597	
Electric Telegraph ..	30,000	
Nürnberg Branch Bank ..	150,000	
Sundry Royalties . ..	8,656	
		9,204,791
Crown Lands, Domains—		
Forests, Chases, &c. ..	5,000,000	
Farms, Works, &c. ..	305,911	
Feudal and other Dues ..	4,116,234	
Interest due	1,543	
		9,423,688
Indemnity paid by Austria		102,083
Additional Taxes—		
In the Rhine Palatinate		100,000
Contributions to Widows and Orphans Fund		66,506
Sale of Furniture, Stores, &c.		1,604
Miscellaneous Receipts		27,545
Accidental		1,000
		46,520,597
Deficit, 200,000 florins.		
Taken from the Surplus of the previous Financial Period		200,000
Grand Total		46,720,597

* The Danube Steam Navigation will no longer figure in the Budget, having passed from Bavaria into the hands of the Austrian Danube Steam Navigation Company for the sum of 900,000 florins, equal to 75,000*l.*

The total amount of the Bavarian Municipal and Rusal Communal Debt stood at the close of the year 1859-60, at 14,733,518 florins.

From this amount was paid during the year 1861—for interest, 574,190 florins; repayment of capital debt, 767,182 florins: but also additional loans were contracted to the amount of 1,148,295 florins 26 kreutzers, placing the total debt, therefore, at the opening of 1862, at 15,114,631 florins 26 kreutzers.

(Signed) A. G. G. BONAR.

Netherlands.

Reports by Mr. Ward, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

The Hague, January 17, 1863.

Report on the Progress of the Netherland East Indian Possessions since 1857.

AS the question of the colonial system of the Netherlands is at present absorbing the interest of the public and the Legislature, and as the Government have entered largely into a system of public works in reliance on the colonial surplus, independently of the sums to be drawn from the same source towards meeting the charge incurred for emancipating the slaves in their West Indian Colonies, I propose on this occasion to give an abstract of the information contained in the Government Reports on the East Indian possessions since 1857, in continuance of my Report printed in the Collection No. 4, presented to the House of Commons in 1861.

The population returns represent a steady increase for the Islands of Java and Madura. In 1849, when the first of the present series of Government Reports was published, the numbers in these islands were stated to be 9,584,130, of which 9,420,553 were natives, 16,409 Europeans, 119,481 Chinese, and 27,687 of other Eastern nations. In the year 1858 and 1859 (the Appendix to the Report for 1860 is not yet published), the corresponding numbers were :—

	Europeans.	Chinese.	Other Easterns.	Natives.	Total.
1858	20,682	142,582	27,335	11,752,240	11,943,019
1859	20.776	145,162	30,340	12,127,817	12,324,095

In the "Buitenbezittingen"—the outer possessions—the numbers are returned as follows, though at the same time it is pointed out that strict accuracy is not to be relied on :—

	Europeans.	Chinese.	Other Easterns.	Natives.	Total.
1858	6,350	74,574	14,218	5,491,735	5,586,877
1859	6,554	71,076	15,347	5,051.164	5,144.141

The revenue and expenditure for the years 1858 and 1859 are represented in the subjoined Tables :—

RECEIPTS.

	1858.	1859.
	Fl.	Fl.
1. Farmed revenues	13,361,815	13,387.593
2. Taxes, &c.	11,131,737	12,053.691
3. Land revenue, &c.	11,483,014	10,802,876
4. Commercial	13,972,595	12,496.565
5. Miscellaneous	1,019,743	1,218,166
6. War Department	352,439	353.958
7. Marine Department	293,669	352,769
8. Receipts for third parties	2,163,904	2,499,733
Total	53,778,916	53,165.351

EXPENDITURE.

	1858.	1859.
	Fl.	Fl.
1. Supreme Government	524,620	621,764
2. Department of Justice	757,630	779,096
3. Audit Office	179,688	179,530
4. Provincial Administration and Police ..	4,908,809	4,995,232
5. Public Worship, Arts and Sciences ..	991,260	1,011,730
6. Public Works	2,753,378	2,785,245
7. Finance, Culture, and Commerce:		
a. Finance	2,650,149	2,732,524
b. Cultures	26,404,216	25,051,313
c. Commerce	6,354,927	6,291,535
8. War Department	13,928,648	16,269,197
9. Marine	2,628,013	3,006,225
10. Pensions and Charitable Institutions ..	960,955	1,004,684
11. Miscellaneous	2,603,781	2,742,224
13. Extraordinary expenses and unforeseen losses ..	647,107	1,821,735
Total Expenditure of the Colonial Administration	66,320,181	69,291,034
14. Payments for third parties	1,111,151	1,552,275
Total	67,431,332	70,843,309
	53,778,916	53,165,351
Deficit	13,652,416	17,677,958

To be covered out of the proceeds of sales of produce in the Netherlands.

Receipts and expenditure in the Netherlands :—

RECEIPTS.

	1858.		1859.	
	Fl.	c.	Fl.	c.
Government produce sold	57,558,708	97·5	58,575,391	39
Gain on insurance for Government account ..	304,063	92	298,143	82
Sundry receipts	233,021	76	105,718	80
Balance of former accounts	395,580	25	356,829	41·5
Receipts on account of third parties	166,962	12·5	162,220	55
	58,658,337	03	59,498,303	97·5

EXPENDITURE.

	1858.		1859.	
	Fl.	c.	Fl.	c.
To cover deficit in India	13,333,919	57	14,750,000	0
Interest on East India debt	9,800,000	0	9,800,000	0
Interest due to the Société de Commerce	350,000	0	350,000	0
Naval and military stores	5,091,862	4	5,917,682	99·5
Pensions charged on the Indian revenue	962,749	0	990,076	76·5
Allowances to officers on leave	327,417	3·5	379,959	20·5
Recruiting establishment	578,419	0	751,445	40
Passages of troops to India	153,884	47·5	184,459	8·5
Ditto, of discharged soldiers	125,916	0	140,268	0
Cadets at Breda	41,200	0	55,430	0
Medical Officers' education	28,342	21	24,166	66
Sundry payments to discharged soldiers	12,899	22	14,246	23·5
Academy at Delft	11,000	0	13,016	66
Passages of Civil Officers, &c.	27,937	19	109,088	38
Sundries	173,286	54	1,283,126	44·5
Payments for third parties	1,480,445	67·5	1,230,967	97
Subsidies to the other Colonies	1,025,985	22	896,493	92
Reserves for further expenditure	577,436	57	48,704	82·5
Colonial surplus	24,555,637	28·5	22,559,171	43
Total	58,658,337	3	9,498,303	97·5

I proceed to give a short analysis of the different branches of the revenue.

The opium monopoly produced in the three years ending with 1860, 10,603,566 florins, 10,456,292 florins, and 11,309,359 florins respectively.

	Fl.	duit.	Fl.	duit.
The Import and Export Duties in 1858 were entered at			9,205,950	29·5
Less duties refunded	102,006	73		
Duties on Government produce	1,998,965	108		
			2,100,972	61
Actual Receipts			7,104,977	88·5
In 1859			9,591,460	57
Less duties refunded	147,543	95		
Duties on Government produce	2,003,337	30		
			2,150,881	5
Actual Receipts			7,440,579	52
	Fl.	c.	Fl.	c.
In 1860			10,803,392	15
Less duties refunded	121,581	45		
Duties on Government produce	1,965,679	97·5		
			2,087,261	42·5
Actual Receipts			8,716,130	72·5
In 1861			11,217,284	7·5
Less duties refunded	137,379	35		
Duties on Government produce	2,191,758	62 5		
			2,329,137	97·5
Actual Receipts			8,888,146	10

Land Revenue in Java and Madura.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.
Assessment	10,342,745	10,339,751	10,768,950
Receipts	10,340,472	10,335,351	10,731,021

In the Buitenbezittingen.

1858.	1859.	1860.
409,473	392,305	418,948

Salt Monopoly. Sales (omitting fractions).

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Koyans	22,823	23,540	23,945
	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
Value	4,364,444	4,534,862	4,680,745
Exported to the Buitenbezittingen.			
Koyans on Government account .	5,865	5,098	5,420
On private account	486	243	286

The supply has fallen very low. Bad seasons, and, in part, free labour, are assigned as causes of the deficiency. 12,500 koyans have been ordered from Siam. The Colonial Minister has caused 1,200 tons (nearly 650 koyans) of English refined salt to be purchased at Liverpool, in order to ascertain the accuracy of the representation which had been made to him that the Javanese would prefer the unrefined article made in Siam and Java to the English refined salt. English salt was selected as the cheapest, on the recommendation of the Société de Commerce, the average price for which it could be delivered in the magazines at Batavia and Samarang being 39 florins per koyan.

In the Appendix No. 1 will be found a Table, showing the different particulars respecting the cultivation of the staple crop, rice.

Table No. 2 shows the quantity of colonial produce sold on account of the Netherland Government in the Netherlands in 1858, 1859, and 1860.

Coffee.—With respect to the fixed price at which coffee in certain districts in Java is to be delivered to the Government, the following rule was established in 1858. The average market-price of the five preceding years at Batavia will form the basis of the calculation. A minimum price of 8 florins 50 cents per picul is, however, fixed if the market-price should fall below 20 florins, and a maximum of 13 florins should it exceed 40 florins. A similar rule is established for the Sumatra coffee, according to the price at Padang. The price fixed in Java for 1858 was

9 florins 20 cents; for 1859, 10 florins; and for 1860, 10 florins 50 cents. It has also been settled for the two following years at 11 florins and 11 florins 50 cents respectively. Besides the deliveries to Government in Java, purchases were made on their account in the Principalities, that is to say,—

	In 1858.			In 1859.		
	Piculs.	Price paid.	Total cost to Government per picul.	Piculs.	Price paid.	Total cost to Government per picul.
		Fl. duit.	Fl. duit.		Fl. duit.	Fl. duit.
Djocdjokarta ..	821	16 113	19 58	299	18 34	21 8
Soerakarta ..	10,407	16 113	18 61	21,907	18 34	19 63

The produce of coffee in Sumatra was—

In 1858	129,121 piculs.	In 1860	157,571 piculs.
In 1859	140,648 „		

And the prices realized at the Government quarterly sales at Padang—

	Per picul.		Per picul.		Per picul.
In 1858—	Fl. duit.	In 1859—	Fl. duit.	In 1860—	Fl. duit.
45,000 piculs, at ..	24 11	30,000 piculs, at ..	32 71·5	5,000 piculs, at ..	34 21·5
50,000 „ ..	25 19	30,000 „ ..	29 1	30,000 „ ..	35 11
50,000 „ ..	28 21·5	30,000 „ ..	34 4	40,000 „ ..	34 58·5
25,000 „ ..	30 77·5	30,000 „ ..	33 92	36,000 „ ..	34 47
Price paid to growers ..	9 20	Price paid to growers ..	10 0		

In Menado, where coffee is also raised on Government account, the number of families employed in growing it was in—

	1858.	1859.	1860.
	12,939 Piculs.	14,333 Piculs.	14,220 Piculs.
Produce	22,866 Fl.	21,580 Fl.	15,011 Fl.
Price per picul	8½	10	10 50

The gains of each family were in the district of—

	1858.	1859.	1860.		1858.	1859.	1860.
	Fl. duit.	Fl. duit.	Fl. duit.		Fl.	Fl.	Fl.
Menado ..	9 96·5	13 0	7 0	Per-centages to			
Kema . ..	27 34	30 50	19 96	native Chiefs.	19,047	17,984	12,508
Tondano ..	20 39·5	20 74	15 75	Carriage by free			
Amoerang ..	11 71	14 24	8 37·5	labour ..	29,970	25,504	
Belang . ..	3 27·5	6 34	4 37				

Sugar.—The Table subjoined (No. 4) shows the progress of sugar cultivation since 1857.

The Report of the Commission appointed for the purpose of inquiry into the state of sugar cultivation has been published, but the accompanying papers, a selection of which has been ordered to be printed by the Second Chamber of the States-General, are not yet issued. The result of this inquiry shows that the original plan of General Van den Bosch has in several respects been deviated from to the prejudice of the rights and interests of the native population. The leading idea on which the system rests,—that of the Government being the landed proprietor,—is by no means universally admitted; and it is alleged that in some instances land which had become private property by right of reclaiming has been treated as common property,—a wrong which has been patiently acquiesced in by the submissive Javanese.

Instead of taking different pieces of ground in successive years, in the proportion of one-fifth of that in the occupation of the several "dessas" or villages, the general practice has been to appropriate the same plots for raising cane, and frequently to join together lands belonging to different villages into one farm. This practice is represented as occasioning much inconvenience from the difficulty of adjusting the share of each village in the proceeds of the crop, and from the necessity of bringing the labourers from considerable distances to their work. It is accordingly recommended that the principle be established of making each village grow cane only on its own land.

It was originally contemplated to employ forced labour only in raising the cane; the other operations were to be performed by free labourers hired by the contractors. The interference of authority, however, has been exercised in many places to procure hands for cutting and carrying the cane, and for the business of the boiling-house. The Commissioners recommended the abolition of all compulsory service for this part of the work, principally as a step in progress towards the attainment of free labour for the cultivation of the cane also. Experiments on a small scale of growing the cane by labour procured by free engagements are said to have given a favourable result, even in the neighbourhood of Government cultivation by forced labour.

The following notes respecting the wages of labour, free as well as compulsory, are extracted from the official Report of the Colonial Department:—

Coolies furnished by Government in Cheribon receive 16⅔ cents per day; in Tagal 17 cents, working from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., with one hour's rest at noon. In Pekalongan the rate is 16⅔ cents, free coolies earning the same. In Samarang wages are from 15 to 18 cents per day, with 17½ to 20 cents for night work. In Japara 16⅔ cents per day is paid to free labourers. Those furnished by Government have 13 cents with rice and salt, and for half night and half day work 17 cents. In Rembang pressed coolies in one establishment are paid 16½ cents, and in another from 18 to 30 cents a day, with rice. Cane-cutting in some villages is done at so much per bundle of twenty-five canes (½ to ¾ cent.). In Soerabaija, at boiling time pressed labour is at 21 to 25 cents per day, free labour at 25 to 33 cents, according to the skill of the labourer. In Pasoeroean the earnings are 20 or 21 cents daily, in Probolingo 25 to 30 cents. In Bezoekie forced labour is at 16⅔ cents per day, and 25 for night work. In Banjoemas at boiling time pressed coolies are paid 16⅔ cents for mill work; all other work is done by free labour. In Kedirie forced labour is paid at the rate of 16 to 20 cents, cutting per bundle ½ cent and carrying 1½ cent. At Modjopangoong forced coolies receive 20 cents, at the other places in the district 16⅔ cents. Free coolies there receive generally 25 to 30 cents per day. The contractors in Madura provide labour by their own means at rates not exceeding 17½ cents. These rates are generally considered sufficient, in relation to the price of rice, and reasonable in relation to the work.

With respect to the cultivation and manufacture of sugar by private enterprise, it is stated that four Government contractors have been permitted to manufacture sugar from canes acquired by voluntary bargain from the natives, when they have worked off the cane supplied by Government. Two of these establishments are in the Residency of Samarang, one in Japara, and one in Probolingo. At the end of the year 1860 there were in Java, exclusively of the Principalities, fifty-six sugar establishments under private enterprise, chiefly working by parole agreements; viz., twenty-one in Kadoe, fifteen in Cheribon, four in Tagal, four in Probolingo, three in Soerabaija, three in Madioen, two in Japara, and one each in the Preanger Regencies, Samarang, Banjoemas, and Bagellen. It was intended to give in the Colonial Report for 1860 a detailed account of the existing private enterprises, but the Returns were insufficient for this purpose.

Indigo.—The unfavourable results of this crop when raised according to the culture system was pointed out in my former Report. The progressive limitation of the extent of land allotted for indigo cultivation has been continued. A trial directed to be made in Banjoemas according to the system pursued in Djoedjokarta has failed Steps have been taken in 1862 with a view of giving up the cultivation of Indigo on Government account. This measure has been partially carried out in Cheribon, where the villages relieved have been assigned to the coffee cultivation. A tabular statement of indigo cultivation is subjoined (No. 5).

Tea.—The Table (No. 6) showing the details of the tea crop under contract with the Government represents a more favourable financial result than formerly, the average cost being less, and the price for which the tea has been sold in the Netherlands being much higher. Nevertheless it has been decided to leave the cultivation of tea to private enterprise as the contracts successively expire.

In 1859, seven contracts were in existence, one expiring in 1861, three in 1862, and the remaining three in 1863, 1864, and 1865. Notice was given in March last to the contractors with an offer to let their tea gardens to them on leases for twenty years. The contractor in Buitenzorg, whose contract expired in 1859, had continued the cultivation on his own account. His crop in 1860 was 60,000 Amsterdam lbs. Two other farms in the same district obtained 19,772 lbs.

Cinnamon.—(See Table No. 7.)—An inquiry has been instituted for the purpose

of ascertaining whether it would be practicable to give up the cultivation of cinnamon, which is carried on at a loss, and to substitute coffee-planting for it. With the exception, however, of two districts, it has been found inexpedient.

Cochineal.—See Table No. 8.

Tobacco.—The wages of free workmen in the tobacco farms are generally from 15 to 20 cents per day, but in Pasoeroean they earn from 25 to 30 cents. There is little difficulty in finding labour without the intervention of Government. In the sheds task work is done, by which much more is earned. Women working by the day earn three-quarters, and children one-half, a man's wages.

Orders have been given not to renew the expiring contracts, but to permit the contractors to retain their establishments, with a view to purchase tobacco grown by the natives as a second crop.

In the district of Rembang, tobacco licenses were granted in pursuance of a Government Decree empowering the holder to cause tobacco to be planted by the population of a certain number of villages. The European officers and native Chiefs were forbidden to interfere with regard to these licenses, in the question of free labour, whether by way of encouragement or the contrary. The Resident, however, interpreted the Decree erroneously, in forbidding certain native officers from making agreements with the license-holders. This conduct was disapproved by the Government.

The free plantations were increasing, as was inferred from the frequent application for building-ground for sheds.

In Rembang ten license-holders are established. The nine Government contractors also are reported as purchasers of tobacco from the natives. Many natives, too, prepare the tobacco on their own account for sale.

The Resident reports that although it is alleged that 200 florins per bouw may be made from a good crop of tobacco, 150 florins may be assumed to be a large return, and is seldom attained.

In the other districts also where Government contracts exist, free plantations are found. Three in Soerabaija obtained 2,348 piculs, and four in Samarang 1,392 piculs. In Kedirie, where tobacco is grown as a first crop upon high land, there were in 1860 six private farms, in which 24,207 piculs were obtained at the cost of 25 florins per picul, from 4,712 bouws. Waste ground was progressively reclaimed for this crop.

Table No. 9 refers to the tobacco crops.

Pepper. (Table No. 10.)—Pepper cultivation is in a state of decay. It is a very uncertain crop, and the grounds require much care in preparation and keeping in order, the vines not bearing until the age of seven or eight years. Hence the people are disinclined to it; and besides, their gains are very small, not more than 5 florins per picul, exclusive of carriage. Consequently, in the course of 1862 orders were given to leave the culture to the free will of the natives after the present crop, but on terms of delivering the produce to Government at a fixed price of 12 florins per picul. Authority is given to the Governor-General to remit this condition, should he judge it expedient, in the event of persons undertaking this branch of culture by private enterprise at their own risk.

Cloves.—The produce of the year 1857 was given only approximately in my last Report; the actual amount was 187,093½ Amsterdam lbs. In 1858 there was but little improvement, the crop only producing 233,518 lbs. In 1859 it reached 390,888 lbs., and in 1860 it fell to 258,117 lbs.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
	Amst. lbs.	Amst. lbs.	Amst. lbs.
Nutmegs	822,212	832,634	1,072,765
Mace	207,012	215,466	275,586

In 1858 the condition of the park-holders was a little more favourable. Thirty-one parks left a profit of 78,679 florins, and three a loss of 866 florins. The thirty-four parks gave a receipt of 175,977 florins against an expenditure of 98,164 florins. Of this sum, 17,688 florins represent interest on mortgage debts secured on twenty-two holdings. The improved crop in 1859, and State assistance in small advances of money without interest, enabled all the thirty-four parks to realize a profit amounting in the aggregate to 119,158 florins. Eighteen of these parks belong each to one proprietor, the other sixteen to two or more. Three left a profit of from 7,000 to 9,000 florins, nine from 4,000 to 7,000 florins, fourteen

from 1,500 to 4,000 florins, and the remaining eight smaller sums. Further assistance was given in 1860, money being advanced to pay off mortgages, with an opportunity of ultimately clearing off the whole on easier terms. This, with a higher price for their produce, and the increased crop raised the aggregate profits to 213,470 florins, the most prosperous realizing as much as 14,000 florins.

The modified system of slavery termed "perkhoorigheid" ended with the year 1859. In spite of the advantages offered to them, the majority of the freedmen declined to engage themselves as free labourers.

The Tables of the income and expenditure of the "Buitenbezittingen" were given in the aggregate in my former Report for two periods, one comprising the years from 1839 to 1852, the other the years 1853, 1854, and 1855. The returns for these two latter years, with the addition of those for 1856 and 1857, are now published separately, and are here copied. (See Appendix.)

The following statement shows the quantity of land in private hands, together with the nationality of the holders. The entire accuracy of this Return cannot be relied on, but there is apparently a continually progressive transfer of property from native hands into those of foreigners.

	Bouws.	Population.	Valuation.	Yearly Payment to Government.
			Fl.	Fl.
1858	1,686,002	1,032,560	34,422,185	258,166
1859	1,671,162	999,144	32,300,544	252,245
1860	1,681,236	1,028,648	34,581,061	258,341

In the hands of—

	Europeans.	Chinese.	Natives.
	Bouws.	Bouws.	Bouws.
1858	1,284,260	347,152	53,590
1859	1,286,138	329,137	55,886
1860	1,288,574	350,821	41,839

Population.

	Europeans.	Chinese.	Natives.
1858	593,246	295,574	110,324
1859	606,246	317,186	109,128
1860	596,550	337,716	94,382

Valuation of the Lands in the hands of—

	Europeans.	Chinese.	Natives.
	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.
1858	18,421,793	11,261,668	2,617,083
1859	19,411,564	11,958,798	3,051,823
1860	19,790,155	12,324,618	2,466,288
Payments to Government.			
1858	148,163	84,467	19,615
1859	145,587	89,691	22,888
1860	148,151	91,672	18,497

Lands let on Lease by Government.—Some of the former leases were renewed in 1858, namely, fourteen in Samarang for twenty years, and two new ones were granted in Pasoeroean. Rent is received in money instead of produce as before, namely, at 6 florins per bouw, payable over the whole extent of the land of which the leases are renewed. On new leases one-fifth is liable to rent at the end of the fourth year, and one-fifth more at the end of each successive year, until in the eighth year the whole is due. In Samarang coffee is almost exclusively raised on the leased lands. In the other districts the crops are various. The Returns are defective, but the following is approximate:—

In 1858, thirty-eight leases, comprising 32,362 bouws. Rent received in money, 10,282 florins; in produce, 1,846 piculs sugar and 3,398 piculs coffee. The produce remaining to the tenants was stated to be 71,742 piculs sugar, 29,212 piculs coffee, 6,688 piculs paddy, 127,750 packages tobacco, together with some maize.

In 1859, 41 leases, 35,461 bouws. Rent in money, 73,292 florins 50 cents; in produce, 1,87 piculs sugar, 1,845 piculs coffee.

Tenants' share:—53,636 piculs sugar, 42,868 piculs coffee, 13,723 piculs paddy, 802 piculs tobacco, 418,948 packages tobacco, with maize, and a small quantity of pepper.

In 1860, some leases expired and other new leases were granted, but the quantity of land under lease was less, namely, forty-one leases, 32,500 bouws. Rent in money, 67,569 florins; in produce, 1,562 piculs sugar, 1,189 piculs coffee.

Tenants' share:—23,651 piculs sugar, 48,787 piculs coffee, 2,057 piculs tobacco, 15,715 piculs paddy, with maize and cocoa nuts.

The produce of the Banca tin mines was:—In 1859, 90,983 piculs; in 1860, 82,809 piculs.

In Billiten, up to the end of 1858, the produce of the mines since 1852 had amounted to 12,646 piculs. The yield in 1859, including that of the ore unsmelted in 1858, was 2,310 piculs, and in 1860, 3,990 piculs. The number of mines was, in 1858, 561; in 1859, 452; and in 1860, 703.

(Signed) WILLIAM R. WARD.

(No. 1.)—Rice.

	Extent of land under rice, in bouws of 1·75 acre	Produce in Piculs of 136 lbs. avoirdupois.	Average Produce per bouw.	Highest Prices, in guilders and duiten.	Lowest Prices, in guilders and duiten.	Amount of Gross Assessment for Land-tax.			Extent of newly-reclaimed Sawah land.	Number of Dessas and Kampongs.			Number of Families employed in Agriculture.	Extent of reclaimed land for cultivation, in bouws.			Extent of land cultivated on Government account.	Extent of land cultivated by the people on their own account.	Land not cultivated.
						On Lands cultivated on Government Account.	On Lands cultivated by Natives for themselves	Total.		With land for cultivation.	Without land.	Total.		Irrigated.	Not Irrigated	Total.			
1858	1,650,969	33,770,324	20·45	2 81	1 74	806,915	9,143,564	9,950,480	7,895	33,323	1,434	34,757	1,329,918	1,148,732	1,229,624	2,387,357	65,995	1,882,884	442,028
1859	1,650,605	32,365,595	19·60	2 91	1 92	602,563	8,985,898	9,588,462	9,543	33,428	1,330	34,758	1,382,865	1,149,322	1,156,391	2,305,174	65,183	1,880,555	382,536
with Madura	1,658,328	32,402,888	19·54	..	..	606,763	9,036,418	9,643,182	...	33,586	1,348	34,934	1,398,818	1,162,322	1,171,158	2,323,480	65,433	1,898,021	...
1860	1,707,107	33,084,052	19·43	2 98	1 72	..	..	9,942,845	10,688	32,678	1,274	33,952	1,427,958	1,235,464	1,047,180	2,282,634	62,795	...	296,390
.. with Madura	1,707,741	33,180,816	19·37	..	..	..	..	9,993,738	...	32,856	1,292	34,128	1,448,789	1,238,454	1,061,947	2,300,401	63,095	...	..

(No. 2.)—Sales of Produce in the Netherlands.

	1858.			1859.			1860.		
	Piculs.	fl. c.	fl. c.	Piculs.	fl. c.	fl. c.	Piculs.	fl. c.	fl. c.
Coffee	1,090,691·170	at 29 67·7 =	32,368,668 86	962,770·43	at 37 41·4 =	36,021,513 72	881,892·79	at 32 52·7 =	33,997,199 29
Sugar	836,160 96	15 92·2	13,313,124 27	810,365·4	14 33·9	11,619,891 24	784,984·678	14 86·9	11,672,306 55
Tin	99,564·740	73 74·6	7,342,506 89	71,976·63	89 62·1	6,450,661 84	78,300	86 42·2	6,766,885 55
Indigo	5,440·968	511 28	2,781,859 64	5,043·824	456 42·7	2,302,138 68	5,355·024	520 81·7	2,788,986 51
Cochineal	250·712	171 45·5	42,985 80	342·736	190 10·1	65,154 59	92·168	173 13·5	15,957 52
Tea	13,187·272	61 98	817,340 87	14,474·952	88 67	1,283,503 68	14,565·816	90 99·9	1,325,480 47
Nutmegs	5,814·928	97 90	569,277 33	5,872·188	87 2·7	511,043 63	6,231·292	80 43·4	501,212 81
Mace	1,656·452	88 50·6	146,606 9	1,519·268	76 54·2	116,288 29	2,004·504	67 06·4	134,430 79
Cloves	4,472·60	16 49·8	73,780 02	..	..	..	1,492·6	15 54·2	23,199 22
Cinnamon	1,270·948	59 47·3	75,587 76	2,239·104	51 92·2	116,258 92	1,819·038	56 14·3	102,126 8
Oil of cinnamon	·388	3,836 11	1,488 41	·851	3,775 70	3,213 12			
Nutmeg paste	32·728	113 10	3,701 54	33·052	123 1·3	4,065 82	28·82	188 74·3	5,439 58
Pepper	165·39	21 19·3	3,505 18	2,431·6	17 85·7	43,422 83	444·84	17 86·6	7,947 59
Tobacco	783·704	23 32	18,276 31	972·912	39 17·5	38,114 65	1,036·04	24 53·7	25,421 7
Cocoa	..	..	..	3·	40 12·6	120 38	..	..	..
			57,558,708 97			58,575,391 39			57,166,593 3

(No. 3.)—Coffee.

	Number of Families employed.	Number of Shrubs in bearing.	Quantity of Coffee received.	Number of Shrubs producing 1 picul.	Sums paid to Planters.	Cost of Labour at Stores.	Wages of Overseers, &c.	Cost of Preparation.	Packing and Carriage.	Per-centages to Officers.	Other charges.	Total cost.	Average per picul.	Gross Proceeds of Sales.	Net Proceeds of Sales.
			Piculs.		Fl.	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.	Fl. c.	Fl. c.	Fl. c.
1858	450,628	200,726,007	908,520	224	6,712,868	156,966	59,705	144,012	942,978	530,119	311,477	9,066,892	9 98	37 22·9	29 67·7
1859	455,316	212,669,492	746,399	294	6,556,850	151,781	59,453	99,147	717,504	414,382	60,060	8,495,515	11 38	45 7·1	37 41·4
1860	..	218,678,781	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 61	46 49·2	38 52·7

(No. 4.)—Sugar.

	Number of Establishments.	Number of Families employed.	Extent of Land under Cane.	Quantity of Sugar obtained.	Average per bouw.	Payments to Planters.			Quantity delivered to Government.	Quantity remaining to Contractors.	Purchase Money paid to Contractors.	Field Labour.	Carriage, &c.	Per-centages.	Other charges.	Total Cost to Government.	Average cost per picul.	Gross Proceeds of Sales.	Net Proceeds of Sales.
						Total.	Per family.	Per bouw.											
			bouws.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Fl.	Fl. c.	Fl. c.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.	Fl. c.	Fl. c.	Fl. c.
1858	96	175,879	40,259	1,703,483	42 31	4,264,352	24 29	105 70	905,162	798,320	8,589,985	27,622	32,652	366,021	48,937	9,065,130	10 0	21 80·5	15 92·2
1859	96	193,495	39,413	1,639,263	41 59	4,214,400	21 78	106 90	830,580	808,683	7,775,777	24,913	33,152	392,869	64,368	8,291,081	9 98	20 10·4	14 33·9
,, with Madura ..	97	194,495	39,713	1,648,641	41 51	4,241,754	21 89	106 80	..	818,061	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1860	96	..	38,546	1,764,505	45 77	..	..	..	*888,715	875,789	..	..	..	..	..	*8,718,021	9 90	20 65·2	14 86·9
,, with Madura ..	97	190,525	..	..	..	4,345,445	22 81	111 86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(No. 5.)—Indigo.

	Number of Establishments.	Number of Families employed.	Extent of Land under Crop.	Quantity of Indigo obtained.	Average Produce per Bouw.	Payments to Planters.			Cost of Preparation.	Cost of Packing and Carriage.	Per-centages.	Other Charges.	Total Cost to Government.	Average Cost per lb.	Proceeds of Sales.	
						Purchase of Indgo.	Per Family	Per Bouw.							Gross.	Net.
			Bouws.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Fl.	Fl. c.	Fl. c.	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.	Fl. duit.	Fl. c.	Fl. c.
1858	300	110,032	17,562	733,811	44·08	1,110,555	10 11	63 32	115,573	31,023	174,424	4,632	1,493,827	1 112	4 50·6	4 9
1859	275	98,862	15,749	575,545	36·54	1,026,093	10 38	65 15	106,075	23,373	121,224	17,131	1,293,897	2 24	4 4·3	3 65·1
1860	273	103,214	16,546	467,672	28·26	933,838	9 4·5	56 44	..	..	..	..	1,191,638	2 55	4 59	4 16·6

* Of this quantity 6,772 piculs were not delivered in kind, but their value paid in money. This sum was not taken into consideration in the "Total Cost to Government."

(No. 6.)—Tea.

	Number of Families employed.	Number of Free Labourers.	Number of Tea Gardens.	Extent of Tea Gardens.	Number of Tea Shrubs.	Quantity of Tea obtained.	Number of Shrubs producing 1 lb. Tea.	Total Sum paid to Planters.	Average per Bouw.	Purchase or Cost of raising Tea.	Cost of Preparation and Packing.	Cost of Carriage to Stores.	Per-centages to Officers and Chiefs.	Other Charges.	Total Cost to Government.	Average Cost per lb.	Proceeds of Sales.	
																	Gross.	Net.
				Bouws.		Lbs.		Fl.	Fl. c.	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.	Duit.	Cents.	Cents.
1858	2,118	7,359	18	2,582	14,877,100	2,060,104	7	25,982	47 45	1,519,310	15,796	2,576	8,946	8,822	1,555,451	90	73·9	49·6
1859	2,122	14,255	19	2,613	14,884,600	2,065,496	7	37,066	68 45	1,392,432	13,821	2,790	9,545	8,736	1,427,326	70	96·1	70·9
1860	..	..	18	2,563	14,427,000	1,968,187	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,411,601	71·5	97·1	72·8

(No. 7.)—Cinnamon.

	Number of Families employed.	Number of Free Labourers.	Number of Cinnamon Grounds.	Extent of Cinnamon Grounds.	Number of Cinnamon Shrubs.	Quantity of Cinnamon obtained.	Number of Trees producing 1 lb.	Payments to Planters.	Average per Bouw.	Purchase of Cinnamon.	Cost of Preparation and Packing.	Cost of Carriage to Stores.	Per-centages to Officers and Chiefs.	Other Charges.	Total Cost to Government.	Average Cost per lb.	Proceeds of Sales.	
																	Gross.	Net.
				Bouws.		Lbs.		Fl.	Fl. c.	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.	Duit.	Cents.	Cents.
1858	11,330	350	43	1,821	4,139,940	286,182	14	62,576	34 35	65,808	33,215	2,329	41,926	1,702	144,982	50	60·2	47 2
1859	11,804	370	44	1,761	4,028,681	226,469	17	52,723	29 94	52,743	36,907	1,447	32,833	4,010	127,942	56	53·3	41·5
1860	..	..	43	1,799	..	209,739	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118,766	54·5	57·2	44·9

(No. 8.)—Cochineal.

	Number of Plantations.	Extent of Plantations.	Number of Nopals.	Quantity of Cochineal obtained.	Number of Nopals producing 1lb. Cochineal.	Cost of Overseers and Labourers.	Cost of Preparation and Packing.	Cost of Carriage to Stores.	Per-centages.	Other Charges.	Total Cost to Government.	Average Cost per lb.	Proceeds of Sales.	
													Gross.	Net.
		Bouws.		Lbs.		Fl.	Fl.	Fl.	Fl.		Fl.	Fl. duit.	Fl. c.	Fl. c.
1858	2	124½	640,280	12,321	48	27,516	1,064	25	1,344	..	29,980	2 60	1 59·7	1 37·2
1859	2	126½	640,280	6,886	86	21,628	472	119	893	..	23,113	3 62	1 74·6	1 52·1
1860	2	126½	..	11,096	.	..	..	..	..	.	36,286	4 78	1 59·9	1 38·5

(No. 9.)—Tobacco.

	Number of Tobacco Plantations.	Number of Families Employed.	Extent of land under Crop.	Total Produce.	Average Produce per bouw.	Amount of payments to Planters.	Average per Family.	Average Payments per bouw.	Quantity delivered to Government.	Purchase of Tobacco.	Percentages to Officers, &c.	Other Charges.	Cost to Government.	Average cost per Picul.
			Bouws.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Piculs.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
1858 ..	13	13,156	1,771	21,819	12·23	196,553	12·26	110 98	1,074·40	22,283	1,119	19,342	42,844	41·36
1859 ..	13	12,755	1,771	21,682	12·25	166,725	10·61	94·20	1,158·08	24,126	1,206	14,433	39,766	35·07
1860 ..	13	14,825	1,771	17,030	9·68	160,652	8·87	90·71	799·71	..	..	..	30,893	38·63

(No. 10.)—Pepper.

	Number of Pepper Vines in bearing.	Young Pepper Vines.	Quantity of Pepper delivered to Government.	Purchase Money paid to Planters.	Cost of Packing and Carriage.	Per-centages to Officers.	Other Charges.	Total Cost to Government.	Average Cost per Picul.	Proceeds of Sales.	
										Gross.	Net.
			Piculs.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Fl. c.	Fl. c.
1858 ..	262,747	465,786	2,424	11,684	572	635	34	13,505	5·49	28 92·7	21 19·3
1859 ..	118,521	364,500	366	1,832	144	100	..	2,109	5·75	25 55·7	17 85·7
1860 ..	49,002	64,293	925	..	..	..	..	5,138	5·55	25 52·2	17 86·6

1854.

Name of Settlement.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
Sumatra—				
Government of West Coast	5,940,984	4,480,421	1,160,563	—
Benkoelen	304,776	404,542	..	99,765
Lampongs	3,669	41,599	..	37,930
Palembang	661,557	1,035,281	..	373,723
Banka	15,535,777	12,158,205	3,377,571	—
Billiton	24,782	21,074	3,708	—
Riouw	276,775	297,976	..	21,300
Borneo—				
Pontianak	445,891	636,704	..	190,812
Sambas	288,414	1,523,339	..	1,234,925
Bandjermassim	831,982	1,028,976	..	196,994
Macassar, &c.	418,666	814,212	..	395,545
Moluccas—				
Amboina	408,883	901,934	..	493,051
Banda..	1,169,955	1,029,303	140,651	—
Ternate	49,953	201,297	..	151,343
Menado, &c.	1,267,085	691,144	575,941	..
Timor	57,987	111,260	..	53,273
Total	27,687,144	25,677,273	5,258,436	3,249,566
Total surplus ..	..	..	2,009,870	—

1855.

Sumatra—				
Government of West Coast	4,822,462	4,829,648	..	7,186
Benkoelen	385,934	449,615	..	63,681
Lampongs	2,560	42,824	..	40,263
Palembang	617,054	1,079,152	..	462,097
Banka	16,002,898	11,405,666	4,597,232	—
Billiton	24,381	28,138	..	3,756
Riouw	247,755	274,126	..	26,371
Borneo—				
Pontianak	324,654	712,984	..	388,330
Sambas	570,426	1,165,089	..	594,662
Bandjermassim	812,268	846,274	..	34,005
Macassar, &c.	542,497	1,074,457	..	531,960
Moluccas—				
Amboina	327,080	1,075,070	..	747,990
Banda	1,277,963	794,960	483,002	—
Ternate	51,892	246,063	..	194,171
Menado, &c.	1,226,652	1,221,399	5,252	—
Timor	52,645	103,450	..	50,805
Total	27,289,129	25,248,923	5,085,487	3,045,282
Total Surplus ..	..	..	2,040,205	—

1856.

Sumatra—				
Government of West Coast	6,235,288	4,692,975	1,542,312	—
Benkoelen	300,323	441,662	..	141,338
Lampongs	1,565	142,341	..	140,776
Palembang	606,896	964,874	..	357,978
Banka	15,905,754	10,265,265	5,640,488	—
Billiton	14,055	34,374	..	20,318
Riouw	259,062	281,652	..	22,589
Borneo—				
Pontianak	371,803	779,693	..	407,890
Sambas	512,473	903,769	..	391,296
Bandjermassin	808,987	876,448	..	67,461
Macassar, &c.	539,533	1,124,011	..	584,478
Moluccas—				
Amboina	291,863	814,387	..	522,523
Banda..	1,291,551	989,489	302,062	—
Ternate	34,566	232,341	..	197,775
Menado, &c.	1,221,994	899,285	322,708	—
Timor	47,152	102,890	..	55,737
Total	28,442,861	23,545,453	7,807,572	2,910,165
Total Surplus ..	..	..	4,897,407	—

1857.

Name of Settlement.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
Sumatra—				
Government of West Coast	7,965,884	5,876,275	2,089,608	—
Benkoelen	187,603	340,618	..	153,014
Lampongs	2,051	138,352	..	136,301
Palembang	611,639	983,852	..	372,212
Banka	15,325,722	9,832,958	5,492,764	..
Billiton	33,609	30,997	2,611	..
Riouw	254,880	348,691	..	83,811
Borneo—				
Pontianak	584,814	645,810	..	60,996
Sambas	343,347	947,910	..	604,562
Bandjermassim	826,594	947,065	..	120,471
Macassar, &c.	535,468	1,162,945	..	627,477
Moluccas—				
Amboina	323,931	927,326	..	603,394
Banda..	1,543,323	932,113	611,209	—
Ternate	46,878	228,599	..	181,721
Menado, &c.	753,344	769,415	..	16,070
Timor	54,736	126,327	..	71,591
Total	29,403,830	24,239,261	8,196,193	3,031,624
Total Surplus ..	..	..	5,164,569	—

The Hague, January 27, 1863.

Concise Report on the Finances, Public Credit, &c., of the Netherlands in 1862.

THE several chapters of the public expenditure voted for the service of the year 1862-63, are as follows:—

	Florins	c.
1. Royal Household	900,000	0
2. Superior Departments of State ..	578,532	0
3A. Foreign Affairs	526,211	0
3B. Roman Catholic Worship ..	661,388	80½
4A. Department of Justice ..	2,919,261	0
4B. Protestant Worship, &c. ..	1,769,496	58½
5. Home Department	17,085,090	71
6. Marine Department	8,205,721	0
7A. National Debt	30,696,588	82
7B. Finance Department.. ..	6,564,857	0
8. War Department	12,783,000	0
9. Colonial Department	15,380,875	20½
10. Unforeseen expenses	50,000	0
	98,111,022	12½

Or about 8,176,000*l.*

The sum voted for railroads (included in the vote for the Home Department) in the present year is 16,000,000 florins, or 1,335,000*l.*, being the 10,000,000 florins prescribed as a minimum for each year, and the amount of the sums remaining unexpended for the service of the two preceding years.

The Budget of the Colonial Department having been rejected in the First Chamber, a temporary vote has been taken, according to the usual practice, for a portion only of the sum. The amount entered in the preceding account is that which was voted by the Second Chamber, and which includes a sum of 12,404,000 florins (somewhat more than 1,000,000*l.*) on account of the expenses of emancipating the slaves in the West Indian Colonies.

The ways and means estimated for the service of the year, the produce of which has been appropriated by the vote of the Chambers for covering the above-mentioned estimated expenditure, are as follows:—

A.—Direct Taxes—	Florins.
Land tax	10,411,150
Personal taxes	7,212,000
Tax on trades and professions ..	2,956,800
	20,579,950

B.—Excise—	
a. Sugar	2,000,000
b. Wine	1,200,000
c. Spirits, native	5,550,000
d. „ foreign	275,000
e. Salt	2,550,000
f. Soap	1,260,000
g. Beer and Vinegar	500,000
h. Butcher's meat	1,380,000
i. Coals	1,400,000
j. Turf	1,640,000
	17,755,000

C.—Indirect Taxes—	Florins.
a. Stamps	1,450,000
b. Registration dues	4,250,000
c. Mortgage duties	350,000
d. Duties on succession and inheritance	3,000,000
	9,050,000
38 per cent. on these duties ..	3,439,000
	12,489,000

D.—Import and Export Duties and Shipping Dues—	
a. Imports and exports ..	3,500,000
b. Shipping dues	900,000
c. Lights and buoys	320,000
Stamps on instruments ..	6,800
Per-centages..	2,584
	4,729,384

	Florins.
E.—Assay and tax on articles of gold and and silver	251,500
F.—Public Domain—	
a. From the ordinary domain, tithes, &c.	452,500
b. From the domain in possession of the War Department ..	87,800
c. Roads and canals	703,500
	1,243,800
G.—Post Office	2,050,000
H.—Telegraphs	325,000
I.—Lottery	410,000
J.—Game licences	95,000
K.—Pilotage service.	700,000
L.—Mines	1,495
M.—Miscellaneous	1,385,579
N.—Contribution from Belgium, pursuant to the Treaty of November 5, 1832	400,000
O.—Colonial balance	23,871,480
P.—Contribution from the East Indian Revenue towards payment of the Interest on Debt, charged on the East Indian Possessions ..	9,800,000
Q.—Contribution from the East Indian Revenue to pay Deficit on the Budgets of the other Colonies ..	2,700,000
	98,787,188

About £8,232,266.

The produce of the ordinary branches of the public revenue for 1862 is represented in the accompanying Table in comparison with the Estimate for the year, and the produce of the preceding year:—

VIEW of the Receipts of the Revenue for the Month of December, separately and in conjunction with those of the preceding Months of 1862, compared with the Estimate for that year, and with the Receipts over the like periods of 1861.

Source of Revenue.	Amount of Estimate.	$\frac{1}{12}$ of Estimate.	Receipts of the month of December 1862.	Receipts of the month of December, 1861.	$\frac{11}{12}$ of Estimate.	Receipts for the Twelve Months of 1862.	Receipts for the Twelve Months of 1861.
	Florins c.	Florins c.	Florins c.	Florins c.	Florins c.	Florins c.	Florins c.
Direct Taxes—							
Land Tax	10,386,850 0	865,570 83	395,949 14·5	370,332 91·5	10,386,850 0	10,410,818 27	10,370,941 60·5
Personal Taxes	7,098,000 0	591,500 0	532,411 89·5	518,508 96	7,098,000 0	7,277,475 38	7,185,304 82
Patents	2,905,600 0	242,133 34	227,448 54	213,493 44	2,905,600 0	2,978,296 13·5	2,938,932 32·5
Dues on Mines	1,265 0	105 41	60 17	...	1,265 0	1,532 58	1,296 42·5
Total	20,391,715 0	1,699,309 58	1,155,869 75	1,102,335 31·5	20,391,715 0	20,668,122 36·5	20,496,475 17·5
Import and Export Duties and Shipping Dues—							
Import and Export	3,390,000 0	282,500 0	196,189 14·5	225,761 99·5	3,390,000 0	3,817,514 99·5	3,977,487 20·5
Shipping Dues	750,000 0	62,500 0	59,215 20	83,949 90	750,000 0	923,066 40	1,032,824 90
Lights and Buoys	300,000 0	25,000 0	18,963 63	22,166 30	300,000 0	337,465 72	333,533 25
Stamps on Instruments ...	9,384 0	782 0	565 74	626 1	9,384 0	10,682 22	10,892 28
Total	4,449,384 0	370,782 0	274,933 71·5	332,504 20·5	4,449,384 0	5,088,729 33·5	5,354,737 63·5
Excise—							
Sugar	2,000,000 0	166,666 67	104,991 60·5	104,674 12	2,000,000 0	1,971,056 13	2,043,406 86
Wine	1,200,000 0	100,000 0	101,785 50	98,115 12	1,200,000 0	1,281,428 71·5	1,252,196 3·5
Home spirits	5,520,000 0	460,000 0	593,017 40	539,084 3	5,520,000 0	5,705,587 39·5	5,689,024 5
Foreign spirits	252,000 0	21,000 0	30,144 86	23,203 29	252,000 0	283,783 79	281,324 73·5
Butchers' meat	1,380,000 0	115,000 0	132,223 93	124,097 91	1,380,000 0	1,446,680 55	1,402,688 24
Salt	2,520,000 0	210,000 0	252,564 3·5	222,647 2·5	2,520,000 0	2,603,259 61·5	2,629,141 80
Soap	1,260,000 0	105,000 0	102,398 16	107,337 43·5	1,260,000 0	1,259,448 84	1,285,713 77
Beer and vinegar	500,000 0	41,666 66	41,764 24	49,678 5	500,000 0	516,693 11	488,215 55
Coals	1,300,000 0	108,333 34	219,911 12	203,455 12·5	1,300,000 0	1,632,707 36	1,655,663 10
Turf	1,640,000 0	136,666 66	125,739 41·5	152,050 7	1,640,000 0	1,670,233 99	1,709,990 11·5
Total	17,572,000 0	1,464,333 33	1,704,440 26·5	1,624,342 17·5	17,572,000 0	18,370,879 49·5	18,437,364 25·5
Assay and Tax on articles of Gold and Silver—							
Tax	250,000 0	20,833 33	16,521 38·5	14,627 93	250,000 0	253,067 63	256,748 1
Assayage and per-centage ...	1,500 0	125 0	112 79	126 44	1,500 0	1,765 86·5	1,831 90
Total	251,500 0	20,958 33	16,634 17·5	14,654 37	251,500 0	254,833 49·5	258,579 91
Indirect Taxes—							
Stamps	2,001,000 0	166,750 0	188,023 90·5	183,616 8·5	2,001,000 0	2,082 268 92·5	2,085,824 66·5
Registration Dues	5,865,000 0	488,750 0	537,135 61	481,051 0	5,865,000 0	6,115,929 96	5,676,303 26·5
Mortgage Dues	483,000 0	40,250 0	40,806 40·5	33,133 91·5	483,000 0	515,531 97·5	466,750 46
Duties on Successions	4,140,000 0	345,000 0	290,841 62·5	342,614 12·5	4,140,000 0	3,548,431 91·5	3,866,546 27·5
Total	12,489,000 0	1,040,75 00	1,056,807 54·5	1,040,415 12·5	12,489,000 0	12,262,162 77·5	12,085,424 66·5
Post Office	2,000,000 0	166,666 67	147,575 73·5	141,791 5·5	2,000,000 0	2,074,022 61·5	2,001,033 90
Lottery	410,000 0	34,166 67	138,476 0	...	410,000 0	549,486 50	412,445 50
Pilotage	683,000 0	56,916 67	44,319 44	56,572 68	683,000 0	756,845 93	763,100 84·5
General Total	58,246,599 0	4,853,883 25	4,539,056 62·5	4,312,614 92·5	58,246,599 0	60,025,082 51	59,814,151 88·5

The total receipts (60,025,082 florins 51 cents, equal to 5,002,090*l.*) for 1862 exceed those of 1861 by 210,930 florins 69·5 cents (17,578*l.*), and the estimate by 1,778,483 florins 51 cents (148,207*l.*). The revenue derived from articles of consumption has, however, it will be observed, fallen below that of the preceding year.

Public Credit.

The sums voted for the payment of interest on the national debt of the Netherlands are as follows:—

	Florins	c.
On a capital of 687,078,770 florins, bearing interest at 2½ per cent. ..	17,176,969	25
On 104,966,011 florins 95 cents at 3 per cent.	3,149,036	45
Half-year's interest on 16,330,000 florins, and half-year's interest on 16,030,000 florins, at 3½ per cent.	566,300	0
On 202,159,700 florins at 4 per cent.	8,086,388	0
Colonial debentures, capital 12,484,500 florins, at 4 per cent.	499,380	0
Interests on deposits and life annuities	61,091	12
Rent and other payments charged on the national domain	91,424	0
Total Charge for the National Debt	29,630,588	82

The last item has been introduced into this account for the first time; accordingly to compare the charge for interest, &c., on the national debt with that of former years it should be deducted from the total. The vote, therefore, taken for this branch of the service is less than that of 1862 by 194,237,015 florins.

Besides the sums prescribed by law to be appropriated annually to the redemption of the national debt, amounting to 1,066,000 florins, or 88,840*l.*, further sums have been voted during the past year for the same purpose to the amount of 7,350,000 florins, so that the whole reduction of the capital of the debt to be effected out of the financial resources of 1862 was equivalent to 8,516,000 florins, something more than 700,000*l.*

The highest and lowest prices of Netherland Government Stock during the year were,—

	Lowest.	Highest.		Lowest.	Highest.
Of 2½ per cents.	62⅛	64	Of 4 per cent.	97¾	100
3 „	74⅛	77⅛	4 „ Colonial debentures	96½	99 11/16
3½ „	90	93¾			

The Returns of imports and exports, and of the number of ships entered and cleared in Netherland ports during the year 1862 will not be published until next month; they will, therefore, be furnished subsequently as a supplement to this Report. The Return of the number of ships furnished for the first time with Netherland registers in 1862 is subjoined, showing a decrease in the number of ships, but an increased tonnage over the preceding year.

Comparative Return of Sea-going Vessels furnished with Netherlands Registers for the first time in 1861 and 1862.

Description of Vessel.	1861.				Total for 1861.		1862.				Total for 1862.	
	Home built.		Foreign built.				Home built.		Foreign built.			
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Clippers ..	3	982	..	..	3	982	2	518	..	..	2	518
Ships	2	781	..	..	2	781	1	394	1	684	2	1,078
Barques ..	2	574	..	..	2	574	2	628	1	314	3	942
Brigs	5	527	1	99	6	626	2	290	3	342	5	632
Schooners ..	29	2,446	1	70	30	2,516	29	2,482	4	289	33	2,771
Galliots ..	22	1,377	..	..	22	1,377	22	1,348	2	94	24	1,442
Koff boats ..	6	205	..	..	6	205	7	294	..	..	7	294
Smacks . ..	6	201	..	..	6	201	11	347	..	..	11	347
Well-boats ..	18	550	..	..	18	550	11	342	..	..	11	342
Fish-sniggers ..	6	81	..	..	6	81	2	24	..	..	2	24
Sloops	2	33	..	..	1	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bom-boats ..	13	203	..	..	13	203	2	30	..	..	2	30
Steam-boats ..	..	..	1	161	1	161	1	202	1	123	2	325
Total ..	113	7,960	3	330	116	8,290	92	6,899	12	1,846	104	8,745

Manufactures.

According to my practice in preceding years I add a statement of the manufactured goods exported to Netherland India with certificates of Netherland origin, to serve as a measure of the progress of manufacturing industry during the year:—

		Exported by the Société de Commerce.	Exported by Private houses.	Total.
Madapollams	Pieces	85,400	781,557	866.957
Calicoes	„	41,800	308,180	349 980
Shirtings, brown	„	20,600	10,586	31,186
„ bleached	„	24,450	39,490	63,940
Drillings	„	23,000	164.056	187,056
Long cloths	„	1,600	2,212	3,812
Cambrics	„	4,500	25,100	29.600
Dimities	„	..	7,000	7,000
Marseilles	„	..	125	125
Diaper	„	..	3,666	3,666
Table-cloths and napkins ..	„	..	2,626	2,626
Yarn	Piculs	196	33	229
Bags	Number	22,000	526,450	548,450
Molton blankets	„	..	157,573	157,573
Turkey red fabrics :—				
Yarn	Piculs	370	2,825	3,195
Piece goods, all red ..	Pieces	17,500	41,510	59.010
„ printed ..	„	2,000	1,031	3,031
Sarongs	corges of 20 pieces	..	1,392	1,392
Kainpandjangs	„	..	101	101
Slendangs	„	..	637	637
Chindies	„	..	227	227
Handkerchiefs	Dozen	3,000	4,106	7,106
Printed goods :—				
Printed piece goods . ..	Pieces	11,900	11,064	22,964
Sarongs	Corges	2,150	3,185	5,335
Kainpandjangs	„	3,900	25,313	29,213
Slendangs	„	1,100	7,718	8,818
Chindies	„	.	17	17
Kembings	„	..	510	510
Handkerchiefs	Dozen	3,800	19,965	23,765
Dyed goods :—				
Yarn	Picul	..	1	1
Blue drillings	Pieces	..	760	760
Salempories (blue calicoes) ..	„	5,200	2,600	7,800
Piece goods of various colours	„	1,000	140	1,140
Web goods :—				
Nicanias	„	1,700	900	2,600
Coarse cottonets	„	500	4 296	4,796
Ginghams	„	300	2,030	2,330
Japan linen	„	..	150	150
Broad sarongs	„	50	1,052	1,102
Bouginese	Corges	250	8,366	8,616
Kainpandjangs	„	450	2,854	3,304
Slendangs	„	150	56	206
Handkerchiefs	Dozen	300	2,884	3,184

Harvest.

The accounts of the wheat and rye crops are not uniformly good, but in most of the provinces they are considered above an average. The conclusion of the report for Gelderland may be taken as generally true for the whole country, namely, that "the year 1862 may be pronounced a favourable one; the corn crops have generally turned out well both in quantity and quality." Barley has been generally above an average, except in Groningen, the province where it is most extensively cultivated. The oat crop is represented universally as remarkable for abundant yield and good quality. Potatoes also are excellent and abundant throughout the country.

The pastures and meadows were in the early spring in excellent condition, but the summer rains were very injurious to both, and the first crop of hay was badly saved. The fine weather in autumn was very favourable to getting in the harvest generally in good condition.

The accounts of the flax crop are generally good.

(Signed) WILLIAM R. WARD.

The Hague, March 17, 1863.

IN continuance of my Report dated the 28th of January last, I now forward some Returns which have been published since that date :—

1. A statement of ships entered and cleared for the years 1831-62 inclusive, from which it appears that the number of ships entered under the Netherland flag in 1862 has decreased, in comparison with 1861, by 357, and 48,247 tons, while the increase under other flags has been 119 ships, and 63,345 tons. The number of Netherland vessels cleared in 1862 is also lower than in 1861 by 26, but the capacity of the smaller number is greater by 9,305 tons. The increase of clearances under foreign flags is 239 vessels, and 67,674 tons more than in 1861.

2. A return of the strength of the Netherland mercantile marine in 1862, showing a decrease in the number of vessels of 43, tonnage 9,095.

3. A statement of the number of letters paying postage for the years from 1848 to 1862 inclusive.

4. A comparative view for the last four years of the importation and exportation of the principal articles consumed and produced in the Netherlands.

The export of butter and cheese, and horned cattle, has fallen off in comparison with the two preceding years ; of other farm produce there has been a large exportation of oats, a slight increase in the number of sheep, and in flax a trifling decrease compared with 1861.

The scarcity of the raw material has affected the dealings in cotton yarn ; but whatever decrease there may have been in manufactured articles of this material seems to have been fully compensated by the demand for other tissues, since the value of the articles included under the general head of fabrics of silk, cotton, hemp, flax, &c., imported for consumption, has only decreased 6 per cent. ; while the total imports—that is, including transit—are about 18,000*l.* in value inferior to those of the preceding year, and exceed considerably those of the two first years included in the statement.

The alteration in the tariff which took effect on the 1st of November last, whereby some articles formerly entered according to weight are now subject to an *ad valorem* duty, makes an accurate comparison difficult until the publication of the more detailed Tables, which will not take place until the autumn.

(Signed) WILLIAM R. WARD.

Statement of Sea-going Ships Entered and Cleared during the Years 1831 to 1862 inclusive.

Years.	ENTERED.								Years.	CLEARED.							
	Under the Netherlands Flag.		Under other Flags.		Total.		Entered in Ballast.			Under the Netherlands Flag.		Under other Flags.		Total.		Cleared in Ballast.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.		Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1831	1,995	229,463	2,545	314,933	4,540	544,396	403	25,772	1831	1,091	140,269	1,769	192,589	2,869	332,858	2,109	242,779
1832	2,176	240,704	3,190	390,891	5,366	631, 95	383	30,075	1832	1,132	141,435	1,826	206,279	2,958	347,714	2,872	334,003
1833	1,616	159,864	4,093	447,990	5,709	607,854	352	23,225	1833	907	112,587	2,192	241,706	3,099	354,293	2,995	303,560
1834	2,335	261,636	2,984	364,821	5,319	626,457	328	25,592	1834	1,373	186,238	1,854	220,015	3,227	406,253	2,505	266,515
1835	2,367	278,372	2,754	275,664	5,121	654,036	333	20,079	1835	1,446	196,135	1,857	229,361	3,303	425,496	2,204	254,002
1836	2,321	272,609	2,481	345,260	4,802	617,869	373	23,689	1836	1,532	209,741	1,882	240,130	3,414	449,871	1,831	217,490
1837	2,565	306,931	2,822	418,510	5,387	725,441	400	27,684	1837	1,549	223,162	1,977	274,012	3,526	497,174	2,258	273,126
1838	2,494	303,971	3,001	463,671	5,495	767,642	382	24,384	1838	1,716	238,953	1,865	261,778	3,581	500,731	2,359	324,844
1839	2,727	345,807	3,452	594,916	6,179	940,723	466	29,906	1839	1,976	283,150	2,008	312,896	3,984	596,046	2,723	404,649
1840	2,614	340,933	3,255	551,915	5,869	892,848	395	22,958	1840	1,853	271,223	1,789	264,570	3,642	535,793	2,656	388,267
1841	2,608	363,166	3,101	510,727	5,709	873,893	385	20,904	1841	1,869	277,147	1,851	273,542	3,720	550,689	2,469	360,547
1842	2,482	341,719	3,446	588,315	5,928	930,034	398	23.657	1842	1,800	275,638	1,741	263,690	3,541	539,328	2,826	442,081
1843	2,476	363,805	3,377	589,921	5,853	953,726	337	20,089	1843	1,778	279,187	1,666	255 984	3,444	535,171	2,824	432,327
1844	2,565	375,532	2,957	481,687	5,522	857,219	309	19,572	1844	1,942	282,787	1,666	273,277	3,608	556,064	2,279	358,732
1845	2,851	394,596	3,364	518,310	6,215	912,906	356	25,990	1845	2,092	303,544	1,814	270,351	3,906	573,895	2,716	359,418
1846	3,236	437,381	4,316	713,862	7,552	1,151,243	492	58,195	1846	2,008	290,016	2,218	352,819	4,226	642,835	3,829	574,906
1847	3,239	447,275	4.127	667,688	7,366	1,114,963	334	35,762	1847	1,976	282,593	2,174	372,503	4,150	655,096	3,490	522,145
1848	3,062	433,640	2,773	483.044	5,835	916,684	385	66,442	1848	2,189	307,960	1,784	324,926	3,973	632,886	2,751	389,057
1849	3,296	452,812	3.123	557,336	6,419	1,010,148	707	66,416	1849	2,481	339,654	2,079	384,956	4,560	724,610	2,427	370,974
1850	3,117	439,617	3,229	590,056	6.346	1,029,673	613	70,098	1850	2,467	365,008	2,274	407,625	4,741	772,633	2,276	364,231
1851	3,104	460,884	3,345	629,014	6,449	1,089,898	509	74,220	1851	2,168	332.196	2,171	422,672	4,339	754,868	2,943	462,828
1852	3,170	492.185	3,807	689,184	6,977	1,181,369	479	68,359	1852	2,450	375,594	2,308	443,798	4,758	819,392	2,950	495,487
1853	3,118	476,533	3,268	586,744	6,386	1,063,277	491	87,066	1853	2,104	327,026	2,311	438,907	4,415	765,933	2,679	450,013
1854	3,514	548,193	3,614	606,257	7,128	1,154,450	474	89,682	1854	2,290	370,432	2,243	452,353	4,533	822,785	3,291	461,896
1855	3,688	571,566	4,100	731,884	7,788	1,303,450	469	81,093	1855	2,243	391,034	1,999	419,092	4,242	810,126	4,203	633,544
1856	3,611	611,206	4,366	798,481	7,977	1,409,687	537	69,432	1856	2,524	473,554	2,282	478,571	4,806	952,125	3,409	613,143
1857	3,707	646,048	4,585	899,885	8,292	1,545,933	491	67,386	1857	2,538	507,412	2,113	508,515	4,651	1,015,957	4,162	669,323
1858	3,407	621,515	4,966	980,184	8,373	1,601,699	432	62,501	1858	2,223	478,218	2,101	519.593	4,324	997,811	4,572	722,438
1859	3,261	580,390	4,385	876,090	7,646	1,456,480	498	58,292	1859	2,326	438,594	2,244	501,512	4,570	940,106	3,543	571,501
1860	3,699	639,399	4,518	952,020	8,217	1,591,419	497	66,415	1860	2,644	508,611	2,372	553,774	5,016	1,062,385	3,985	674,761
1861	3,831	670.948	4,768	1,009,166	8,599	1,680,114	470	66,237	1861	2,451	489,305	2,208	542,345	4,659	1,031,650	4,472	739,739
1862	3,474	622,701	4,887	1,072,511	8,361	1,695,212	500	62,413	1862	2,425	498,340	2,447	610,019	4,872	1,108,359	4,206	730,922

Comparative Statement of Netherland Merchant Shipping on December 31, 1861.

Description of Ship.	In being on December 31, 1861.		Lost, Condemned, &c., according to information received in 1861.		Difference of Measurement in Ships Re-measured in 1862.		New-built Ships furnished with Sea-letters in 1862.		Ships struck off in 1861, but brought Afloat again.		Total Ships in being on the 31st December, 1862.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	More Ships.	Less Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Clippers	7	2,549	...	...	...	...	2	518	...	...	9	3,067
Ships	136	51,428	11	4,897	...	44	2	1,078	...	...	127	50,565
Barques and Pinks	371	109,979	20	5,844	11	69	3	942	...	...	354	105,019
Brigs	148	17,561	6	621	11	18	5	632	...	...	147	17,565
Schooners	369	30,659	19	1,463	1	12	33	2,771	2	169	385	32,125
Brigantines and Barkentines	2	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	186
Galiots and Galiasses	310	19,322	20	1,275	...	1	24	1,442	..	...	314	19,488
Koff-boats	532	32,827	47	2,523	1	6	7	294	..	...	492	30,593
Zuider-Zee-boats	249	7,641	21	650	1	7	11	342	3	74	242	7,401
Smacks	28	962	2	72	...	...	11	347	...	...	37	1,237
Gaff and Kag-boats	1	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	54
Cutters, Sloops, Cabin-boats, and Yachts	5	174	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	5	174
Pavilion and Belander-boats	1	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	66
Praam, Ever, and Rinkel-boats	2	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	48
Schok-boats	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17
Hoy-boats	27	1,506	2	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1,413
Fishing-boats	16	468	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	16	468
Sniggers	74	1,077	...	...	...	...	2	30	...	...	76	1,107
Herring-busses	13	187	...	...	...	...	2	24	...	...	15	211
Steam-boats	40	6,506	4	526	13	...	2	325	...	...	38	6,318
Total	2,332	286,217	152	17,964	38	157	104	8,745	5	243	2,289	277,122

Number of Letters liable to Postage transmitted through the Post during the Years from 1848 to 1862 inclusive.

Years.	Inland Letters.			Foreign Letters.			General Total.
	Unpaid.	Paid.	Total.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Total.	
1848	3,741,168	582,864	4,324,032	1,543,160	290,664	1,833,824	6,157,856
1849	3,725,480	548,700	4,274,180	1,521,572	282,608	1,804,180	6,078,360
1850	4,636,941	703,480	5,340,421	1,781,227	327,976	2,109,203	7,449,624
1851	7,479,447	1,043,339	8,522,786	1,911,227	357,239	2,268,459	10,791,245
1852	8,355,695	1,308,446	9,664,141	2,197,869	446,400	2,644,269	12,308,410
1853	9,152,212	1,389,873	10,542,085	2,310,567	497,201	2,807,768	13,349,853
1854	9,635,623	1,522,892	11,158,515	2,475,490	549,718	3,025,208	14,183,723
1855	10,092,227	1,629,766	11,721,993	2,494,124	577,458	3,071,582	14,793,575
1856	10,875,414	1,853,729	12,729,143	2,653,228	742,745	3,395,973	16,125,116
1857	11,342,804	2,156,123	13,499,227	2,852,376	830,045	3,682,421	17,181,648
1858	11,809,976	2,345,963	14,155,939	2,858,456	875,581	3,734,047	17,889,986
1859	12,232,013	2,452,030	14,684,043	2,875,595	941,552	3,817,147	18,501,190
1860	12,416,079	2,649,580	15,065,659	2,971,975	1,019,692	3,991,667	19,057,326
1861	12,772,888	2,760,570	15,533,458	3,053,548	1,121,255	4,174,803	19,708,261
1862	13,142,094	2,972,479	16,114,573	3,084,085	1,230,660	4,314,745	20,429,318

Comparative View of the Importation, Exportation, and Transit of the principal Articles of Commerce during the Years 1859–62.

Articles.	Years.	Standard.	Total Imports.	Imports for Consumption.	Total Exports.	Export of Home Produce of Articles duty free, or which have paid duty.	Transit.
Ashes, pot-pearl-weed, and soda	1859	Kilogrammes.	12,202,889	12,140,979	3,256,841	3,194,991	61,850
	1860	,,	11,204,973	11,152,260	3,190,450	3,137,737	52,713
	1861	,,	10,977,930	10,825,094	3,535,305	3,282,469	152,836
	1862	,,	7,135,143	7,127,546	3,455,380	3,447,783	7,597
Butter	1859	,,	333,109	253,883	13,367,687	13,286,370	81,317
	1860	,,	1,858,104	713,074	18,984,095	17,840,470	1,143,625
	1861	,,	818,360	277,424	18,070,595	17,529,342	541,253
	1862	,,	322,570	195,450	15,267,051	15,138,231	128,820
Druggists' stores	1859	Value in florins.	4,633,556	1,262,518	4,510,522	684,549	3,825,973
	1860	,,	6,638,823	2,240,564	5,801,662	1,371,759	4,426,903
	1861	,,	7,632,062	2,638,545	6,150,046	1,143,153	5,006,893
	1862	,,	6,534,143	2,854,751	5,724,006	174,475	3,982,531

Articles.	Years.	Standard.	Total Imports.	Imports for Consumption.	Total Exports.	Export of Home Produce of Articles duty free, or which have paid duty.	Transit.
Yarn, Cotton, not twisted or dyed	1859	Kilogrammes.	14,516,316	6,276,567	8,287,116	88,862	8,198,254
	1860	,,	15,067,583	7,027,945	8,106,633	89,258	8,017,375
	1861	,,	16,327,982	8,449,237	8,326,793	315,905	8,010,888
	1862	,,	7,393,016	4,143,908	3,514,895	177,360	3,337,535
Ditto, twisted or dyed	1859	,,	2,169,370	279,867	2,217,322	333,488	1,883,834
	1860	,,	2,984,825	434,189	2,904,825	351,337	2,553,488
	1861	,,	2,756,624	384,863	2,838,781	474,590	2,364,191
	1862	,,	1,953,998	243,941	1,927,244	213,716	1,713,528
Ditto, according to value subsequent to Law of August 15, 1862	1862	Value in florins.	402,918	55,919	346,121	10	346,111
Spirits, in cask	1859	Casks.	40,287	6,062	245,343	205,785	39,558
	1860	,,	35,737	6,254	280,886	237,684	43,202
	1861	,,	45,350	5,367	223,552	189,470	34,082
	1862	,,	37,325	5,519	233,894	196,709	37,185
Grain, Wheat	1859	Lasts.	16,806	15,453	15,679	14,435	1,244
	1860	,,	22,711	19,154	19,246	14,695	4,551
	1861	,,	36,054	32,012	14,162	9,870	4,292
	1862	,,	22,481	20,524	10,878	8,858	2,020
,, Rye	1859	,,	60,902	57,817	8,944	6,774	2,170
	1860	,,	90,389	80,871	28,656	17,665	10,991
	1861	,,	73,621	68,660	21,265	14,744	6,521
	1862	,,	85,804	76,040	24,642	14,861	9,781
,, Barley	1859	,,	36,623	29,666	25,646	18,628	7,018
	1860	,,	39,231	35,229	23,444	19,452	3,992
	1861	,,	40,863	38,370	13,393	10,900	2,793
	1862	,,	29,740	28,256	11,798	10,465	1,333
,, Buckwheat	1859	,,	7,979	7,979	188	188	..
	1860	,,	8,077	7,927	323	323	..
	1861	,,	10,237	10,352	153	153	..
	1862	,,	7,633	7,666	307	307	..
,, Oats	1859	,,	11,396	4,163	20,513	12,923	7,590
	1860	,,	2,351	1,941	13,702	13,293	409
	1861	,,	1,999	1,683	18,235	17,876	359
	1862	,,	1,733	1,675	26,056	25,941	115
,, Flour	1859	Kilogrammes.	19,335,067	19,043,970	1,509,615	1,157,494	352,121
	1860	,,	20,981,365	19,105,492	2,828,060	892,724	1,935,336
	1861	,,	29,688,392	24,485,084	7,287,233	2,077,912	5,239,321
	1862	,,	31,192,901	26,960,483	6,310,011	2,143,294	4,166,717
Hemp, undressed	1859	,,	2,965,781	2,965,781	695,957	695,957	..
	1860	,,	3,552,074	3,550,426	617,133	615,485	1,648
	1861	,,	4,394,298	7,392,843	398,505	397,050	1,455
	1862	,,	4,486,455	4,484,263	562,199	560,007	2,192
Hides, unprepared	1859	Value in florins.	4,428,354	2,185,714	5,630,518	3,161,052	2,469,466
	1860	,,	5,749,567	2,887,185	5,618,843	2,955,175	2,663,668
	1861	,,	5,558,458	2,897,439	4,878,873	2,357,884	2,520,989
	1862	,,	5,174,461	3,314,093	4,794,047	2,671,116	2,122,958
Iron, unwrought	1859	,,	8,756,511	8,657,390	7,302,185	7,203,064	99,121
	1860	,,	7,315,149	7,289,695	4,474,846	4,449,392	25,454
	1861	,,	11,120,674	11,098,842	5,978,336	5,956,507	21,832
	1862	,,	12,225,891	12,144,638	9,084,416	9,003,575	80,841
Articles of Iron	1859	,,	3,432,737	1,089,502	2,947,370	607,373	2,339,997
	1860	,,	3,729,350	1,113,638	3,247,421	739,787	2,507,634
	1861	,,	4,049,285	1,144,330	3,887,236	970,043	2,914,193
	1862	,,	4,761,218	1,601,255	3,756,013	595,595	3,160,418
Indigo	1859	Kilogrammes.	915,636	568,304	881,530	586,239	295,291
	1860	,,	1,336,619	576,380	1,019,518	501,237	518,281
	1861	,,	1,076,332	572,315	1,263,433	678,123	585,310
	1862	,,	813,192	533,551	772,990	440,596	332,394
Cheese	1859	,,	502,905	109,175	25,305,195	24,911,719	393,476
	1860	,,	549,412	192,292	28,032,617	27,679,005	353,612
	1861	,,	563,578	183,296	29,079,559	28,665,758	383,801
	1862	,,	596,291	124,906	26,319,997	25,848,970	471,027
Raw Cotton	1859	,,	21,296,106	21,270,490	19,603,838	19,578,222	25,616
	1860	,,	30,963,048	30,801,599	27,496,034	27,334,585	161,449
	1861	,,	31,528,700	31,303,745	34,070,567	33,845,612	224,955
	1862	,,	19,348,105	19,325,007	21,160,365	21,137,267	23,098
Coffee	1859	,,	64,104,979	63,851,272	53,466,272	53,206,051	260,221
	1860	,,	66,818,783	66,619,831	54,064,184	53,865,232	198,952
	1861	,,	73,669,724	73,592,770	62,845,800	62,769,054	76,746
	1862	,,	76,078,172	75,993,694	61,357,437	62,272,929	84,508

Articles.	Years	Standard.	Total Imports.	Imports for Consumption.	Total Exports.	Export of Home Produce of Articles duty free, or which have paid duty.	Transit.
Copper, unwrought	1859	Kilogrammes.	1,229,275	1,229,275	1,094,743	1,094,743	..
	1860	,,	1,816,926	1,816,376	1,812,489	1,811,939	550
	1861	,,	2,588,010	2,949,250	3,601,948	3,563,188	38,760
	1862	,,	2,135,396	2,124,303	2,911,287	2,900,194	11,093
Lead, unwrought	1859	,,	6,070,712	6,070,235	4,346,886	4,346,409	477
	1860	,,	7,747,895	7,748,575	5,639,708	5,639,708	..
	1861	,,	5,849,686	5,849,686	3,174,219	3,174,219	..
	1862	,,	5,386,819	5,385,799	1,803,265	2,802,245	1,020
Manufactures of silk, cotton, hemp, flax, &c.	1859	Value in florins.	27,335,316	17,453,524	20,808,357	10,971,827	9,836,530
	1860	,,	30,848,408	17,417,968	27,719,822	14,304,087	13,415,735
	1861	,,	31,924,990	18,464,761	28,793,621	15,405,966	13,387,655
	1862	,,	31,717,463	17,424,609	28,697,666	14,456,988	14,240,678
Ditto of wool, cloths, &c. ..	1859	Kilogrammes.	591,374	521,234	113,576	43,665	69,911
	1860	,,	567,525	502,355	71,911	12,191	59,720
	1861	,,	556,334	490,214	75,186	9,482	65,704
	1862	,,	524,995	483,568	55,247	13,329	41,918
Ditto in value, subsequent to Law of August 15, 1862	1862	Value in florins.	313,868	254,574	80,793	20,694	60,099
Ditto of wool, weighing more than 1 kilogramme per 6 mètres	1859	Kilogrammes.	306,702	195,728	174 474	63,273	111,201
	1860	,,	345,785	212,076	197,111	62,053	135,058
	1861	,,	344,840	218,019	212,016	85,858	126,158
	1862	,,	328,099	205,643	179,761	60,241	119,520
Ditto of wool, weighing less than 1 kilogramme per 6 mètres	1859	Value in florins.	4,639,143	3,200,180	1,508,703	75,459	1,433,244
	1860	,,	5,010,144	3,477,636	1,603,067	73,947	1,529,120
	1861	,,	5,575,877	3,877,059	1,758,335	62,977	1,695,358
	1862	,,	5,046,918	3,363,236	1,726,579	44,608	1,681,971
Manufactured articles without distinction, according to their value, subsequent to Law of August 15, 1862	1862	,,	1,038,330	557,301	545,330	49,782	495,548
Oil from seeds	1859	Casks.	45,935	726	89,691	44,318	45,373
	1860	,,	76,930	146	115,175	38,256	76,919
	1861	,,	69,118	113	131,619	62,613	69,006
	1862	,,	45,320	65	109,768	64,414	45,354
Oil by weight subsequent to Law of August 15, 1862	1862	Kilogrammes.	1,529,785	39,980	2,340,898	850,476	1,490,422
Rice	1859	,,	22,432,492	22,385,924	18,549,206	17,012,597	1,536,609
	1860	,,	28,424,280	26,939,753	21,772,125	19,985,600	2,786,525
	1861	,,	50,498,277	47,790,900	15,181,746	14,028,962	1,152,784
	1862	,,	30,323,683	30,372,636	15,039,442	13,262,255	1,777,187
Tallow	1859	,,	1,212,288	1,061,498	626,372	212,060	414,312
	1860	,,	1,992,735	1,159,411	1,028,064	159,111	868,953
	1861	,,	3,345,842	1,920,032	1,772,101	425,302	1,346,799
	1862	,,	5,021,614	2,820,473	2,593,225	426,983	2,166,242
Fat Cattle, viz., cows and oxen ..	1859	Head.	8,706	8,583	69,075	68,952	123
	1860	,,	14,812	11,481	69,025	65,694	3,331
	1861	,,	9,380	6,981	84,635	82,236	2,399
	1862	,,	6,005	5,037	76,230	75,262	968
Ditto, sheep	1859	,,	7,298	6,587	201,001	200,300	701
	1860	,,	33,130	10,914	215,206	192,990	22,216
	1861	,,	21,622	8,488	231,825	218,691	13,134
	1862	,,	8,447	5,747	224,164	221,464	2,700
Zinc, unwrought	1859	Kilogrammes.	23,497,136	23,312,139	19,812,919	19,627,919	185,000
	1860	,,	20,519,251	20,519,251	18,217,606	18,217,606	..
	1861	,,	9,140,786	9,045,286	10,228,345	10,132,845	95,500
	1862	,,	7,341,390	6,924,300	7,718,461	7,301,371	417,090
Steel, in bars	1859	,,	1,433,282	1,422,247	1,377,459	1,336,419	11,010
	1860	,,	2,136,780	2,132,988	1,935,479	1,930,396	5,083
	1861	,,	3,336,378	3,323,819	3,158,210	3,145,651	12,559
	1862	,,	2,217,525	2,213,941	2,232,598	2,211,014	21,584
Sugar, raw	1859	,,	101,168,828	79,312,436	26,902,302	28,177	26,874,125
	1860	,,	96,367,673	78,561,842	31,544,421	82,534	31,461,887
	1861	,,	114,982,232	85,730,412	20,651,630	227,971	20,423,689
	1862	,,	104,967,259	85,761,747	44,943,370	380,876	44,562,494
Ditto, refined	1859	,,	395,682	18,053	56,565,628	56,182,613	383,015
	1860	,,	276,495	883	58,949,217	58,672,163	277,054
	1861	,,	233,381	20,231	64,198,304	64,013,538	184,766
	1862	,,	128,549	1,111	93,900,489	63,731,362	169,127
Tobacco, roll or leaf	1859	,,	17,356,916	12,480,951	11,448,958	7,164,758	4,284,200
	1860	,,	23,387,293	14,870,368	13,930,401	7,778,214	6,152,187
	1861	,,	26,593,846	16,821,696	18,490,180	9,217,291	9,272,889
	1862	,,	20,168,908	13,844,057	14,458,586	8,965,315	5,493,271

Articles.	Years.	Standard.	Total Imports.	Imports for Consumption.	Total Exports.	Export of Home Produce of Articles duty free, or which have paid duty.	Transit.
Tobacco, cigars	1859	Kilogrammes.	1,417,770	62,205	1,519,354	188,658	1,330,696
	1860	,,	1,412,152	62,919	1,565,712	215,638	1,350,074
	1861	,,	321,756	56,876	372,266	137,131	235,135
	1862	,,	225,474	49,740	266,393	140,661	125,732
Tea	1859	,,	1,714,561	988,588	1,150,671	26,041	1,124,630
	1860	,,	2,184,303	1,319,309	733,375	19,475	713,900
	1861	,,	2,980,608	1,308,371	1,038,873	30,876	1,007,997
	1862	,,	2,276,942	1,380,624	816,034	28,596	787,438
Tin	1859	,,	5,043,019	5,013,019	4,705,860	4,705,860	..
	1860	,,	5,600,594	5,599,419	4,463,057	4,463,057	..
	1861	,,	5,013,816	5,013,816	4,742,790	4,742,790	..
	1862	,,	5,282,360	5,282,360	5,110,197	5,110,197	..
Flax	1859	,,	274,835	274,312	9,542,026	9,541,503	525
	1860	,,	564,187	548,579	13,347,041	13,331,433	15,608
	1861	,,	718,352	718,150	15,139,473	15,139,271	202
	1862	,,	648,106	647,709	14,506,867	14,506,470	397
Wine, in wood	1859	Casks.	142,402	65,700	63,038	11	63,027
	1860	,,	176,998	76,273	80,063	4	80,059
	1861	,,	101,139	55,788	47,342	28	47,314
	1862	,,	121,414	60,456	48,221	19	48,202
Wool, of all sorts	1859	Kilogrammes.	5,628,171	4,816,657	8,256,170	7,444,656	811,514
	1860	,,	6,376,940	5,323,534	6,181,980	5,128,574	1,053,406
	1861	,,	5,924,960	5,565,271	7,311,356	3,957,998	353,358
	1862	,,	4,563,200	4,461,890	6,187,272	6,085,986	101,286
Oleaginous seeds	1859	Lasts.	33,442	30,333	9,766	7,490	2,276
	1860	,,	30,327	27,444	8,681	4,671	4,010
	1861	,,	29,385	27,945	9,289	7,592	1,697
	1862	,,	34,937	32,389	8,250	5,826	2,424

Prussia.

Mr. Lowther, Her Majesty's Secretary of Embassy, to Sir A. Buchanan.

Sir, *Berlin, January 20, 1863.*

IN conformity with the existing regulations I have the honour to inclose herewith to your Excellency my Report on the Trade and Commerce of Prussia.

As no general reports on trade are published in Prussia till after the conclusion of the year I have been obliged to confine myself to a continuation of my Report of July last upon the state of trade in the larger towns of Prussia.

My information is taken from official sources, the annual Reports of the different Chambers of Commerce, and I find expressed in most of them a hope that the Franco-Prussian Treaty concluded last spring may soon be brought into operation, a desire that greater facilities may be given to trade by the construction of roads, railroads, and an increase of telegraphic communication. The political struggle which has existed of late years in this kingdom, in conjunction with the disturbances in Poland and the important changes which are being effected in Russia, have had a depressing effect upon many branches of trade, and combined have produced a state of uncertainty which has proved fatal to speculation.

The war in America has so far affected trade in the Zollverein and Prussia that it has deprived them of a great market for their export trade, but the actual distress from the want of cotton has been less than could have been expected in consequence of the manufacture of cotton (which is small) not being confined to particular districts, but being generally dispersed over the country. I have the honour to inclose herewith to your Excellency statistical information relative to the receipts of the Zollverein from import and export dues during the first six months of 1862, an account of the receipts from transit dues on wine-must and tobacco during the first six and nine months of 1862, the amount of dues paid on brandy during the

first half-year of 1862, the amount of receipts of the Zollverein from the tax upon beet-root sugar, as well as the amount of beet roots consumed in the manufacture of sugar during 1862, an account of the population of the States belonging to the Zollverein according to the census of December 1861, information relative to the general statistics of Prussia, relative to the population of Prussia, the results of the harvest in Prussia in 1862, the amount of wool sold and the prices paid for it in Prussia during 1862, the extent of the cultivation of tobacco in the Zollverein in 1859, 1860, and 1861, and in Prussia in 1861; the amount of vessels which arrived at and sailed from Prussian harbours during 1860 and 1861, the result of business done at Prussian savings banks during 1861.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. LOWTHER.

Inclosure.

Report of Trade of various Towns.

Halle.—According to the Report of the Chamber of Commerce of Halle on the trade of 1861 at Halle and the districts of Saal and Eilenburg, there was a great want of confidence in commercial matters; speculation suffered from the state of politics in Europe, and from the war in America. The manufacture of beet-root sugar was good, considering the circumstances. The district of Halle containing thirty manufactories, paid Excise duty on 4,441,422 cwt. of beet-roots in 1861, on 4,242,666 cwt. in 1860, and on 4,815,702 cwt. in 1859. The quality was on the whole good, and the prices were higher than those paid in 1860; a larger extent of land was also occupied in the cultivation of beet-roots than in the previous year. The manufacture of spirits of wine from potatoes is also on the increase; the prices paid in 1861 were, from January to March 20½ and 20 dollars per 8,000 per cent. tralles; to the middle of July between 19¼ and 18½ dollars; to the end of August, 19½ and 20½ dollars: in September it was 22 dollars, and remained at that price till the end of October, and fell at the end of the year to 18½ and 18 dollars.

The greater part of the produce went to Thuringia, Hesse, Baden, and Switzerland. The manufacture of starch from wheat was smaller in 1861 than usual, and there was no export of it to America. The produce of acorn coffee was also small. Sulphuric acid, green copperas, nitric acid, soda, and "patent white," were produced to the same amount in 1861 as in 1860. There is a large manufacture of cigars in the prison at Halle, but the amount manufactured in 1861 was much smaller than usual, and was much influenced by the war in America. According to an account kept at the Custom-house, the total amount of the trade at Halle was the following:—

	Amount of Stock January 1, 1861.	Total Imports.	Taxed Exports.	Declared Exports.	Export to Stock.	Export from Stock.	Stock on December 31, 1861.
	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.
Cotton yarn	..	372	370	2	—	—	—
Soda and chemical fabrics ..	56	473	419	54	..	56	—
Wrought iron, &c.	..	570	536	34	—	—	—
Arrak and rum	74	664	458	58	148	189	33
Wine	120	1,035	825	40	170	161	129
Almonds and raisins.. ..	189	4,430	2,068	568	1,794	1,508	475
Spices	24	1,109	457	191	461	336	149
Coffee and cocoa	1,340	10,385	4,011	1,175	5,199	5,248	1,291
Rice	658	13,276	10,226	713	2,337	2,558	437
Tobacco, raw and manufactured	513	4,399	1,957	318	2,124	2,038	599
Oil	10	327	294	28	5	10	5
Woollen yarn	..	1,600	1	1,599	—	—	—
Duty free	..	6,553	6,532	8	13	13	—
Various articles, as flax, fruits, train oil, tallow, treacle, &c...	78	7,063	5,851	1,081	131	184	25
Total	3,062	52,256	34,005	5,869	12,382	12,301	3,143

In 1860, with a stock of 3,057 centners, there was a total import of 48,503 centners. The increase in 1861 was chiefly in raisins, spices, and rice; the decrease was in oil, chemical produce, and cotton yarn. The sale of grain in the district of

Halle takes place now almost entirely by weight; wheat 2,016 lbs., rye 1,992 lbs., barley 1,656 lbs., oats 1,176 lbs., to the wispel. The following shows the prices during the year :—

1861.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	1861.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
January ..	75 70	52 50	43 40	27 26	July ..	70 72	46 47	35 34	25 24
February ..	71 74	51 50	41 42	27 26	August ..	74 72	50 53	35 37	25 24
March ..	73 75	47 46	40 38	25 26	September ..	73 79	54 56	37 41	23 22
April ..	74 75	47 49	39 40	26 27	October ..	75 82	55 58	40 39	24 25
May ..	74 73	50 47	39 36	25 26	November ..	77 75	57 56	38 37	24
June ..	72 68	46 44	35 34	25 26	December ..	76 74	56 55	36 35	24 23

The produce of potatoes was satisfactory, but the export diminishes, as they are much used in the manufacture of spirits. Little business was done in oil-seed and rape-seed oil. The cultivation of caraway decreases in consequence of the increase of the cultivation of beet-root. The consumption of coals remains the same; in 1861 there were 179, and in 1860 200 barges of coal came to the River Saal from Hamburgh, Berlin, and Westphalia. Coal is much used in the manufacture of gas. Brown coal is more used than formerly. Halle would gain considerably if the long proposed plan of making a railway to Nordhausen were carried into effect; the neighbourhood of Eilenburg suffers from the want of proper means of communication by railway and telegraph. The cultivation of tobacco has diminished considerably in this district, in consequence of the increased tax of 4 dollars per morgen on land employed in the cultivation of tobacco; this tax has since been reduced to 3 dollars, but with no great result.

Landeshut.—The business in the export of linen from Landeshut was more unfavourable in 1861 than could have been expected at the end of 1860; this was chiefly owing to the war in America, and the bad state of the money market in Havana put an end to the export to Cuba; and the disturbed state of Mexico acted also very prejudicially on this trade. The trade with Hamburgh was small, and no large stocks remained on hand; there was, however, a better trade with Leipzic and Saxony. Large quantities of diapers were sent to Denmark, as well as of strong raw linen; the trade with Russia was bad in consequence of the bad state of the money market, and the trade with Poland suffered from the disturbances there. The manufacture of cotton goods is on the decrease.

The following figures show the increase in business in Landeshut in 1860; the declared value of letters sent and received was 1,669,314 dollars; in 1861 it amounted to 2,462,880 dollars. Here too, as in many other parts of Germany, complaints are made of the want of proper means of communication.

The following is a Table of the actual population engaged in weaving, and shows the class of article produced in the course of the year :—

Description of Class of Trade.	No. of Weaving Chairs at Work.	No. of Weavers who worked		No. of Assistants, Male and Female.		No. of Wefts and Pieces.
		On their own Account.	For Wages.	Weavers.	Winders.	
Woollen or half-woollen stuffs ..	31	6	3	7	17	893
Raw linen	1,628	563	774	622	813	93,663
Dowlas	1,478	63	1,171	727	848	57,297
Cotton stuffs	651	70	548	141	378	23,612
Mixed stuffs	607	39	431	146	437	21,940
Total	4,395	741	2,927	1,643	2,493	197,405
Increase since 1860 ..	165	102	79	8	31	8,662

Erfurt.—Erfurt suffered also from the state of politics, and, though not directly, it felt the influence of the war in America; the harvest of grain, potatoes, and peeled barley was remarkably good; it suffers from the want of proper railway communication. The town, which in 1858 contained a population of 30,469 civilians and 4,885 military, making a total of 35,354, contains now 32,546 civilians and 4,446 military, making a total of 37,012.

Prices paid for various cereals during the year since the harvest, and according to quality per wispel of 24 scheffel, were—for wheat 72 to 80 dollars, rye 52 to 59

dollars; barley 36 to 42 dollars; oats 20 to 23 dollars; linseed 60 to 90 dollars; peas 55 to 60 dollars; beans 67 to 81 dollars; beans for cattle 50 to 54 dollars; 1 centner of potatoes 20 to 30 silvergroschen.

The high duty on French wines prevents the large consumption of that article, but the consumption of home wine has much increased. The price of wool was lower than in 1860. Erfurt contains factories of woollen and cotton goods, linen, dyeing grounds. Acorn coffee is also made here; mustard, tobacco, and cigars, and chemical productions, as well as pianos, but all to a small extent. According to a report of the Thuringian Railway Company, the increase of the amount of goods received at and sent from Erfurt was in the following proportion:—in 1860 it amounted to 1,721,966 centners, and in 1861 it was 777,441,810 centners.

Duisburg.—The Report of the Chamber of Commerce of Duisburg during 1861 was on the whole satisfactory, as only a few branches of trade suffered from the war in America. Owing to the ports of Maryland being kept open, the tobacco did not suffer much. There were imported of raw tobacco—

	Centners.
In 1860	81,893
1861	82,863
Giving an Increase of	970

Duty was paid—

	Centners.
In 1860, on	64,180
1861, on	66,755
Increase	2,575

The number of workmen employed in this trade was 638.

The cotton-yarn spinneries employ 68 males and 58 females.

The import of cotton was—

	Centners.
In 1860	22,415
1861	9,744
Showing a Decrease of	12,671

There was but a small sale of cotton goods. About 29,000 centners of sugar from beet-roots is manufactured here every year.

The articles chiefly manufactured at Duisburg are the following:—

	1860.	1861.	1861. More.	1861. Less.
	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.
Raw cotton	22,415	9,744	—	12,671
Cotton yarn, unbleached, 1 and 2 threads	6,950	8,256	1,306	—
Saltpetre	681	246	—	435
Sulphur	525	—	—	525
Potash	4,768	5,534	766	—
Tobacco leaves	81,893	82,863	970	—
Sugar for refineries	1,878	—	—	1,878
Palm-oil	5,350	5,921	571	—
Train-oil	1,871	1,355	—	516
Sweet-oil	108	17	—	91
Tar	813	1,049	236	—
Raw iron	6,400	6,036	—	364
Raw hides	1,128	2,271	1,143	—

Thorn.—The year 1861 was a very favourable year to Thorn in consequence of the very good harvest. Thorn will be a great gainer by the opening of the railway last autumn to Bromberg; it is now also in telegraphic communication with Bromberg and Berlin, Stettin, Dantzic, Königsberg, Kulm, and Grandenz, with Posen, Warsaw, and some other Polish towns. The trade with Poland suffered naturally from the low exchange of Polish money, and from the disturbed state of the country. The tobacco trade was good; prices similar to those of the previous year.

Of grain there was shipped in 1861 more than in 1860:—

Wheat	5,120 lasts	2,246 more than in 1860.
Rye	4,800 „	1,577 „ „
Peas	1,150 „	935 „ „
Oats	62 „	66 less than in 1860.
Barley	74 „	52 more than in 1860,
Oil seed	509 „	56 less than in 1860.

Buckwheat	9 lasts	4 more than in 1860.
Vetches	13 „	9 „ „
Gold of Pleasure ("Leindolter") ..	— „	4 „ „
Linseed	2 „	— „ „
Mustard	50 scheffel	50 scheffel more than in 1860.
Poppy-heads	25 „	25 „ „ „
Total ..	11,740 lasts 15 scheffel.	

At the end of 1861 there were in store—

Wheat	500 lasts	200 lasts less than in 1860.
Rye	800 „	100 „ „
Peas	100 „	200 „ „
Barley	35 „	5 „ „
Oats	15 „	5 „ „
Total	1,450 lasts	510 lasts less than in 1860.

While the export from Thorn in 1861 was greater by 4,711 lasts 23 scheffel than in 1860, there were in store in 1861, 510 lasts less than in 1860.

Iserlohn.—The Report from the Chamber of Commerce of Iserlohn states that this district suffered much from the failure of the potatoes, of which large supplies were afterwards sent from Thuringia, Silesia, Posen, and Prussia, and it thanks the Government for the steps they took in this matter in order to avoid any distress. Iserlohn had a great trade with North and South America and Mexico. In Iserlohn there are manufactories of bronze articles stamped and cast, needles of all sorts and fish-hooks, thimbles, metal rings for furniture, or articles used in the making of umbrellas, &c., articles used in making harness, steel wire which is used for making artificial teasels; it is found that the iron best suited to this purpose is that from Sweden, upon which there is a high duty. There are also made at Iserlohn wire nails, all sorts of iron chains, brass and tombac slates.

Münster.—The Report of the Chamber of Commerce of Münster and that district states that in consequence of the continued cessation in the supply of cotton there has been considerable distress. There is a complaint of the want of proper communication by railway, as well as of the high Tariff for the transport of goods on such railways as already exist. The harvest of 1861 was not good generally, and decidedly bad as regards potatoes and peas. In 1861 there were imported into Münster by railway 116,960 centners of grain, 1,520 centners of flour, and 31,530 centners of potatoes; there were exported 93,790 centners of grain, 55,300 centners of flour. Linen is only made in small quantities; very little is now exported to Holland. A factory for making paper from straw has lately been established in Münster. There is also a large manufacture of draining tiles which was now able to meet the demands for that article.

Crefeld.—The Report from Crefeld deplores the suffering caused to the silk trade, chiefly on account of the war in America, where the duty was raised from 20 and 25 per cent. to 30 and 40. England, France, Holland, Belgium, Austria, Russia, and Italy, take large quantities of goods from Crefeld, either pure silk or velvet ribbons, or mixed goods. The dyeing trade suffered with the silk trade. The following Table shows the prices of various kinds of grain during the whole year:—

1861.	200 Lbs.												100 Lbs.		
	Wheat.			Rye.			Barley.			Buckwheat.			Oats.			Potatoes.		
	Rth.	sg.	pf.	Rth.	sg.	pf.	Rth.	sg.	pf.	Rth.	sg.	pf.	Rth.	sg.	pf.	Rth.	sg.	pf.
January	7	25	0	5	18	0	5	20	0	5	25	0	5	0	0	1	0	0
February	7	25	0	5	10	0	5	20	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	1	2	0
March	7	27	6	5	5	0	5	24	0	6	6	0	5	0	0	1	7	0
April	7	25	0	5	5	0	5	24	0	6	5	0	5	0	0	1	0	0
May	8	5	0	5	15	0	5	24	0	6	5	0	5	5	0	1	0	0
June	8	5	0	5	15	0	5	20	0	6	5	0	5	10	0	1	6	0
July	8	15	0	5	17	6	5	20	0	6	5	0	5	5	0	1	10	0
August .. Old	8	20	0	5	17	6	5	20	0	6	5	0	5	10	0	1	3	0
„ .. New	8	5	0															
September	9	0	0	6	7	6	5	10	0	5	25	0	4	12	0	1	6	0
October	9	0	0	6	10	0	5	20	0	5	27	6	4	15	0	1	6	0
November	8	20	0	6	15	0	5	20	0	5	25	0	4	15	0	1	8	0
December ..	8	20	0	6	10	0	5	20	0	5	25	0	4	15	0	1	5	0

In consequence of the high price of potatoes only a small quantity of spirit was made.

Görlitz.—The trade of Görlitz, like that of most other Prussian towns, has suffered from the effects of the war in America. The introduction of the German code of laws relating to trade is looked upon with satisfaction, as is also the conclusion of the Treaty with France. In consequence of the bad state of confidence towards Turkey, the export of woollen goods was small: the export to Persia was smaller than usual, owing to the appearance of the cholera; late in the year there was a demand for blue cloth from the United States; no business in cloth was done with Canada, Mexico, and Lima. The prices of wool during the whole year were low. The factories belonging to the guild of cloth-makers employed on 140 chairs 86 journeymen, 42 females at mechanical weaving chairs, and 12 apprentices; 14,416 pieces of cloth were manufactured (being 300 less than in 1860), for which 4,800 centners of wool were employed, in price from 75 to 300 dollars per centner. The manufacture of linen and the cotton industry did not diminish, and notwithstanding the increased price of yarn there was no want of employment. In 1860 there were 17 stools employed in making 1,400 carpets; in 1861 there were only 11 stools, which made 1,100 carpets. In 1860, 9,000 dollars were expended in wages to makers of machinery; in 1861, 11,000 dollars were expended. There is a considerable manufacture of railway carriages in the neighbourhood of Görlitz, as well as of glass, of which large quantities are sent to Spain, Italy, and Sweden.

The harvest was similar to that of 1860. The prices of grain were on an average according to quantity as follows:—

	Per Scheffel.				Per Scheffel.	
	Lbs.		Thalers.		Lbs.	Thalers.
Wheat	83 to 85		$3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{5}{12}$	Oil Seeds ..	72 to 75	3 to $3\frac{2}{3}$
Rye	80	83	$1\frac{11}{12}$ $2\frac{1}{5}$	Buckwheat ..	70 75	$1\frac{1}{3}$ $1\frac{2}{3}$
Barley	70	75	$1\frac{5}{12}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$	Potatoes ..	..	$\frac{5}{12}$ $\frac{7}{12}$
Oats	50	55	$\frac{5}{6}$ 1	Peas	..	5

The business in spirits was good in consequence of the large crop of potatoes. There is in this district a large manufacture of starch from potatoes, and a considerable business is done in sticks, which are sent to the Zollverein, Austria, Russia, England, Sweden and Norway, America, and Egypt: under this head comes also the business done in ivory, horn, and bone.

Beuthen, Gleiwitz, Lublinitz, Pless.—In the Report on the trade of Beuthen, Gleiwitz, Lublinitz, and Pless, in Upper Silesia, it is stated that the amount of coal taken from the Government's pits in 1861 was 3,097,046 tonnen, showing an increase as compared to 1860 of 523,780 tonnen; from the pits under the superintendence of the Royal Mine Office of Breslau, it was in 1861 7,811,783 tonnen, showing an increase as compared to 1860 of 469,633; from the pits belonging to Myslowitz and Kattowitzer it was in 1861 2,510,561, showing an increase of 259,639; from the pits belonging to Prince Pless it was in 1861 436,243 tonnen, showing a decrease of 13,430.

The trade in iron was not on the whole satisfactory, partly owing to the state of the navigation of the Oder, and partly to the high tariff for its transport by railway. The production of zinc is on the increase, as about 400,000 centners more were produced in 1861 than in 1860.

Magdeburg.—From Magdeburg the complaints concerning the dues on the Elbe continue. One of the most important articles of trade in the neighbourhood of Magdeburg is sugar made from beet root; in the sugar period from 1860 to 1861 about 29,354,031 centners of beet roots were employed, producing 2,368,000 centners of sugar; and the prices were during the whole year steady. The quality of the beet root was not so good as in the previous year, but the quantity was greater. The manufacture of cigars remains the same as during the previous year; the produce of snuff increases, but tobacco for smoking in a pipe is on the decrease. The corn trade of 1861 was very active: wheat was sent in large quantities early in the year to Hamburgh, and taken to the Western Provinces; the barley generally goes to England, but the prices in Hamburgh were more favourable than at Magdeburg.

The following were the prices paid during the year 1861 for various kinds of grain from January to December:—

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.		Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
	Rths.	Rths.	Rths.	Rths.		Rths.	Rths.	Rths.	Rths.
January ..	74 to 77	50 to 51	43 to 45	26 to 28	July ..	72 to 75	44 to 47	35 to 38	24 to 26
February ..	75 77	49 50	42 46	26 27½	August ..	75 78	50 53	38 42	23 25
March ..	75 78	45 47	41 44	25 27	September ..	78 82	54 56	42 44	23 25
April ..	73 76	44 46	39 42	25 27	October ..	78 82	54 56	42 43	24 26
May ..	74 76	46 49	40 43	25 27	November ..	78 81	55 57	40 42	25 26
June ..	70 73	43 45	37 40	25 26	December ..	77 79	54 57	37 40	25 26

There were imported into Magdeburg 121,583 centners of wheat, 373,814 of rye, 17,794 of barley, 81,935 of oats, 5,943 of shelled fruit, 102,380 of oil-cake, 1,100 of dried acorns, 76,882 rape-seed, by water. There were exported by water 452,750 centners of wheat, 27,884 of rye, 58,510 of barley, 41,666 of oats, 300 of shelled fruit, 7,850 of oil-cake, 72,780 of acorns and carrots, 5,296 of rape-seed. The trade in spirits of wine was good; the prices at the beginning of the year were high, but fell gradually. The highest and lowest prices paid for 8,000 per cent. tralles during the year were—

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
	Rths.	Rths.		Rths.	Rths.
January	21	20⅙	July	20⅛	19 1/12
February	21⅓	20¼	August	21 5/12	19¾
March	20 7/12	19¾	September	22¼	21⅗
April	20	19¼	October	22½	21
May	19⅚	18¾	November	21⅚	19
June	19⅜	18⅖	December	19 5/12	18¾

The decrease in the amount of English coal sent to Magdeburg continues and will probably continue. This is owing to the increased use of Westphalian coal and of brown coal. Saxon coal was little used; Bohemian coal was little used in consequence of the unfavourable state of the Elbe. Only little business was done in iron. Notwithstanding the war in America the cotton-spinners were generally employed up to the middle of September. The following Table will show the amount of goods imported into Magdeburg during the years from 1857 to 1861, both inclusive:—

	1861.	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.
	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.
Aloes, gall-apples, rosin	6,361	4,397	11,019	15,767	14,913
Oil, in casks	8,560	9,667	11,815	32,974	22,384
Raw cotton	26,996	21,160	36,718	27,106	33,753
Cocoa-beans	2,485	2,289	2,056	2,061	2,181
Raw coffee	82,946	78,874	94,143	81,653	79,033
Cocoa-nut and palm-oil	48,832	27,711	25,924	36,717	62,523
Dried Southern fruits	19,287	21,063	17,807	15,429	16,274
Raw iron	18,251	52,056	15,116	63,517	99,092
Wrought iron	1,795	1,188	7,456	57,556	119,314
Iron goods	5,886	4,548	1,128	2,104	2,475
Coloured woods in blocks	5,123	4,670	5,672	16,703	14,052
Ditto ditto, ground	1,450	2,718	3,075	2,835	3,254
Cotton yarn	12,499	16,013	19,498	19,760	54,050
Woollen yarn, single and double	1,892	2,357	2,829	5,946	8,849
Linen and thread yarn	1,194	1,831	1,745	1,831	1,326
Woollen yarn, three times twined and dyed ..	732	489	1,029	1,236	1,380
Spices, ginger, mace	675	1,149	696	1,336	751
Pepper and peppermint	3,687	2,608	2,811	3,729	2,856
Cinnamon	584	928	809	893	715
Raw hides	7,184	9,305	3,426	5,372	6,376
Potash and tartar	8,185	8,190	7,482	6,671	6,853
Rice	39,436	38,681	40,781	39,824	44,314
Soda	2,703	3,847	5,327	11,451	18,431
Fresh Southern fruits	1,967	2,510	2,516	2,316	2,532
Treacle	9,363	8,001	3,577	6,134	3,861
Unwrought tobacco leaves	16,163	24,231	18,466	18,164	12,961
Wrought tobacco	3	10	42	90	22
Cigars	281	603	545	973	716
Tallow	6,836	465	4,297	8,203	9,217
Train-oil	10,046	11,610	10,067	13,139	12,571
Wine	5,553	7,802	17,036	11,727	13,829
Lump-sugar	2	5	6	17	15
Raw sugar	1	..	2	3	..
Herrings .. .. .. tonnen	48,790	36,671	37,817	38,444	42,005

Treves.—In the Report made by the Chamber of Commerce of Treves for 1861 it is stated that political circumstances and the bad harvest of the previous year had exercised a most depressing influence on business, and this was owing as much to alarms for the future as the actual state of things. Factories and foundries struggled in vain; only low prices were obtained. As business diminished of course work-seeking hands increased; food, too, was dear: luxuries of every description ceased. Treves also suffered from local circumstances, such as the want of proper roads in the district, and proper communication with the railways. Very few new factories have been established, and those only of minor importance. The following Table shows the amount of grain sent to Treves market from 1852 to 1861:—

	Wheat.	Meslin.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Linseed.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Straw.
	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.	Sch.
1852 ..	16,764	37,404	4,430	40	28,716	352	..	..	23,986	11,990
1853 ..	12,218	28,144	2,628	25	28,258	84	16	14,570	19,869	11,986
1854 ..	11,926	27,776	3,211	385	36,490	730	238	15,070	23,280	11,409
1855 ..	10,465	18,802	2,251	620	26,093	534	32	19,360	9,983	5,510
1856 ..	13,219	16,202	2,318	975	27,426	972	124	26,205	7,900	1,746
1857 ..	16,281	21,032	2,803	825	44,786	442	68	33,980	12,510	4,440
1858 ..	11,146	29,292	3,044	762	40,497	288	24	34,307	10,030	4,324
1859 ..	5,904	18,583	2,992	980	38,501	226	80	49,924	8,106	6,304
1860 ..	4,644	9,953	1,850	247	31,979	64	62	49,895	9,859	4,989
1861 ..	7,660	15,230	1,540	389	34,599	134	44	45,081	10,532	4,378

The average prices paid at the market were as follows:—

	Wheat.			Rye.			Oats.		
	Rth.	sg.	pf.	Rth.	sg.	pf.	Rth.	sg.	pf.
1854	4	3	10	3	11	11	1	8	5
1855	4	5	10	3	15	6	1	9	1
1856	4	2	4	3	9	5	1	4	5
1857	3	5	10	2	16	2	1	5	2
1858	2	13	4	2	0	5	1	6	10
1859	2	18	2	2	7	6	1	3	—
1860	3	6	10	2	13	6	1	2	9
1861	3	12	10	2	20	7	1	2	3½

Since 1757 the average price of wheat during the year was, in the years 1795, 1796, 1812, 1816, 1817, 1826, 1847, 1854, and 1856, higher than in 1861. The following is a list of the cattle brought to market during the years

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Oxen	5,919	5,825	6,225	6,453
Cows	3,297	3,929	3,947	4,016
Bullocks	848	779	971	1,407
Calves	1,425	1,554	1,775	1,909
Swine	8,357	11,038	10,712	8,091
Sheep	1,870	2,130	2,202	1,940
Steers	20	10	18	33
Horses	2,930	3,061	3,070	3,015

The vintage of 1860 on the Moselle, Saar, and Sauer was good as regards quality, but was defective in quantity. There are in Treves cotton factories, factories of stockings and cloth, some silk-weavers and straw hat and carpet factories, but none of much importance. Cigars, soap, wax, china, and earthenware, glass, furniture, pianos, are also made in small quantities.

Breslau.—The Chamber of Commerce of Breslau reports very favourably of the state of trade during 1861, though it suffered from the war in Italy, and felt the effects of the Hessian and Danish questions, which produced uneasiness. The harvest was good, and the trade in spirits was more than usually good. The sale of colonial produce and Zollverein manufactures to the provinces was larger than usual. Very little business was done in iron and zinc. The American war had a depressing effect upon the woollen and cotton trade, as well as upon the linen trade. Breslau suffered also from the bad state of the money markets at Vienna and Warsaw, and the unsettled state of Russia. Great approbation is expressed at the conclusion of the Treaty between the Zollverein and France, and the hope is also expressed that it may soon come into operation. The harvest of 1861 was good, but the sale was not very profitable, owing to the deficiency in quality of the wheat. Large quantities were sent by water to Stettin, thence to France; smaller quantities

are sent by railway to Berlin and Hamburgh and the Rhine, but the tariffs on the railroads are too high to allow it to be very profitable. Rye went chiefly to Posen and Poland. The quantity in 1861 was bad, and the quality was most remarkably good. Little business was done in barley and oats. Silesia takes a large amount of Russian hemp, and small quantities come from Hungary. Little business is done in flax. The events in North America had a most depressing effect upon the wool trade, that country being the chief place of export for the Silesian produce in wool. The prices paid at the great Breslau wool-market were on an average from 5 to 8 dollars less than in the previous year. Silesian wool suffers, too, from the mode of washing and general treatment. The prices were about 10 per cent. lower than they were in 1860.

	Centners.
The stock of wool at the end of December 1860 was	25,000
The supply of Silesian, Prussian, and Posen wool was about	56,000
(About 13,000 centners more than in 1860.)	
The supply of Polish, Austrian, and Russian wool was about	41,000
(Which was about 32,000 centners less than in 1860.)	
Making a total of	122,000

There were therefore about 12,000 centners less brought to market than in the previous year.

There were sold in the course of the year 98,000 centners (which is about 10,000 centners less than in 1860), so that about 24,000 centners (or 1,000 centners less than in 1860) remained in stock. The cultivation of silkworms is on the increase, and consequently the cultivation of mulberry trees. Some Japanese worms have been imported with success. There are great complaints of the disadvantages from which iron suffers, such as the want of proper means of transport and the high tariff of such means as do exist; these have often being represented to the Government, but without effect. The prices during the whole year were low.

Silesia produces also tin, lead, and zinc. Of the latter, the amount produced was, in 1861, 800,000 centners, valued at about 4,200,000 dollars; in 1860, 300,000 centners more were produced. The prices in 1861 and 1860 were less than in 1859. The export used to be chiefly to England and North America. This was not the case in 1861; some was sent to France. Zinc plates are charged 6 silvergroschen freight from Breslau to Hamburgh, and are charged $7\frac{1}{2}$ dollars per centner Elbe dues, —more duty than freight; it is therefore often more advantageous to send them to Stettin, whence they are sent by sea to Hamburgh, including the unlading. The freights on the railroad are too high to allow of their being often used. Business in glass remained the same as in the previous year; in consequence of the high price of wood fuel, there was also a slight increase in the price.

In 1860 there was a complete failure of the potatoes in Silesia. There was only a thirtieth part, and sometimes only a tenth to twentieth part of the usual produce; consequently spirits suffered very considerably. The supplies were small in the autumn, and the prices rose from $18\frac{1}{2}$ to 21 thalers per 100 quart. In consequence of the good harvest in potatoes in 1861, these prices fell in 1861 to $18\frac{1}{2}$ and $18\frac{1}{3}$ thalers. The average price in Breslau of potatoe-spirit was per 100 quarts of 80 per cent. tralles, 19·41 thalers, and in the previous year, 17·91. The Franco-Zollverein Treaty will be of great advantage to the spirit merchants of Silesia when it comes into operation.

In the sugar year between 1st September, 1860, and the 31st August, 1861, according to official reports, there were used in the provinces of Silesia, for the manufacture of sugar, 2,524,277 centners of beet root; from 1859 to 1860, 4,062,971 were used. Thirty-eight factories were employed in this trade. It has been calculated that in the current year there will have been a consumption of 4,108,021 centners, showing a considerable increase. The cultivation of tobacco in Silesia diminishes. In 1859 there was a reduction in the amount of land used for this purpose from 4,752 to 2,492 morgen, which amount has been further reduced in 1860 to 2,047 morgen. American tobacco was 20 per cent. dearer, and Dutch tobacco was 30 per cent. dearer, in consequence of large purchases having been made for Austria. The consumption of cigars increases. In consequence of the war in America the prices of cotton were too high to allow of any profitable business being done. Business in cotton-knitting yarn has very much increased the last years; about 1,000,000 lbs. are consumed. The prices were in the latter half of the year high, but not so high as might have been expected. The high duty upon machinery, which comes chiefly from abroad, is a great impediment to improvement.

The cloth trade in consequence of the war in America was bad, the export small, and prices low. The export to the East was small, owing to the financial crisis, and not much was sent to Italy, Denmark, or Sweden. Holland, Switzerland, Hamburgh, and Bremen, took the usual amount.

The linen trade was fully employed, and the goods found a ready sale, but the prices were low, and the quality of the flax was not remarkably good. Rags found a ready sale, and some sorts rose in price to a small degree; there was no want of rags of all sorts. According to official reports of the Zollverein the export in 1859 was 5,103 centners; in 1860, 1,345 centners. The import in 1859 was 20,151 centners; in 1860, 29,573 centners. Manufacturers are much opposed to taking off the export duty on rags, on the ground that the raw produce must always be got from abroad.

Paper trade was unfavourable; the consumption had increased, but the supply far exceeded the demand. The abolition of the duty on paper in England caused an increase of the export from the Zollverein. In this respect Silesia cannot compete with Saxony; on account of the high tariff on the railways the means of transport are rendered difficult.

Survey of the Average Market Prices of Cereals at Breslau during 1861.

(In silvergroschen per Prussian scheffel.)

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average during Year.
Wheat—													
Fine white, highest price	94·42	94·08	93·40	91	92·16	90·44	85·15	86·93	94·52	93·15	92·23	91·92	91·62
„ lowest price	90·96	89·21	90·36	87·13	87·16	85·16	80·70	82·77	89·48	89·63	88·23	88	87·40
Middle ditto	86·31	85·42	85·84	83·75	84·04	81·36	75·44	76·52	85 64	85·67	85·23	84·92	83·35
Ordinary ditto, highest price	81·38	81·58	81·84	80	80	76·32	70	71·26	79·12	80·89	80	80	78·53
„ lowest price	74·50	74·25	74·84	71·13	70	68·32	64·85	65·07	74·40	75·07	75	75	71·87
Fine yellow, highest price	92·46	92·67	92·84	88·71	89·72	87·64	81·44	85·04	92·24	91·93	91·31	90·42	89·70
„ lowest price	90·12	89·42	89·84	86·75	87·20	83·56	79·04	82·11	90	89·07	87·85	87	86·83
Middling ditto	85·73	85·29	85·36	81·75	82·08	79·48	74	76·74	86·92	85·22	84·23	84	82·57
Ordinary, highest price	80·42	81·21	81·84	78·75	78	74·92	70	71·30	79·12	80·96	80	80	78·04
„ lowest price	74·31	73	73·84	70·75	70	67·80	62·67	64·33	74·40	76·07	75·46	75	71·47
Rye—													
Fine, highest price	63·96	63·42	62·52	62·08	65·24	61·92	61·77	61·48	61·88	63·19	62·38	60·46	62·53
„ lowest price	62·27	61·79	61·04	60·13	63·64	60·44	59·74	59·41	59·72	60·96	60·88	58·88	60·74
Middling	60·85	60·50	59·32	57·67	61·84	58·80	57·85	57·30	58	58·96	59·85	57·04	59
Ordinary, highest price	59·23	58·50	57·16	55·04	59·76	56·64	54·93	55·52	55·80	57	57·62	55·92	56·93
„ lowest price	55·85	55·79	54·80	51·83	54·84	53·20	52·19	53·11	52·80	53·04	54·62	53·96	53·84
Barley—													
Fine, highest price	57·65	56·92	54·16	51·88	53·92	52·88	48·44	46·96	46·84	44·96	44·42	43·92	50·25
„ lowest price	52	52	51·68	48·83	50·88	50·04	46·22	45·30	44·84	42·07	42	41·92	47·32
Middling	50	49	48	45·83	47·80	47·40	43·56	42·74	42·84	40·07	40	40	44·77
Ordinary, highest price	45	44	44	43·38	43·92	43·68	40·26	40	40·36	38·07	38	38	41·56
„ lowest price	40	40	40	40	40	40	36·44	37·48	38·36	36·07	36	36	38·36
Oats—													
Fine, highest price	34	34	34	33	34·24	33·88	33·07	29	26	26 77	27·42	27·96	31·11
„ lowest price	32	32	32	31·54	32·68	31·92	31·44	27·44	24	24·67	25·12	26	29·23
Middling	30	30	30	29·54	30·36	30·60	30	26·07	22	23·19	24	24	27·48
Ordinary, highest price	29	29	28·28	28	29·04	29·56	28·70	24·15	20	21·70	23	23	26·12
„ lowest price	28	28	26·56	25·54	26·72	27·56	26·70	21·93	19	20·52	22	22	24·54
Peas—													
Fine, highest price	68·81	66·08	64·48	63·38	63·16	62·56	57·63	54·30	56·68	61·07	65·58	64·92	62·39
„ lowest price	64·88	62·08	62	61·38	61·16	60·44	54·30	50·44	53·68	57·11	61·15	60·92	59·13
Middling	61·65	60·08	60	58·83	58·32	58·64	5 ·26	49·15	50·56	54·07	58·58	57·92	56·67
Ordinary, highest price	59·65	58	58	55·71	54·32	56·20	49·85	46·15	47·68	52	56	55·46	54·09
„ lowest price	55·42	55·67	56	53·08	48·64	51·44	45·85	42·30	44·68	48·52	52·58	52·46	50·55

Dusseldorf.—The Report of the Chamber of Commerce of Dusseldorf, looking back at the trade of 1861, has but an unsatisfactory account to give of it. This is chiefly owing to the war in America and the state of politics in Prussia. The reduction of the dues on the Rhine from March 1861 is looked upon as a great boon; but in order to secure great advantages to trade, they should be entirely abolished. There was an increase of 690 vessels of various sorts in 1861 which passed Dusseldorf as compared to 1860, the amount being in 1860, 15,312, and 16,002 in 1861.

The amount of Imports was:—

	Centners.
In 1861	2,850,517
1860	2,556,598
1859	2,087,994

The amount of Exports was:—

	Centners.
In 1861	828,113
1860	802,465
1859	646,183

The export of wool was tolerably large, and the prices much the same as in the previous year. The state of politics had little influence upon the corn trade; considering the bad harvest in many parts of Prussia, and the total failure of the potatoes, the prices remained low; the supply was equal to the demand. Large quantities of wheat are sent from Dusseldorf to Belgium, France, and Holland. Rye is but little cultivated near Dusseldorf, and the supplies come chiefly from the

Baltic. Considerable quantities of barley are sent to Dusseldorf to supply the various breweries.

There was but little difference in the price of iron-bars and raw iron as compared with 1860. But little business was done in iron-foundries and manufactories, owing to the state of uncertainty and uneasiness which prevails in Prussia. The manufacture and sale of copper caps was very large, but the trade complains of the manner in which the trade-marks and covers are imitated; thus a spurious article is sold in the place of the good one. No law exists in Prussia by which such acts can be punished.

The business done in cotton, and in Turkish red yarn which is dependent on it, was, in consequence of the war in America, very small.

Bielefeld, Halle, Wiedenbrück.—The Report of the Chamber of Commerce for the district of Bielefeld, Halle, Wiedenbrück, and the Western part of Herford, for 1861, states that, like 1860, trade and industry were in many respects depressed and disturbed by external influences; it could not therefore be called a successful year. The rye failed; the linen trade had not a proper impetus; and the silk trade suffered from great depression. But agricultural labour was well paid. In consequence of the variety of trades followed in this district there was no great distress felt in any particular branch of industry.

Flax suffered from the wet spring of 1861; but as compared to other parts of Germany, Belgium, and Holland, it suffered less, and the prices were good for the seller. Tow and hemp were plentiful. Rags varied in price from 20 to 80 dollars per 1,000 lbs. Not much business was done in the spinneries, hand-spinning being very much on the decrease. One spinnery in Bielefeld contains 8,400 spindles, and occupied 600 people, and sold 17,392 centners of flax and tow. A spinnery in Ravensberg set up 3,000 spindles, in addition to the 16,000, but could not make use of them in consequence of the want of workpeople; it employed about 1,100 workpeople, consumed 15,850 centners of flax, 22,850 centners of tow, and produced about 360,252 bundles of yarn. The Schönfeld spinnery employed 3,000 spindles, and consumed 12,000 centners of flax and tow. Of foreign machine yarn there were imported, according to the Westphalian Custom-house Report, in 1861, 2,911 centners; in 1860, 3,114 centners; and in 1859, 5,329 centners. String-making suffered from the American war. There was but little difference in the linen trade of 1861 as compared to 1860; it feels the wants of a proper impulse from Russia. According to official lists, there were manufactured of linen cloth and diaper—at Bielefeld, 35,618 pieces, and 31,103 in 1860; at Herford, 5,099 pieces, and 4,495 in 1860; total, 40,717 pieces in 1861, and 35,598 in 1860.

The manufacture of silk and velvet wares was depressed during the whole year; in consequence of the American war the market was overstocked. The consumption of these goods in the Zollverein was considerable, but the prices were low at the large fairs, in consequence of the French and Swiss competition. The export to England, Russia, and Austria was smaller than usual. The number of silk looms is rather on the increase. About 500 persons are employed in the Herford district in the mixed linen trade, which suffered from the high price of twist. The carpet manufactory in Herford made progress: twenty looms used up 34,600 lbs. of carpet yarn, and about 20,000 lbs. of woollen yarn or cotton and linen yarn. This branch of industry suffers from the import of Dutch carpets, which are admitted into the Zollverein under a lower duty than pure woollen carpets.

The manufacture of starch suffered from the high price of corn, caused by the failure of the crops; supplies were sent from East Prussia, but as the railway tariff for the transport of corn was reduced, as it was for that of potatoes, the price of starch was high.

About 350 or 400 people are engaged in the manufacture of cigars at Herford, which cost from 14 to 40 dollars (2*l.* to 6*l.*) per 1,000. The consumption of spirits was smaller than in the previous year, owing to the scarcity of provisions, and the trade suffered from the failure of the potatoes.

Cologne.—According to the report of the Cologne Chamber of Commerce, the stock of wheat there at the beginning of 1861 amounted to 20,000 sacks; the demand from Holland was so great that this stock was exhausted at the end of March; the prices rose from 7 thalers 15 silvergroschen to 7 thalers 26 silvergroschen and 8 dollars in consequence of the demand from France. The stock at the end of 1861 amounted to 80,000 sacks of wheat. The stock of rye was early in 1861, 15,000 sacks, and early in 1862, 10,000. The following Table shows the prices of grain during the year per 200 lbs.:—

1861.	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
January	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{11}{12}$	$5\frac{5}{6}$	$5\frac{7}{12}$	$5\frac{5}{6}$	$5\frac{7}{12}$	$5\frac{1}{6}$	$5\frac{1}{12}$
February	8	$7\frac{7}{12}$	$5\frac{2}{3}$	$5\frac{7}{12}$	$5\frac{5}{6}$	..	5	$4\frac{11}{12}$
March	$8\frac{1}{12}$	$7\frac{11}{12}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{6}$	$5\frac{5}{6}$	$5\frac{2}{3}$	$4\frac{11}{12}$	$4\frac{1}{3}$
April	$8\frac{1}{6}$	$8\frac{1}{12}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$5\frac{2}{3}$	..	$4\frac{2}{3}$	$4\frac{1}{3}$
May	$8\frac{1}{3}$	$8\frac{1}{6}$	$5\frac{5}{6}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{2}{3}$	..	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{2}{3}$
June	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{3}$	$5\frac{5}{6}$	$5\frac{5}{12}$	..	..	$5\frac{1}{3}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$
July	$8\frac{5}{6}$	$8\frac{1}{3}$	6	$5\frac{7}{12}$	..	..	$5\frac{1}{4}$	—
August	9	$8\frac{5}{6}$	6	..	..	..	$5\frac{1}{4}$	5
September	$9\frac{1}{2}$	9	$6\frac{3}{4}$	6	$5\frac{7}{12}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	5	$4\frac{2}{3}$
October	$9\frac{1}{6}$	9	$6\frac{7}{12}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{7}{12}$	..	$4\frac{5}{6}$	$4\frac{2}{3}$
November	$9\frac{1}{12}$	$8\frac{5}{6}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	..	$4\frac{2}{3}$	$4\frac{7}{12}$
December	$8\frac{7}{12}$	$8\frac{2}{3}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{7}{12}$	—

The import of coffee decreased, while that of rice increased as compared to 1860. The business done in metals was similar to that of 1860, as regards export and import. Raw iron had a regular sale. Had the Treaty of Commerce between the Zollverein and France come into operation a great impetus would have been given to the trade. The produce of lead has increased from 500,000 centners in 1860 to 550,000 centners in 1861 ; the price of lead being from 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ dollars per 100 lbs. Raw zinc was from $5\frac{3}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{4}$ thalers, and wrought zinc from 7 to 8 thalers per 100 lbs. The price of raw copper in 1861 was from 31 to 34 thalers per 100 lbs.

The manufacture of machinery is on the increase ; in 1860, 9,840,845 lbs. were used ; in 1861 this amount increased to 13,760,870 lbs., and the number of workmen employed increased from 850 in 1860 to 1,150 in 1861. Not much business was done in sugar refineries : according to the official reports the amount of raw sugar which was refined was in 1861 21,835 centners ; in 1860 it was 12,756 centners, showing an increase of 9,079 centners. This is in a great measure owing to the reduction of import duty on raw sugar which came into operation on September 1, 1861. Of beet-roots there were about 150,000 centners used, showing rather a decrease than an increase of this trade.

There appears to have been no increase in the consumption of sugar, and as regards America, England and France, the consumption of the Zollverein is small. The large business which was formerly done at Cologne in spirits of wine has now entirely ceased ; but the trade in liqueurs will probably increase when the Franco-Zollverein Treaty comes into operation. The results of the vintage on the Moselle, on the Rhine, and on the Ahr were small. On the Moselle it was on an average the half, on the Rhine one-fourth to one-sixth, and on the Ahr seven-tenths of the usual vintage. The quality of the wine of 1861 was better than that of 1859, and and the prices were higher than have ever been paid. The reason of this rise in price, which continues, is to be found in the fact of the lack of good middle wine, of which there was no supply in 1860. In general but small quantities of wine were exported abroad, with the exception of England, the reduction in the duty on wine being favourable to German wine, for there were imported into England by Holland in 1861, 345,647 gallons ; in 1860, 222,725 gallons ; and in 1859, 125,406 gallons.

With regard to the trade in textiles and manufactured goods the year was good, with the exception of such goods as were affected by the events in America. The price of cotton was double. The import of raw cotton, yarn, and stuffs into the Cologne district was as follows :—

Raw cotton	38,373 centners.	32,184 centners in 1860.
Yarn	4,480 ,,	5,736 ,,
Cotton goods	424 ,,	538 ,,

There was a good trade in woollen and half-woollen goods.

The import of raw silk was 226 centners in 1861, 187 centners in 1860, and 309 centners in 1859. The price of silk fell a little in consequence of the increased import of Chinese silk, and in consequence of the absence of demand from America.

The flax harvest having been good, the linen trade was active ; but on the whole the linen trade has diminished within the last fifteen years one-third. Large quantities of cords and ribbons (or tapes) go from this district to England, Belgium, and France. Silk and half-silk ribbons for trimmings are sent to Spain and Belgium and England ; but the duty in France is so high that none are sent there.

Posen.—The Chamber of Commerce of Posen considers the year of 1861 to have been a favourable year to trade, owing to the good harvest, and the general activity in all branches of trade. The wool trade, however, suffered from the effects of the

American war. The price of wheat remained high during the early part of the year; the prices, too, of rye were large and the export was considerable, amounting to about 40,000 or 50,000 wispel from the neighbouring railway stations.

The yield of barley was good as regards quantity, but the quality was inferior; considerable quantities were sent to Silesia. The prices varied from 46 to 35½ thalers. The harvest of oats was in every respect profitable; considerable quantities were sent to Berlin and Silesia with profit. The produce of potatoes being very large, there was a fall in the price of them. The export was chiefly to the Rhine, to Magdeburg and to Pomerania, where they are used for the manufacture of spirits. The following were the highest and lowest prices paid for cereals during the year:—

	Highest Price per Scheffel.			Lowest Price per Scheffel.				Highest Price per Scheffel.			Lowest Price per Scheffel.		
	Rth.	sg.	pf.	Rth.	sg.	pf.		Rth.	sg.	pf.	Rth.	sg.	pf.
Fine wheat ..	3	10	0	2	20	0	Inferior barley ..	1	20	0	1	2	6
Middling wheat ..	3	2	6	2	10	0	Oats	1	0	0	0	21	0
Ordinary wheat ..	2	25	0	2	0	0	Peas, cooking ..	2	0	0	1	18	9
Good rye ..	2	2	6	1	18	9	Peas for fodder ..	1	25	0	1	12	6
Inferior rye ..	1	26	3	1	15	0	Potatoes ..	1	0	0	0	9	0
Good barley ..	1	22	6	1	5	0							

There were imported into the Province of Posen during 1861, from Poland:—

Wheat	268,607 scheffel.	In 1860	148,202 scheffel.	
Rye	589,793 „	„	326,912 „	
Barley	10,506 „	„	6,767 „	
Oats and buckwheat ..	19,494 „	„	17,629 „	
Peas, beans, vetches, &c.	9,158 „	„	1,955 „	

Of oil-seeds the harvest as regards quantity was good, but from the bad state of the weather during the harvest the quality was inferior. Prices varied from 72 to 80 and 90 dollars. In consequence of the large amount of spirits of wine on hand, the prices were low.

The events taking place in America had the effect of reducing the price of wool, but a considerable business was done in this article. There were imported from Poland in 1861 17,184 centner, and in 1860 14,563 centners.

The amount of rags sold was about 30,000 centners, and they were sent chiefly to Saxony and Silesia. The amount of bones sold was about 25,000 centners, and they were sent chiefly to Silesia.

(No. 1.)—Account of the Common Receipts of the Zollverein from Dues for the first Quarter of 1862.

According to official Reports the gross receipts for January, February, and March, 1862, were—

	Thalers.
From Import dues	4,726,942
From Export and Transit dues	19,055
Total	4,745,997

Those of the same period for 1861 were—

	Thalers.
From Import dues	4,582,199
From Export and Transit dues	56,019
Total	4,638,218

Showing an increase of import dues to the amount of 144,743 thalers, and a decrease of export and transit dues to the amount of 36,964 thalers as compared to 1861. On the total there was an increase of receipt to the amount of 107,779 thalers.

The following Table shows the amount of import dues paid, the amount of population of each State of the Zollverein, and the share which each State has to receive or to disburse:—

IMPORT DUES.

	Population.	Total amount of Common Receipts.	After deduction of expenses of levying dues, there remain.	Share for division to each State according to agreement.	To be paid.	To be received.
		Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.
1. Prussia	18,107,274	2,819,099	2,534,112	2,026,751	507,361	..
Luxembourg ..	192,196	28,304	1,513	21,513	..	20,000
2. Bavaria	4,621,279	266,149	175,350	517,261	..	341,911
3. Saxony	2,122,148	411,482	373,914	237,532	136,382	..
4. Hanover	1,865,042	441,232	311,665	417,615	..	105,950
5. Wurtemberg ..	1,690,898	71,767	66,550	189,263	..	122,713
6. Baden	1,334,052	151,933	65,388	149,320	..	83,932
7. Electoral Hesse ..	699,745	75,238	75,238	78,323	..	3,085
8. Ducal Hesse ..	862,239	114,025	111,687	96,511	15,176	..
9. Thuringia	1,043,771	57,242	57,242	116,830	..	59,588
10. Brunswick	249,771	52,478	52,478	27,956	24,522	..
11. Oldenburg	236,562	48,446	20,064	52,970	..	32,906
12. Nassau	435,777	15,165	14,559	48,776	.	34,217
13. Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	174,383	120,861	..	120,861	..
Total	33,460,754	4,726,943	3,980,621	3,980,621	804,302	804,302

On looking at the former sum of 107,779 thalers, it is to be remarked that it probably would have been larger if the navigation could have opened earlier (in 1861 it was unusually early); moreover the state of politics was not such as to inspire much confidence for the undisturbed maintenance of peace, this naturally had a depressing effect upon trade. The articles upon which there was an increase of duty paid, were raw sugar for refineries, and raw iron, and to a smaller extent on iron and steel goods, wine in bottles, meat, mussel and shell fish, treacle, tobacco of all sorts, silk and half-silk goods, and tallow. The decrease of dues paid has been upon cotton yarn, raw coffee, shelled rice, wine in casks, fresh and dried Southern fruits, spices, herrings, and tea. The falling off in the dues paid upon coffee is attributed to the expectation of a fall in the price of the article: the sales of coffee in Holland only took place the end of March and early in April.

COMPARATIVE Account of the Common Receipts from Import, Export, and Transit Dues, in the First Quarter of 1862, and in the First Quarter of 1861.

States of Verein.	Imports.		Exports.		Transit.		Total.			
	First Quarter, 1862.	First Quarter, 1861.	First Quarter, 1862.	First Quarter, 1861.	First Quarter, 1862.	First Quarter, 1861.	First Quarter, 1862.	First Quarter, 1861.	First Quarter, 1862. More.	First Quarter, 1862. Less.
	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.
1. Prussia	2,819,099	2,684,002	3,291	4,205	..	8,974	2,826,507	2,705,301	121,206	—
			4,117	4,832	..	3,288				
Luxembourg ..	28,304	33,465	156	398	..	136	28,460	33,999	..	5,539
2. Bavaria	266,149	242,919	1,767	1,466	39	1,500	267,877	245,885	21,992	—
3. Saxony	411,482	436,578	1,152	4,217	7	11,342	412,627	452,137	..	39,510
4. Hanover	441,232	408,389	896	546	19	3,039	442,147	411,974	30,173	—
5. Wurtemberg ..	71,767	64,626	197	400	..	144	71,964	65,170	6,794	—
6. Baden	151,933	157,293	2,244	3,445	2	1,617	154,179	162,355	..	8,176
7. Electoral Hesse .	75,238	76,587	71	13	..	1	75,309	76,601	..	1,292
8. Grand Ducal Hesse	114,025	104,904	360	319	..	288	114,385	105,511	8,874	—
9. Thuringia ..	57,242	69,689	5	18	..	35	57,247	69,742	..	12,495
10. Brunswick ..	52,478	52,554	..	..	..	25	52,478	52,579	..	101
11. Oldenburg ..	48,446	46,142	9	24	..	..	48,455	46,166	2,289	—
12. Nassau	15,165	16,765	9	162	..	..	15,174	16,927	..	1,753
13. Frankfort A/M ..	174,383	188,286	4,807	5,499	..	86	179,190	193,871	..	14,681
Total	4,726,943	4,582,199	19,081	25,544	25	30,475	4,745,999	4,638,218	191,328 83,547	83,547
									107,781	

PROVISIONAL ACCOUNT of the Common Receipts of the Zollverein for the first Half-year of 1862.

According to official information in the first six months of 1862, from January to June, the gross receipts were—

	Thalers.
From Import dues	11,964,148
From Export and Transit dues	62,056
Total	12,026,204

The gross receipts for the same period in 1861 were—

	Thalers.
From Import dues	11,295,820
From Export and Transit dues	88,729
Total	11,384,549

The above figures show an increase of imports of 668,328 thalers, and a decrease of exports and transit dues of 26,673 thalers as compared to 1861, but a total increase of gross receipts to the amount of 641,655 thalers.

IMPORT DUES.

Verein States.	Population.	Total amount of Common Receipts.	Deductions for expenses of levying dues, and other expenses.	There remain for Common Division.	Share of each State, according to agreement.	There are to be—	
						Paid.	Received.
		Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.	Thalers.
1. Prussia . . .	18,107,274	6,968,567	566,693 3,043	6,398,862	5,343,777	1,055,085	—
Luxembourg . .	192,196	57,587	53,583	4,004	56,720	....	52,716
2. Bavaria . . .	4,621,279	648,014	181,598	466,416	1,363,821	....	897,405
3. Saxony . . .	2,122,148	1,223,020	75,537	1,147,883	626,284	521,599	—
4. Hanover . . .	1,865,042	1,067,569	259,135	808,434	1,080,098	....	271,664
5. Wurtemberg . .	1,690,898	237,887	10,435	227,452	499,014	....	271,562
6. Baden . . .	1,334,052	478,643	166,040 7,050	305,553	393,703	....	88,150
7. Electoral Hesse . .	699,745	165,731	....	165,731	206,508	....	40,777
8. Ducal Hesse . .	862,239	262,106	4,677	257,429	254,462	2,967	—
9. Thuringia . .	1,043,771	134,175	....	134,175	308,035	....	173,860
10. Brunswick . .	249,771	133.497	....	133,497	73,712	59,785	—
11. Oldenburg . .	236,562	126,000	56,764	69,236	137,000	....	67,764
12. Nassau . . .	435,777	40,777	1,090 61 18,038	39,626	128,605	....	88,979
			1,403,344				
13. Frankfort A/M . .	....	420,545	89,065	313,441	....	313,441	—
Total . .	33,460,754	11,964,148	1,492,409	10,471,739	10,471,739	1,952,877	1,952,877

The receipts from import and export dues amounted—

	Thalers.
In the first six months of 1862 to	12,026,204
The same dues during the same period of 1861 were	11,389,031
Showing an increase in receipts to the amount of	637,173

Which gives an increase in the receipts equal to 6 per cent.

There was a considerable increase of import dues from raw sugar used in the refineries, and this again was much influenced by the bad crops of beet-root. There was also a considerable receipt from raw iron, iron, steel goods, meat, treacle, silk and half-silk goods. The decrease in import dues was from raw coffee and cotton yarn; in consequence of the high prices of both these articles, there was little speculation in them: there was also a slight diminution upon Southern fruits, spices of all sorts, shelled rice, unwrought tobacco leaves, tea, and cattle.

COMPARISON of Common Receipts from Import, Export, and Transit Dues, in first Six Months of 1861 and 1862.

	Import Dues.		Export Dues.		Transit Dues.		Total.			
	Half-year, 1862.	Half-year, 1861.	Half-year, 1862.	Half-year, 1861.	Half-year, 1862.	Half-year, 1861.	Half-year, 1862.	Half-year, 1861.	Half-year. More.	Half-year. Less.
	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.	Rth.
. Prussia	6,968,597	6,416,995	14,925 14,624	12,763 15,143	.. ..	8,969 3,281	6,998,146	6,457,151	540,995	—
Luxembourg ..	57,587	63,826	541	983	..		58,128	64,945	..	6,817
2. Bavaria	648,014	603,522	4,471	4,033	..	136	652,485	609,059	43,426	—
3. Saxony	1,223,020	1,261,976	3,998	6,469	..	1,504	1,227,018	1,280,013	..	52,995
4. Hanover	1,067,569	1,004,603	2,151	1,399	..	11,568	1,069,720	1,009,018	60,702	—
5. Wurtemberg ..	237,887	201,967	517	769	..	3,016	238,404	202,879	35,525	—
6. Baden	478,643	458,392	7,721	8,568	2	143	486,366	468,587	17,779	—
7. Electoral Hesse .	165,731	163,605	175	107	..	1,627	165,906	163,713	2,193	—
8. Grand Ducal Hesse	262,106	234,349	958	770	..	1	263,064	235,407	27,657	—
9. Thuringia ..	134,175	160,359	6	27	..	288	134,181	160,421	..	26,240
10. Brunswick ..	133,497	126,074	9	..	..	35	133,506	126,099	7,407	—
11. Oldenburg ..	126,000	129,018	86	78	..	25	126,086	129,096	..	3,010
12. Nassau	40,777	42,275	23	230	..	..	40,800	42,505	..	1,705
13. Frankfort A/M ..	420,545	428,858	11,849	11,179	..	101	432,394	440,138	..	7,744
	11,964,148	11,295,819	62,054	62,518	2	30,694	12,026,204	11,389,031	735,684 98,511	98,511
									637,173	

(No. 2.—Provisional Account of Common Receipts from Transit Dues on Wine and Must, Tobacco Leaves and Manufactured Tobacco, for the First Six Months of 1862, in the Zollverein (taken from official sources).

States of the Verein.	Population.	Gross Receipts from Transit Dues.			After deducting for Errors of Registration and necessary Compensation and Back-Payments, there remain for Division in Thalers.	Share of each State according to the Population, including the Over-sum to Electoral Hesse of 1,000 Thalers.	There remain	
		Wine and Must.	Tobacco Leaves and Manufactured Tobacco.	Total.			To be Paid.	To be Received.
		Rth. sg. pf.	Rth. sg. pf.	Rth. sg. pf.		Rth.	Rth.	Rth.
1. Prussia	18,035,805	64,745 16 4	25,973 23 11	90,719 10 3	91,132	115,891	...	24,759
Luxembourg	192,196	173 6 6	1,619 4 0	1,792 10 6	1,787	1,235	552	...
2. Saxony	2,122,148	27,153 23 6	5,312 2 0	32,465 25 6	32,465	13,443	19,022	...
3. Hanover	1,865,042	4,085 9 0	1,895 17 10	5,980 26 10	5,981	22,394	...	16,413
4. Electoral Hesse	698,802	20,230 16 3	3,437 10 6	23,667 27 6	23,628	4,990	18,638	...
5. Thuringia	1,043,771	10,313 0 0	2,251 18 6	12,564 18 6	12,566	6,612	5,954	...
6. Brunswick	249,771	1,082 5 6	181 13 6	1,263 19 0	1,264	1,583	...	319
7. Oldenburg	236,562	146 27 0	18 13 0	165 10 0	165	2,840	...	2,675
Total	24,444,097	127,930 14 10	40,689 13 3	168,619 28 1	168,988	168,988	44,166	44,166
Deducting Population of Hanover and Oldenburg	2,101,604							
There remain for the division of the other States	22,342,493							

Share of Hanover and Oldenburg.

The Total Receipts were 168,988 thalers.

	Thalers.	Thalers.
According to the proportion of the population the simple share of Hanover was	12,893	
To which is added three-fourths	9,670	
		22,563
According to the proportion of the population the simple share of Oldenburg was	1,635	
To which is added three-fourths	1,226	
		2,861
Total		25,424

(No. 3.)—Provisional Account of Common Receipts from Transit Dues on Wine and Must, Tobacco Leaves and Manufactured Tobacco, in States of the Zollverein, from the First to Third Quarter of 1862 (taken from official sources).

States of the Verein.	Population.	Gross Receipts from Transit Dues.			After deducting for Errors of Registration and necessary Compensation and Back-Payments, there remain for Division in Thalers.	Share of each State according to the Population, including the Over-sum to Electoral Hesse of 1,000 Thalers.	There remain	
		Wine and Must.	Tobacco Leaves and Manufactured Tobacco.	Total.			To be Paid.	To be Received.
		Rth. sg. pf.	Rth. sg. pf.	Rth. sg. pf.		Rth.	Rth.	Rth.
1. Prussia	18,794,722	89,645 28 8	39,448 15 10	129,095 14 6	129,563	166,584	...	35,910
Luxemburg	197,731	202 7 0	2,251 12 6	2,453 19 6	2,448	1,753	674	...
2. Saxony	2,225,240	39,256 18 6	8,061 12 6	47,318 1 0	47,317	19,430	27,050	...
3. Hanover	1,908,631	5,440 21 0	3,487 28 6	8,929 21 6	8,932	31,555	...	21,944
4. Electoral Hesse	709,707	28,892 15 6	5,768 14 0	34,710 3 0	34,648	7,040	26,777	...
5. Thuringia	1,069,821	13,860 21 0	3,163 0 0	17,023 21 0	17,015	9,341	7,444	...
6. Brunswick	257,624	1,464 6 0	235 14 6	1,699 20 6	1,701	2,250	...	533
7. Oldenburg	258,562	247 16 0	29 2 6	276 18 6	276	3,945	...	3,558
Total	25,402,038	179,061 13 2	62,445 16 4	241,506 29 6	241,898	241,898	61,945	61,945
Deducting Population of Hanover and Oldenburg	2,147,193							
There remain for the division of the other States	23,254,845							

Share of Hanover and Oldenburg.

The Total Receipts were 241,898 thalers.

	Thalers.	Thalers.
According to the proportion of the population the simple share of Hanover was ..	18,175	
To which is added three-fourths	13,631	
		31,806
According to the proportion of the population the simple share of Oldenburg was ..	2,272	
To which is added three-fourths	1,704	
		3,976
Total		35,782

(No. 4.)—Provisional Account of the Common Duty on Brandy and Transit Duty on Brandy for First Half-Year of 1862 (taken from Official sources).

States of the Verein.	Population.	Gross Receipts. Brandy Dues.	Transit Dues on Brandy.	Total.	After deduction for Registers, Defects, Indemnity for Payment on Exported Brandy, etc. Receipts for Division, in Thalers.	Share according to Treaty.	There is to be Paid.	There is to be Received.
		Rth. sg. pf.	Rth. sg. pf.	Rth. sg. pf.		Rth.	Rth.	Rth.
I. Prussia	17,551,870							
A. Those States which pay the Receipts to Prussia	218,932	4,805,829 22 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,180,678	[illegible]	218,946	...
	17,770,802							
B. Those States whose Government levies their own Dues—								
1. Dukedom of Anhalt-Bernburg	56,031	12,778 9 0	...	12,778 9 0	12,778	12,494	284	...
2. Dukedom of Anhalt-Dessau Köthen ...	119,515	55,106 28 6	2 0 0	55,108 28 6	48,490	26,649	21,841	...
3. Ducal Saxon Offices of Allstedt and Aldisleben	9,012	5,833 6 0	...	5,833 6 0	5,833	2,010	3,823	...
4. Saxe Ducal Coburg-Gotha, Office of Volkenrode	2,859	517 15 0	...	517 15 0	518	638	...	120
5. Schwarzburg-Sondershausen...	36,069	...	...	...	...	8,043	...	8,043
6. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	13,501	1,459 24 0	...	1,459 24 0	1,460	3,456	...	1,996
7. Principality Birkenfeld	35,486	...	...	...	...	7,912	...	7,912
8. Schaumburg	33,715	918 12 0	21 16 6	939 28 6	940	7,964	...	7,024
Total I	18,080,990	4,882,443 26 7	3,048 10 0	4,885,492 6 7	4,250,697	4,031,748	244,044	25,095
							218,949	
II. Saxony	2,122,148	426,914 26 0	434 13 6	427,349 9 6	353,566	37,464	...	43,898
III. Thuringian Verein	1,043,771	58,305 26 6	196 6 0	58,502 2 6	52,746	227,797	...	175,051
Total	21,246,909	5,367,664 19 1	3,678 29 6	5,371,343 18 7	4,657,009	4,637,009	218,949	218,949

(No. 5.)—Receipts of the Zollverein from Duty on Beet-root Sugar and Division of the same, in the period from January 1 to August 31, 1862.

States of the Verein.	Number of Sugar Factories at Work.	Population according to Census of December 1861.	Fresh Beet-root consumed from 1st January to 31st August, 1862.	Amount of Duty after deduction of cost of administration.	Share of each State according to population.	There are— To be Paid.	There are— To be Received.
			Centners lbs.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.
1. Prussia	207	18,867,061	10,479,283 0	2,376,921	1,330,181	1,046,740	—
Luxembourg.. ..	..	197,731	..	..	13,941	..	13,941
2. Bavaria	5	4,695,424	64,965 0	14,330	331,041	..	316,711
3. Saxony ..	1	2,225,240	..	1,172	156,886	..	158,058
4. Hanover	2	1,908,631	17,625 0	2,932	255,603	..	252,671
5. Wurtemberg ..	6	1,720,708	239,239 0	54,877	121,315	..	66,438
6. Baden ..	1	1,365,732	212,846 0	51,675	96,287	..	44,612
7. Electoral Hesse ..	..	710,680	..	..	50,104	..	50,104
8. Ducal Hesse.. ..	..	874,231	..	..	61,636	..	61,636
9. Thuringia	2	1,069,821	89,339 0	21,079	75,426	..	54,347
10. Brunswick	14	257,624	354,259 52	77,008	18,163	58,845	—
11. Oldenburg	..	238,562	..	..	31,948	..	31,948
12. Nassau	..	454,326	..	..	32,031	..	32,031
13. Frankfort-on-the-Maine	..	327,477	..	..	23,088	..	23,088
Total	238	34,913,248	11,457,556 52	2,597,650	2,597,650	1,105,585	1,105,585

(No. 6.)—Review of the Amount of Beet-root consumed in the Manufacture of Sugar during the period of September 1, 1861, and August 31, 1862.

	Number of Factories at Work.	Amount of Beet-root taxed.				
		From 1st September, to end of December 1861.	In First Quarter of 1862.	In Second Quarter of 1862.	In July and August 1862.	Total.
		Centners lbs.	Centners lbs.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners lbs.
1. Prussia	215	18,001,604 0	10,370,880 0	108,403	..	28,480,887 0
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Bavaria	6	172,823 0	64,965 0	..	..	237,788 0
3. Saxony	1	55,580 0	..	..	..	55,580 0
4. Hanover	2	166,846 0	17,625 0	..	..	184,471 0
5. Wurtemberg	6	357,471 0	239,239 0	..	..	596,710 0
6. Baden	1	271,673 0	177,782 0	35,064	..	484,519 0
7. Electoral Hesse	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Ducal Hesse	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Thuringia	2	110,656 50	89,339 0	..	..	199,995 50
10. Brunswick	14	1,098,184 44	354,259 52	..	..	1,452,443 96
11. Oldenburg	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Nassau	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Frankfort-on-the-Maine ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	247	20,234,837 94	11,314,089 52	143,467	..	31,692,394 46
From 1860 to 1861 ..	247	18,108,990 20	10,675,552 40	410,927	158,562	29,354,031 60
Increase in 1861–62 ..	..	2,125,847 74	638,537 12	..	..	2,338,362 86
Decrease „ ..	..	..	..	267,460	158,562	..

(No. 7.)—STATISTICS relative to the Population of the States belonging to the Zoll and Handel Verein, according to the Census taken in December 1861.

	According to Civil computation.						According to Military computation.						Total of Population.	Belonging to	
	No. of Families.	Men and Boys under 14.	Women and Girls under 14.	Children under 14.		No. of Civilians.	No. of Families.	Men and Boys under 14.	Women and Girls under 14.	Children under 14.		No. of Persons Military.		Eastern Union.	Western Union.
				Male.	Female.					Male.	Female.				
1. Kingdom of Prussia	3,890,577	5,900,696	6,240,817	3,263,023	3,196,513	18,601,049	14,557	221,451	22,345	10,938	10,946	266,012	18,867,061	13,740,278	5,126,783
Duchy of Luxembourg	40,203	65,536	66,410	32,429	32,117	196,492	170	680	220	166	173	1,239	197,731	..	197,731
2. Bavaria	1,128,184	1,565,486	1,715,898	641,730	657,824	4,580,938	4,212	108,424	2,747	1,667	1,648	114,486	4,695,424	..	4,695,424
3. Saxony	469,998	730,286	773,347	358,647	362,960	2,225,240	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,225,240	2,225,240	—
4. Hanover	399,883	647,254	658,027	306,030	297,130	1,907,924	79	417	133	76	81	707	1,908,631	..	1,908,631
5. Wurtemberg	375,438	586,938	637,880	243,254	252,636	1,720,708	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,720,708	..	1,720,708
6. Duchy of Baden	272,435	459,003	494,471	206,646	202,363	1,362,483	36	3,115	60	33	41	3,249	1,365,732	..	1,365,732
7. Electoral Hesse	158,447	224,578	251,419	114,579	111,822	702,398	865	5,353	1,359	794	776	8,282	710,680	..	710,680
8. Ducal Hesse	180,695	297,491	307,957	133,193	131,060	869,701	24	135	36	25	22	4,530	874,231	..	874,231
9. Thuringia	235,202	353,616	378,333	167,856	164,643	1,064,478	329	4,266	494	283	300	5,343	1,069,821	1,069,821	—
10. Brunswick	59,849	87,820	90,972	39,784	39,048	257,624	..	..	..	..	..	..	257,624	168,355	89,269
11. Oldenburg	48,773	81,886	81,916	37,903	39,857	238,562	..	..	..	..	..	..	238,562	..	238,562
12. Nassau	109,714	156,861	154,029	72,553	70,883	454,326	..	..	..	..	..	..	454,326	..	454,326
13. Frankfort-on-the-Maine	12,948	32,674	33,241	8,164	8,084	82,163	49	1,062	109	26	30	2,343	84,506	..	84,506
Total Population	7,382,346	11,190,155	11,884,717	5,625,791	5,563,940	34,264,086	20,321	344,903	27,503	14,008	14,017	406,191	34,670,277	17,203,694	17,466,583

(No. 8.)—*General Statistics of Prussia.*

Extent.—5,104 geographical square miles, the square mile reckoned at 54·9 square kilomètres, making 280,194 square kilomètres.

Population in 1858 was 17,739,913, making to each square mile 3,476, and to each kilomètre 64; in 1819 the population was 10,981,934, which gives an increase per cent. of 61·34, and per year 1·57; according to the census taken in December 1861 the population was 18,497,458.

Land Force.—War footing, 500,000; peace footing, 200,000. In peace, 1,000 inhabitants maintain 11·6 soldiers; Prussia supplies the 4th, 5th, and 6th Corps d'Armée to the Germanic Confederation, the Contingent being 93,316; the Reserve Contingent being 39,993, making a total of 133,309.

Expenditure for military affairs for the army, 31,447,000 thalers; for the navy, 607,000 thalers; being an outlay per inhabitant, for the army, of 1 thaler 23 silvergroschen; and for the navy, 1 silvergroschen. The total expenditure of Prussia is 130,615,000 thalers.

The naval force of Prussia consists of 9 sailing-vessels, 26 steamers, and 246 guns; on the war footing, it consists of 9 sailing-vessels, 28 steamers, and 352 guns.

Finances.—The receipts in 1829 were 50,796,000 thalers; in 1847, 64,033,000 thalers; in 1861, 135,341,000; showing an increase per cent. in the three periods of 26·1, 111·4, and 166·4. Tax per head, 7 thalers 19 silvergroschen.

The direct taxes amount to 26,045,000 thalers, being a proportion on the whole amount of 19·24, and average per head 1 thaler 17 silvergroschen; the land tax produces 10,666,000; the "Mobiliar" class tax, 13,066,000 thalers; the trade or "Gewerbe" tax, 3,000,000.

The indirect taxes produce 47,623,000 thalers. The single indirect taxes produce—

	Thalers.		Thalers.
Beverages..	8,000,000	Dues	10,607,000
Salt	8,907,000	Stamps and registration ..	3,500,000
Sugar	17,000,000		

N.B.—The amount of the items does not agree with the total above, owing to direct taxes being levied with indirect, and *vice versâ*, as in the case of beet-root sugar.

Per-centage of the indirect taxes to the total receipts:—

Beverages—		Sugar—	
Per 100 of total receipts	5·9	Per 100 of total receipts	12·5
Per 100 of indirect taxes	16·2	Per 100 of indirect taxes	35·7
Salt—		Dues—	
Per 100 of total receipts	6·5	Per 100 of total receipts	1·3
Per 100 of indirect taxes	19·2	Per 100 of indirect taxes	18·1

Debts.—Ordinary and extraordinary outlay. In 1847 the amount was 64,033,000; in 1861 the amount was 140,208.000; capital or nominal value of State debts in 1847 was 150,103,000 thalers; in 1861, 239,152,000 thalers; average per inhabitant, 13 thalers 10 silvergroschen.

Debts paying interest in 1847, 7,239,000 thalers; and in 1861, 15,274,000 thalers; per-centage to the total expenditure in 1847, 11·3; and in 1861, 10·8. The absolute increase was 110·9, and the relative increase minus 5. The expenditure per individual for interest, &c., was 3 thalers 18 silvergroschen.

Animals.—Prussia contains in round numbers 1,600,000 horses, 8,000 asses and mules, 5,500,000 oxen, 15,400,000 sheep, 670,000 goats, and 2,600,000 swine.

The statistics of Prussia with regard to commerce are not given separately, but are included in the Zollverein calculation. The value of the imports into the Zollverein, in 1858, amounted to 377,360,000 thalers: the exports for 1858 amounted to 375,000,000 thalers; making a total of 752,360,000 thalers: the proportion per inhabitant was 22 thalers 12 silvergroschen. The value of the import of the fiscal produce was 45,610,000 thalers. The amount of duty paid on imports was, in 1858, 28,302,000 thalers; the amount of duty without the fiscal produce was 14,255,000 thalers. The per-centage duty on imports to the total import was, in 1858, 7·50; without the fiscal produce, 4·30. The import of wheat was 1,266 hectolitres; the export of wheat was 4,233; of other grain the import was 5,646, the export 7,619. Of wine the import was 140,000, the export 124,000; of brandy the import was 23,000, the export 110,000. The export of horses, asses, and mules was 7,953; the import, 28,457. The import of oxen was 89,703; the export, 92,316. Of sheep the

import was 124,991; the export 162,770. Of swine the import was 322,935; the export 24,068.

Of colonial goods (the centner = 100 kilogrammes) the import into the Zollverein of coffee was 575,004 centners; the export, 32,000 centners; of sugar the import was 349,546 centners, the export was 81,541; of tea the import was 15,080 centners; of tobacco the import was 252,351, the export was 333,443 centners; of iron, the import of casting-iron was 2,000,306, the export, 74,061 centners; of bar-iron the import was 308,060, the export 92,038 centners; of manufactured iron the import was 122,670, export, 248,830.

Of weaving materials there were imported into the Zollverein :—

	Import.	Export.		Import.	Export.
	Centners.	Centners.		Centners.	Centners.
Wool—			Silk—		
Raw	181,309	58,740	Raw	10,483	1,286
Spun	72,379	—	Spun	—	—
Cotton—			Hemp and Flax—		
Raw	549,336	141,275	Raw	343,969	269,750
Spun	284,220	29,820	Spun	—	—

Shipping.—Prussia had, in 1859, 1,642 vessels, of 348,686 tons (a ton of 1,100 kilogrammes), of which 88 were steamers, of 12,000 tons; the increase in tonnage having been 25·4 per cent. during the last ten years. Of vessels which arrived and left Prussian ports in 1859 there were 18,313, of 2,886,124 tons; showing an increase in ten years of 38·7.

The total receipts from railroads in Prussia amounted to 38,686,841, there being 746 miles of railway.

There are in Prussia Protestants, 10,500,000; Roman Catholics, 6,500,000; and Jews, 230,000.

(No. 9.)—*Statistics relating to the Population of Prussia.*

Amount of Population in Prussia according to Census of December 3, 1861.

Districts and Provinces.	1861.			1858.			Increase since 1858.	
	Civil.	Military.	Total.	Civil.	Military.	Total.	Absolute.	Per-centage.
I. Prussia :—								
1. Königsberg	972,031	10,867	982,898	929,481	8,578	938,059	44,839	4·78
2. Gumbinnen	692,654	3,818	696,472	668,235	2,548	670,783	25,869	3·83
3. Danzig	464,855	11,466	476,321	443,692	9,934	453,626	22,695	5·00
4. Marienwerder	706,148	6,683	712,831	676,668	5,364	682,032	30,799	4·52
Total	2,835,688	32,834	2,868,522	2,718,076	26,424	2,744,500	124,022	4·52
II. Posen :—								
5. Posen	959,702	12,812	972,514	908,580	9,642	918,222	54,292	5·91
6. Bromberg	516,973	5,134	522,107	495,048	3,885	498,933	23,174	4·64
Total	1,476,675	17,946	1,494,621	1,403,628	13,527	1,417,155	77,466	5·47
III. Pomerania :—								
7. Stettin	642,378	12,568	654,946	615,106	8,623	623,729	31,217	5·00
8. Köslin	518,261	5,193	523,454	498,423	3,123	501,546	21,908	4·37
9. Stralsund	207,659	3,009	210,668	201,411	1,695	203,106	7,562	3·72
Total	1,368,298	20,770	1,389,068	1,314,940	13,441	1,328,381	60,687	4·57
IV. Silesia								
10. Breslau	1,278,199	17,895	1,296,094	1,235,788	13,361	1,249,149	46,945	3·76
11. Oppeln	1,126,323	11,574	1,137,897	1,068,836	8,827	1,077,663	60,234	5·59
12. Leignitz	945,082	11,731	956,813	934,992	7,809	942,801	14,012	1·49
Total	3,349,604	41,200	3,390,804	3,239,616	29,997	3,269,613	121,191	3·71
V. Brandenburg .—								
13. Stadt Berlin	522,974	22,345	545,319	438,961	19,676	458,637	86,682	18·90
14. Potsdam	923,740	21,339	945,079	918,375	15,325	933,700	11,379	1·22
15. Frankfurt	961,386	11,731	973,117	930,751	6,908	937,659	35,458	3·78
Total	2,408,100	55,415	2,463,515	2,288,087	41,909	2,329,996	133,519	5·73
VI. Saxony :—								
16. Magdeburg	766,610	13,124	779,734	740,653	9,155	749,808	29,926	3·99
17. Merseburg	819,865	11,690	831,555	797,418	8,706	806,124	25,431	3·15
18. Erfurt	359,043	5,600	364,643	348,062	6,068	354,130	10,513	2·97
Total	1,945,518	30,414	1,975,932	1,886,133	23,929	1,910,062	65,870	3·45

Districts and Provinces.	1861.			1858.			Increase since 1858.	
	Civil.	Military.	Total.	Civil.	Military.	Total.	Absolute.	Per-centage.
VII. Westphalia:—								
19. Münster	437,004	5,380	442,384	432,376	3,709	436,085	6,299	1·44
20. Minden	465,105	6,977	472,082	455,912	4,193	460,105	11,977	2·60
21. Arnsberg	701,179	2,077	703,256	669,149	1,102	670,251	33,005	4·92
Total	1,603,288	14,434	1,617,722	1,557,437	9,004	1,566,441	51,281	3·27
VIII. Rhine:—								
22. Köln	557,311	10,124	567,435	536,981	8,910	545,891	21,544	3·95
23. Düsseldorf	1,106,580	10,445	1,117,025	1,055,111	7,435	1,062,546	54,479	5·13
24. Coblentz	520,989	8,829	529,818	510,995	7,378	518,373	11,445	2·21
25. Trier	537,152	7,076	544,228	516,949	6,207	523,156	21,072	4·03
26. Aachen	454,674	3,768	458,442	444,417	2,246	446,663	11,779	2·64
Total	3,176,706	40,242	3,216,948	3,064,453	32,176	3,096,629	120,319	3·89
Hohenzollern	64,408	253	64,661	64,012	223	64,235	426	0·66
Jadegebiet	950	..	950	858	..	858	92	10·72
Total	18,229,235	253,508	18,482,743	17,537,240	190,630	17,727,870	754,873	4·26
Prussian occupation in Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Luxembourg, Mayence, and Rastadt, &c. ..	..	14,715	14,715	..	12,043	12,043	2,672	22·19
In Kingdom . ..	18,229,235	268,223	18,497,458	17,537,240	202,673	17,739,913	757,545	4·27

Year.	Amount of Deaths, exclusive of Still-born.			Amount of Deaths of Persons grown up, exclusive of Still-born.			Average Age.					
							Deaths, exclusive of Still-born.			Deaths above 1 Year old.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1816 ...	140,053	133,156	273,209	3,793,454	3,879,113	7,672,567	27·09	29·13	28·08	38·36	38·83	38·60
1817 ...	150,848	142,069	292,917	4,066,637	4,065,724	8,132,361	26·96	28·62	27·76	37·24	37·62	37·43
1818 ...	152,838	146,815	299,653	3,991,212	4,192,611	8,183,823	26·11	28·56	27·31	35·26	36·57	35·91
1819 ...	162,159	156,980	319,139	4,106,475	4,386,624	8,493,099	25·32	27·94	26·61	35·10	36·48	35·80
1820 ...	143,228	138,457	281,685	3,926,922	4,154,850	8,081,772	27·42	30·01	28·69	38·35	39·34	38·85
Total, 1816–20 ...	749,126	717,477	1,466,603	19,884,700	20,678,922	40,563,622	26·54	28·82	27·66	36·78	37·70	37·24
1821 ...	139,033	132,781	271,814	3,687,329	3,865,557	7,552,886	26·52	29·11	27·78	37·99	38·96	38·48
1822 ...	151,930	146,238	298,168	3,849,479	4,071,109	7,920,588	25·34	27·84	26 56	36·35	37·46	36·91
1823 ...	155,064	147,866	302,930	4,263,112	4,399,305	8,662,417	27·49	29·75	28·60	38·54	39·37	38·96
1824 ...	153,923	147,742	301,665	4,050,371	4,300,099	8,350,470	26·31	29·10	27·68	37·02	38·40	37·72
1825 ...	158,834	150,950	309,784	4,141,575	4,291,181	8,432,756	26·07	28·43	27·22	36·90	37·87	37·39
1826 ...	172,704	164,581	337,285	4,607,794	4,771,704	9,379,498	26·67	28 99	27·81	37·77	38·72	38·25
1827 ...	180,134	168,731	348,855	5,023,834	5,052,484	10,076,318	27·89	29·95	28·88	38·04	38·89	38·46
1828 ...	182,555	173,398	355,953	5,181,339	5,254,150	10,435,489	28·38	30·30	29·32	38·11	38·75	38·43
1829 ...	189,908	181,463	371,371	5,795,457	5,943,438	11,738,895	30·52	32·75	31·61	40·41	41·40	40·91
1830 ...	192,341	181,330	373,671	5,512,122	5,501,484	11,013,606	28·66	30·35	29·47	37·97	38·46	38·21
Total, 1821–30 ...	1,676,436	1,595,070	3,271,496	46,112,412	47,430,511	93,562,923	27·51	29·75	28·60	37·99	38·88	38·44
1831 ...	230,433	214,974	445,407	7,082,411	6,935,589	14,018,000	30·73	32·26	31·47	38·64	39·42	39·02
1832 ...	208,411	195,712	404,123	5,991,062	6,004,120	11,995,182	28·74	30·67	29·68	36·77	37·95	37·35
1833 ...	202,098	192,512	394,610	5,492,570	5,619,115	11,111,685	27·17	29·18	28·15	36·59	37·43	37·01
1834 ...	206,850	196,756	403,606	5,337,471	5,459,284	10,796,755	25·80	27·74	26·75	35 79	36·58	36·18
1835 ...	185,588	175,302	360,890	5,292,109	5,366,208	10,658,317	28·51	30·61	29·53	38·72	39·63	39·17
1836 ...	182,215	142,428	354,643	5,018,683	5,081,633	10,100,316	27·54	29·47	28·48	37·49	38·11	37·80
1837 ...	213,855	203,609	417,464	5,978,699	6,172,567	12,151,266	27·95	30·31	29·11	37·73	38·82	38·27
1838 ...	190,608	181,148	371,756	5,127,691	5,204,838	10,332,529	26·90	28·73	27·79	37·16	37·79	37·47
1839 ...	209,541	198,870	408,411	5,227,550	5,363,070	10,590,620	24·94	21·96	25·93	34·26	35·22	34·74
1840 ...	203,273	193,221	396,494	5,298,814	5,468,430	10,767,244	26·06	28 30	27·15	35·78	36·78	36·28
Total, 1831–40 ...	2,032,872	1,924,532	3,957,404	55,847,060	56,674,854	112,521,914	27·47	29·44	28·43	36·91	37·78	37 34
1841 ...	200,577	191,925	392,502	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,492,657	25·76	27·75	26·73	35·86	36 55	36·22
1842 ...	210,209	200,913	411,122	5,407,015	5,585,319	10,992,334	25·72	27·80	26·74	36·17	36·98	36·58
1843 ...	215,278	205,975	421,253	5,503,789	5,651,606	11,155,395	25·57	27·44	26·48	35·81	36·47	36·14
1844 ...	193,859	185 569	379,408	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,326,250	26·66	28·93	27·77	37·08	38·07	37·58
1845 ...	210,485	197,968	408,453	5,446,847	5,549,049	10,995,896	25·88	28·03	26·92	36·35	37·32	36·83
1846 ...	230,228	218,906	449,134	5,743,399	5,882,572	11,625,971	24·95	26·87	25·89	34·34	35·40	34·90
1847 ...	253,428	236,852	490,280	7,060,981	7,060,998	14,121,979	27·86	29·81	28 80	36·63	37·78	37·20
1848 ...	265,463	253,962	519,425	7,152,007	7,401,015	14,553,022	26·94	29·14	28·02	34·57	36·03	35·30
1849 ...	241,110	231,113	472,223	6,468,512	6,777,719	13,246,231	26·83	29·33	28 05	35·90	37·52	36·71
1850 ...	220,730	208,355	428,985	5,588,392	5,781,530	11,369,922	25·32	27·76	26·50	35·96	37·09	36·53
Total, 1841–50 ...	2,241,347	2,131,438	4,372,785	58,705,885	60,383,772	119,089,657	26 19	28·33	27·23	35·83	36·90	36·36
1851 ...	215,666	201,734	416,800	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,017,162	25·42	27· 0	26·13	35·86	36·90	36·38
1852 ...	272,865	257,795	530,660	6,710,839	6,844,095	13,554,934	24·59	26·54	25·54	33·39	34·47	33·93
1853 ...	254,361	240,731	495,092	6,440,817	6,662,402	13,103,219	25·32	27·67	26·46	34·07	35·63	34·85
1854 ...	244,561	230,444	475,005	6,397,944	6,480,242	12,878,186	26·16	28·12	27 13	36·20	37·23	36·71
1855 ...	271,616	254,538	526,154	7,849,701	7,847,589	15,697,290	28·86	30·83	29·83	37·43	38·66	38·04
1856 ...	235,104	218,194	453,298	6,605,527	6,565,134	13,170,661	28·09	30·08	29·05	37·55	38·73	38·14
1857 ...	250,700	242,473	493,173	6,195 354	6,703,200	18,898,554	24·71	27·65	26·15	34·72	36·72	35·73
1858 ...	250,653	238,259	488,912	5,996,445	6,336,128	12,332,573	23·92	26·63	25·22	35·20	36·81	36·01
1859 ...	237,674	224,686	462,360	5,393,500	5,553,278	10,946,778	22·69	24·71	23·67	34·16	35·12	34·64
1860 ...	221,921	208,047	429 968	5,302 341	5,492 157	10,825,518	24·02	25·40	25 17	35·23	36·57	35·90
Total, 1851–60 ...	2,454,521	2,316,901	4,771,422	62,390,243	64,084,630	126,474,873	25·41	27·63	26·50	35·39	36·70	36·04
Total from 1816 to 1860	9,154,292	8,685,418	17,839,710	242,940,300	249,222,689	492,162,989	26·54	28·69	27 59	36·43	37·49	36·96

Provinces.	Period.	Amount of Deaths (exclusive of Still-born).			Total Amount of Deaths of Grown-up Persons (exclusive of Still-born).			Average Age of Persons who have Died.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prussia	1816-20	120,705	113,959	234,664	2,688,695	2,747,280	5,435,975	22·27	24·11	23·17
	1821-30	298,701	279,017	577,718	7,571,739	7,337,661	14,709,400	24·68	26·29	25·46
	1831-40	369,767	341,048	710,815	9,629,300	9,294,963	18,924,263	26·04	27·25	26·62
	1841-50	414,390	382,196	796,586	9,967,052	9,755,342	19,722,394	24·05	25·52	24·76
	1851-60	479,856	438,569	918,425	10,707,965	10,436,081	21,144,046	22·31	23·79	23·03
	1816-60	1,683,419	1,554,789	3,238,208	40,364,751	39,571,327	79,936,078	23·97	25·45	24·68
Posen	1816-20	62,642	58,230	120,872	1,325,533	1,333,668	2,659,201	21·16	22·90	22·00
	1821-30	171,620	159,671	331,891	4,385,736	4,308,578	8,694,314	25·55	26·98	26·24
	1831-40	191,469	174,919	366,388	4,651,245	4,426,076	9,077,321	24·29	25·30	24·75
	1841-50	224,518	206,927	431,445	4,964,714	4,899,053	9,863,767	22·11	22·68	22·87
	1851-60	253,057	232,348	485,405	5,665,555	5,541,715	11,207,270	22·39	23·86	23·09
	1816-60	903,306	832,095	1,735,401	20,992,783	20,509,090	41,501,873	23·24	24·65	23 92
Pomerania	1816-20	42,134	40,710	82,844	1,214,186	1,273,872	2,488,058	28·81	31·29	30·03
	1821-30	99,323	94,503	193,826	2,880,132	2,961,889	5,842,021	28·99	31·34	30·14
	1831-40	126,308	118,341	244,649	3,628,411	3,654,793	7,283,204	28·72	30·88	29·77
	1841-50	140,023	131,568	271,591	3,807,898	3,912,206	7,720,104	27·19	29·73	28·48
	1851-60	161,573	151,252	312,825	4,074,957	4,159,930	8,234,887	25·22	27·50	26·32
	1816-60	569,361	536,374	1,105,735	15,605,584	15,962,690	31,568,274	27·40	29 76	28·55
Brandenburg...	1816-20	85,019	78,369	163,388	2,415,541	2,388,161	4,803,702	28·41	30·47	29·40
	1821-30	186,333	169,470	355,803	5,464,287	5,301,165	10,765,452	29·32	31·28	30·26
	1831-40	236,874	211,979	448,853	6,897,060	6,571,490	13,468,550	29·11	31·00	30·00
	1841-50	253,848	231,854	485,702	6,981,328	6,879,662	13,860,990	27·50	29·67	28·54
	1851-60	288,396	264,181	552,577	7,617,436	7,587,326	15,204,762	26·41	28·72	27·52
	1816-60	1,050,470	955,853	2,006,323	29,375,652	28,727,804	58,103,456	27 96	30·05	28·96
Silesia...	1816-20	155,984	151,818	307,802	3,828,623	4,156,580	7,985,203	24·54	27·37	25·94
	1821-30	355,112	340,735	695,847	9,060,472	9,625,189	18,685,661	25·51	28·24	26·85
	1831-40	416,290	400,406	816,696	10,777,986	11,418,566	22,196,552	25·89	28·51	27·18
	1841-50	461,372	442,637	904,009	11,624,298	12,334,786	23,959,084	25·19	27·86	26·50
	1851-60	467,707	465,903	953,610	12,115,315	12,871,705	24,987,020	24·84	27·62	26·20
	1816-60	1,876,465	1,801,499	3,677,964	47,406,694	50,406,826	97,813,520	25·26	27·98	26·59
Saxony	1816-20	77,326	75,989	153,315	2,294,082	2,457,066	4,751,148	29·59	32·33	30·95
	1821-30	165,068	159,732	324,740	4,912,655	5,190,637	10,103,292	29·77	32·50	31·11
	1831-40	203,908	196,497	400,405	5,993,615	6,310,916	12,304,531	29·39	32·12	30·73
	1841-50	226,760	220,726	447,486	6,388,099	6,799,752	13,187,851	28·04	30·81	29·40
	1851-60	237,497	231,189	468,686	6,382,171	6,895,981	13,278,152	26·87	29·83	28·33
	1816-60	910,699	884,133	1,794,832	25,940,622	27,654,352	53,594,974	28 48	31·28	29·86
Westphalia	1816-20	73,019	71,928	144,947	2,252,394	2,366,411	4,618,805	30·84	32·81	31·86
	1821-30	145,486	144,084	289,570	4,460,870	4,737,630	9,198,500	30 66	32·88	31·77
	1831-40	172,781	174,149	346,930	5,200,749	5,534,342	10,735,091	30·10	31·77	30·94
	1841-50	179,518	181,088	360,606	5,409,494	5,774,432	11,183,916	30·12	31·88	31·01
	1851-60	182,446	182,007	364,453	5,559,003	5,895,016	11,454,019	30·46	32·39	31·43
	1816-60	753,250	753,256	1,506,506	22,882,510	24,307,821	47,190,331	30·39	32·27	31·32
Rhenish Provinces	1816-20	131,668	126,461	258,129	3,854,612	3,955,827	7,810,439	29·28	31 28	30·26
	1821-30	254,843	247,858	502,701	7,576,521	7,987,762	15,564,283	29·73	32·23	30·96
	1831-40	315,475	307,193	622,668	9,068,694	9,463,708	18,532,402	28·75	30·81	29·76
	1841-50	340,918	334,442	675,360	9,593,002	10,028,549	19,621,551	28·14	29·99	29·05
	1851-60	355,165	342,777	697,942	10,039,019	10,394,364	20,433,383	28·27	30·32	29·28
	1816-60	1,398,069	1,358,731	2,756,800	40,131,848	41,830,210	81,962,058	28·71	30·79	29·80
Military in France	1816-17	429	13	442	11,034	57	11,091	25·72	4·38	25·09
Hohenzollern...	1852-60	8,824	8,675	17,499	228,822	252,512	481,334	25·93	29·11	27·51
In the Kingdom	1816-20	749,126	717,477	1,466,603	19,884,700	20,678,922	40,563,622	26·54	28·82	27 66
	1821-30	1,676,426	1,595,070	3,271,496	46,112,412	47,450,511	93,562,923	27·51	29·75	28·60
	1831-40	2,032,872	1,924,532	3,957,404	55,847,660	56,674,854	112,521,914	27·47	29·44	28·43
	1841-50	2,241,347	2,131,438	4,372,785	58,705,885	60,383,772	119,089,657	26·19	28·33	27·23
	1851-60	2,454,521	2,316,901	4,771,422	62,390,243	64,034,630	126,124,873	25·41	27·63	26·50
	1816-60	9,154,292	8,685,418	17,839,710	242,940,300	249,222,689	492,162,989	26 54	28 69	27·59

Per-Centage of Deaths, with Ages and Periods mentioned.

Ages of Persons who died.	1816 to 1820.		1821 to 1830.		1831 to 1840.		1841 to 1850.		1851 to 1860.		1816 to 1860.	
Years.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Up to 1	28·34	23·87	27·97	23·80	25·96	22·36	27·27	23·51	28·59	25·03	27·55	23·75
Above 1 to 3	12·64	12·10	12·28	12·18	11·97	12·04	12·87	12·98	12·66	12·83	12·50	12·54
do. 3 to 5	5·39	5·46	4·81	4·91	4·80	4·99	4·94	5·14	4·96	5·17	4·94	5·10
do. 5 to 7	3·02	3·08	2·62	2·69	2·74	2·79	2·72	2·80	2·76	2·86	2·74	2·81
do. 7 to 10	2·54	2·53	2·27	2·30	2·46	2·58	2·37	2·48	2·40	2·49	2·39	2·48
do. 10 to 14	1·78	1·87	1·75	1·84	2·00	2·19	1·84	1·97	1·81	1·93	1·84	1·97
do. 14 to 20	2·26	2·42	2·42	2·39	2·80	2·86	2·54	2·62	2·49	2·46	2·55	2·57
do. 20 to 25	2·58	2·82	2·82	2·71	3·36	2·68	3·30	2·76	2·95	2·42	3·07	2·56
do. 25 to 30	2·10	2·63	2·36	2·80	2·76	2·98	2·89	3·10	2·71	2·92	2·65	2·93
do. 30 to 35	2·00	2·86	2·18	2·87	2·61	3·20	2·74	3·19	2·89	3·36	2·59	3·15
do. 35 to 40	2·44	3·20	2·40	3·21	2·98	3·41	2·84	3·20	3·08	3·42	2·82	3·31
do. 40 to 45	2·83	3·21	2·90	3·31	3·25	3·45	3·32	3·37	3·36	3·26	3·20	3·33
do. 45 to 50	3·22	3·28	3·35	3·27	3·42	3·39	3·60	3·23	3·39	2·98	3·43	3·21
do. 50 to 55	3·84	3·81	3·83	3·75	3·91	3·93	3·68	3·58	3·88	3·51	3·83	3·69
do. 55 to 60	3·82	4·01	4·19	4·24	4·24	4·29	3·76	3·97	4·10	3·96	4·04	4·09
do. 60 to 65	4·71	5·22	5·01	5·17	5·07	5·53	4·60	5·26	4·40	4·98	4·73	5·28
do. 65 to 70	4·82	5·27	4·57	5·02	4·85	5·25	4·43	4·99	4·03	4·86	4·46	5·04
do. 70 to 75	4·59	5·06	4·57	5·18	4·35	4·86	4·08	4·71	3·85	4·71	4·21	4·86
do. 75 to 80	3·58	3·76	3·72	3·97	3·19	3·49	3·19	3·57	2·98	3·52	3·26	3·63
do. 80 to 85	2·06	2 20	2·39	2·59	1·98	2·23	1·89	2·19	1·73	2·07	1·97	2·24
do. 85 to 90	0·95	1·03	1·09	1·19	0·91	1·03	0·80	0·95	0·72	0·90	0·87	1·00
Over 90	0·42	0·50	0·50	0·59	0·38	0·47	0·33	0·43	0·26	0·36	0·36	0·46
	100·00	100·0	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

M. stands for Males; F. for Females.

Difference between the Mortality of Males and of Females (— represents the Lower Mortality of Females, + represents the Higher Mortality of Females.

From below up to 1 year	..	..	−3·80	Above 40 to 45 years	..	..	+0·13
Above 1 year to 3 years	..	..	+0 04	„ 45 to 50 „	..	..	−0·22
„ 3 to 5 years	..	..	+0·16	„ 50 to 55 „	..	..	−0·14
„ 5 to 7 „	..	..	+0·07	„ 55 to 60 „	..	..	+0·05
„ 7 to 10 „	..	..	+0·09	„ 60 to 65 „	..	..	+0·55
„ 10 to 14 „	..	..	+0 13	„ 65 to 70 „	..	..	+0·58
„ 14 to 20 „	..	..	+0 02	„ 70 to 75 „	..	..	+0·65
„ 20 to 25 „	..	..	−0·51	„ 75 to 80 „	..	..	+0·37
„ 25 to 30 „	..	..	+0·28	„ 80 to 85 „	..	..	+0·27
„ 30 to 35 „	..	..	+0·56	„ 85 to 90 „	..	..	+0·13
„ 35 to 40 „	..	..	+0·49	„ 90 years	..	..	+0·10

In taking the number of female deaths as equal to 100, and comparing the amount of deaths of males with that of females, the relative per-centage is as follows:—

From below up to 1 year	..	122·13	deaths of males	Above 45 to 50 years	..	112·60	deaths of males
Above 1 year to 3 years	..	105·04	„	„ 50 to 55 „	..	109·33	„
„ 3 to 5 years	..	101·88	„	„ 55 to 60 „	..	104·13	„
„ 5 to 7 „	..	102·55	„	„ 60 to 65 „	..	94·43	„
„ 7 to 10 „	..	101·92	„	„ 65 to 70 „	..	93·28	„
„ 10 to 14 „	..	97·97	„	„ 70 to 75 „	..	91·34	„
„ 14 to 20 „	..	104·63	„	„ 75 to 80 „	..	94·82	„
„ 20 to 25 „	..	126·70	„	„ 80 to 85 „	..	92·76	„
„ 25 to 30 „	..	95·47	„	„ 85 to 90 „	..	91·25	„
„ 30 to 35 „	..	87·53	„	„ 90 years	..	83·15	„
„ 35 to 40 „	..	89·83	„				
„ 40 to 45 „	..	101·76	„				

From below 1 to above 90 years 105·40 exclusive of still born.

Number of Deaths in the Separate Provinces of those who have attained and exceeded the number of years noted in the annexed Column.

Age.	Sex.	Prussia.	Posen.	Brandenburg.	Pomerania.	Silesia.	Saxony.	Westphalia.	Rhine.	In Kingdom.
From below 1 year	Males	23·97	23·24	27·96	27·40	25·26	28·48	30·39	28·71	26·54
	Females	25·45	24·65	30·05	29·76	27·98	31·28	32·27	30·79	28·69
Above 1 to 3 years.. ..	Males	32·49	31·63	38·38	36·76	37·82	39·90	38·56	37·59	36·43
	Females	33·46	32·33	39·84	38·23	39·03	41·00	38·87	38·15	37·49
„ 3 to 5	Males	39·75	38·59	45·02	43·01	45·71	46·81	45·23	44·68	43·59
	Females	40·89	39·21	46·85	44·59	46·49	47·51	44·93	44·94	44·47
„ 5 to 7	Males	43·92	42·51	48·19	47 04	49·10	50·05	48·20	48·00	47·11
	Females	45·15	43 17	50·21	48·27	49·65	50·60	47·85	48·37	47·99
„ 7 to 10	Males	46·54	45·10	50·02	49·47	51·15	51·90	49·95	49·93	49·28
	Females	47·82	45·76	52·15	50·67	51·44	52·59	49·57	50·38	50·11
„ 10 to 14	Males	48·92	47·64	51·50	51·61	52·91	53·53	51·82	51·75	51·24
	Females	50·20	48·26	53·76	52·70	53·03	54·09	51·49	52·36	52·04
„ 14 to 20	Males	50·75	49·65	52·58	53·19	54·28	54·67	53·36	53·18	52·74
	Females	52·08	50·23	54·88	54·29	54·25	55·21	53·26	54·04	53·59
„ 20 to 25	Males	52·83	52·01	54·27	55·28	56·09	56·42	55·52	55·36	54·75
	Females	54·22	52·64	56·50	56·27	55·86	56·75	55·41	56·17	55·52
„ 25 to 30	Males	55·23	54·56	56·52	57·77	58·03	58·42	57·83	58·15	57·08
	Females	56·27	54·83	58·27	58·16	57·47	58·32	57·16	58·08	57·34
„ 30 to 35	Males	57·40	56·81	58·46	59·71	59·77	60·04	59·76	60·29	59·08
	Females	58·50	57·29	60·30	59·92	59·28	60·13	59·10	60·08	59·37
„ 35 to 40	Males	59·53	59·16	59·92	61·54	61·41	61·57	61·50	62·16	60·92
	Females	60·82	60·09	62·36	62·23	61·14	61·99	61·19	62·20	61·47
„ 40 to 45	Males	61·74	61·45	62·38	63·42	63·16	63·19	63·26	63·99	62·85
	Females	63·16	62·60	64·43	64·32	63·13	63·35	63·40	64·44	63·62
„ 45 to 50	Males	64·16	64·12	64·53	65·46	65·07	65·00	65·19	65·90	64·92
	Females	65·52	65·29	66·37	66·29	65·04	65·31	65·55	66·50	65·70
„ 50 to 55	Males	66·56	66·61	66·80	67·56	67·34	66·96	67·20	67·91	67·08
	Females	67·62	67·44	68·22	68·14	66·95	67·51	67·45	68·41	67·64
„ 55 to 60	Males	69·14	69·44	69·18	69·80	69·33	69·11	69·48	70·10	69·45
	Females	69·91	70·00	70·20	70·15	69·01	69·50	69·56	70·41	69·73
„ 60 to 65	Males	71·74	72·09	71·70	72·18	71·72	71·47	71·79	72·39	71·83
	Females	72·22	72·37	72·36	72·32	71·27	71·79	71·72	72·52	71·87
„ 65 to 70	Males	75·15	75·68	74·51	74·95	74·56	74·21	74·65	75·08	74·72
	Females	75·50	75·98	75·00	75·07	74·17	74·68	74·60	75·17	74·89
„ 70 to 75	Males	78·46	78·90	77·53	77·95	77·60	77·21	77·61	77·98	77·76
	Females	78·65	79·05	77·90	78·06	77·31	77·16	77·60	78·08	77·87
„ 75 to 80	Males	82·12	82·77	80·95	81·28	81·06	80·59	81·16	81·31	81·18
	Females	82·34	83·13	81·22	81·48	80·95	80·62	81·28	81·49	81·49
„ 80 to 85	Males	85·97	86·35	84·81	85·15	85·08	84·56	84·85	85·19	84·92
	Females	86·08	86·59	85·07	85·35	85·03	84·57	85·08	85·36	85·40
„ 85 to 90	Males	90·30	90·87	89·13	89·66	89·53	88·95	89·44	89·47	88·82
	Females	90·40	91·27	89·31	89·65	89·56	88·94	89·56	89 67	89·86
„ 90	Males	95·00	95·00	95·00	95·00	95·00	95·00	95·00	95·00	95·00
	Females	95·00	95·00	95·00	95·00	95·00	95·00	95·00	95·00	95·00

Years.	Died in the natural course of events.		Deaths from various Causes stated.								Deaths from the Diseases mentioned.												Total of Deaths from the causes mentioned.	
			From violent Deaths.				In Child-bed.	From Small-pox.		From Hydrophobia.	From internal Maladies.				From Apoplexy, Paralysis, &c.		From external Complaints.		From uncertain Maladies.		Still-born.			
			Suicide.		From various Accidents.						Acute.		Chronic.											
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1816	11,665	12,719	549	139	2,997	958	3,893	2,325	2,365	91	111	27,316	24,632	69,660	66,489	12,753	11,208	2,954	2,023	9,744	8,619	7,961	5,931	148,014	139,087
1817	15,087	15,998	636	152	3,704	1,479	4,045	1,488	1,452	115	114	35,619	32,187	68,831	63,390	12,230	10,048	3,876	2,944	11,271	10,260	8,054	6,064	158,902	148,133
1818	15,667	17,460	614	165	3,594	1,150	4,383	1,634	1,552	137	132	40,665	37,472	60,761	58,909	13,036	10,806	4,101	3,307	12,629	11,479	8,118	2,212	160,956	153,927
1819	17,162	19,064	726	177	3,447	1,303	4,987	1,146	1,133	209	147	45,330	41,590	61,216	59,687	14,122	12,105	4,423	3,549	14,378	13,238	8,715	6,629	170,874	163,609
1820	16,970	18,730	672	141	3,359	1,067	4,729	615	575	55	69	34,429	30,983	56,775	55,517	12,954	11,144	3,789	3,051	13,610	12,451	8,821	6,403	152,049	144,860
Average from 1816 to 1820 ..	15,310	16,794	637	155	3,420	1,191	4,407	1,442	1,415	121	115	36,672	33,373	63,049	60,799	13,019	11,062	3,829	2,975	12,326	11,209	8,334	6,248	158,159	149,743
1821	16,118	17,911	718	168	3,392	1,169	4,219	1,032	921	47	56	30,997	28,115	57,569	55,450	12,249	9,929	3,456	2,830	13,455	12,023	8,990	6,769	148,023	139,350
1822	16,976	18,970	806	188	3,505	1,257	4,386	1,250	1,138	52	63	37,667	34,291	60,773	58,544	12,636	10,717	3,773	3,171	14,492	13,513	9,322	7,034	161,252	153,272
1823	18,986	20,717	818	191	3,446	1,232	4,630	1,195	1,159	63	68	37,045	33,323	61,796	59,433	13,098	10,878	3,838	3,005	14,779	13,330	9,117	6,852	164,181	154,718
1824	18,219	20,035	825	176	3,451	1,076	4,334	940	810	33	36	39,166	34,771	61,029	59,387	12,323	10,318	3,504	3,070	14,434	13,439	9,606	7,249	163,529	154,991
1825	18,724	20,741	824	172	3,669	1,184	4,482	985	908	39	49	38,932	35,087	63,124	60,577	13,603	10,954	3,736	3,059	15,208	13,737	10,107	7,463	168,941	158,413
1826	20,959	24,198	863	184	3,885	1,164	4,684	943	860	32	32	41,625	37,958	69,776	66,374	14,144	11,660	4,116	3,351	16,361	15,126	10,318	7,529	183,022	172,110
1827	22,501	24,372	918	172	3,746	1,268	4,596	1,643	1,551	34	27	46,129	41,233	69,880	65,302	14,508	11,796	4,094	3,380	16,681	15,024	9,649	7,081	189,783	175,802
1828	23,135	25,470	971	205	3,614	1,147	4,639	1,282	1,137	32	27	46,080	41,196	71,810	68,556	14,588	12,234	4,197	3,591	16,846	15,296	9,834	7,093	192,389	180,491
1829	26,077	29,168	988	205	3,897	1,353	4,615	1,277	1,198	24	21	43,336	38,374	76,707	73,856	15,744	12,796	4,272	3,612	17,586	16,285	9,700	7,184	199,608	188,647
1830	24,434	26,528	988	289	3,737	1,132	4,441	1,629	1,505	22	27	47,163	41,881	77,050	73,160	15,168	12,670	4,280	3,343	17,870	16,404	9,734	7,297	202,075	188,627
Average from 1821 to 1830 ..	20,613	22,740	872	189	3,634	1,198	4,483	1,218	1,118	38	41	40,813	36,623	66,951	64,064	13,806	11,395	3,927	3,241	15,771	14,416	9,638	7,155	177,280	166,662
1831	28,459	31,541	977	233	3,738	1,257	4,710	804	682	21	17	66,990	57,587	87,422	82,826	17,784	14,421	4,620	3,803	19,558	17,897	9,909	7,849	240,342	222,323
1832	24,551	27,154	1,015	229	3,715	1,125	4,677	2,147	1,842	28	27	56,748	49,932	81,371	76,975	16,346	13,699	4,340	3,632	18,150	16,420	9,841	7,164	218,252	202,876
1833	22,688	25,553	1,120	240	4,010	1,140	5,824	4,219	3,777	21	9	50,874	45,833	81,142	77,285	15,662	12,966	4,166	3,533	18,196	16,352	11,090	8,194	213,188	200,706
1834	22,180	24,976	1,127	232	4,723	1,313	5,449	3,541	3,084	25	18	54,045	48,840	81,920	78,902	16,399	13,472	4,324	3,585	18,566	16,885	11,687	8,720	218,537	205,476
1835	22,749	25,054	1,173	268	3,837	1,172	4,790	1,920	1,796	12	18	46,234	40,784	74,382	70,800	15,275	12,601	3,859	3,216	16,147	14,803	11,510	8,543	197,098	183,845
1836	21,120	23,288	1,186	260	4,064	1,225	4,491	1,388	1,230	24	14	44,812	39,920	74,317	71,583	15,547	12,661	3,838	3,291	15,919	14,465	12,130	8,815	194,345	181,243
1837	24,949	28,307	1,242	260	4,345	1,176	4,936	1,137	1,058	21	15	57,125	51,083	84,919	82,244	17,260	14,052	3,900	3,378	18,957	17,100	12,128	9,011	226,983	212,620
1838	22,011	24,697	1,182	271	4,243	1,251	4,295	1,272	1,147	19	17	46,565	41,109	79,032	76,731	15,387	12,567	3,812	3,207	17,085	15,866	12,110	9,124	202,718	190,272
1839	21,848	24,408	1,202	272	4,676	1,292	4,556	1,162	966	28	15	58,364	52,901	84,223	81,140	16,893	13,051	4,052	3,450	18,093	16,819	12,464	9,223	222,005	208,093
1840	22,496	25,126	1,211	269	4,325	1,310	4,563	1,274	1,136	20	17	55,131	49,628	81,119	78,264	16,129	13,099	3,955	3,318	17,613	16,191	12,748	9,383	216,021	202,603
Average from 1831 to 1840 ...	23,305	26,040	1,143	254	4,168	1,226	4,829	1,892	1,672	22	17	53,689	47,762	80,985	77,674	16,168	13,259	4,087	3,441	17,828	16,280	11,562	8,552	214,849	201,006
1841	22,159	25,278	1,305	325	4,706	1,272	4,708	1,133	1,062	23	16	52,494	48,136	81,764	78,931	15,501	12,674	3,676	3,178	17,816	16,345	13,100	9,654	213,677	201,579
1842	23,310	26,432	1,320	278	4,873	1,284	4,984	1,759	1,666	27	9	54,227	50,100	85,030	82,001	16,575	13,499	4,085	3,516	19,003	17,144	17,739	10,321	223,948	211,234
1843	23,806	26,586	1,411	309	4,813	1,420	4,882	2,364	2,144	16	12	54,175	49,872	88,896	85,929	16,684	13,890	4,060	3,493	19,063	17,438	13,377	9,943	228,655	215,918
1844	22,597	26,116	1,261	314	5,026	1,380	4,430	2,254	1,987	9	11	45,914	41,791	80,022	77,615	15,501	12,607	3,581	3,208	17,644	16,110	14,013	10,421	207,852	195,990
1845	23,760	26,983	1,376	324	5,146	1,468	4,541	1,860	1,167	9	6	52,692	47,161	86,758	82,713	16,427	13,437	3,829	3,309	18,858	16,859	14,205	10,407	224,690	208,375
1846	24,458	27,975	1,382	325	5,616	1,645	4,503	1,302	1,160	16	12	67,518	62,216	88,984	85,184	17,210	14,213	4,127	3,646	19,615	18,097	13,665	10,350	243,893	229,256
1847	30,627	34,673	1,516	336	5,932	1,565	4,439	801	738	4	4	74,652	66,894	96,192	89,805	18,436	15,175	4,302	3,808	21,866	19,415	12,657	9,299	266,085	246,151
1848	27,281	32,757	1,331	318	5,242	1,453	4,402	1,124	1,089	14	4	92,994	84,302	91,979	89,451	19,746	16,945	4,358	3,684	21,394	19,557	12,788	9,529	278,251	263,491
1849	23,892	28,658	1,221	306	5,096	1,399	5,486	875	885	26	5	80,983	74,223	83,625	80,677	21,196	17,768	3,771	3,165	20,425	18,541	15,234	11,405	256,344	242,518
1850	22,936	26,636	1,422	314	5,349	1,472	5,131	1,434	1,172	19	3	63,480	57,013	84,894	80,893	18,446	15,132	3,818	3,277	19,432	17,212	15,323	11,527	236,053	219,782
Average from 1840 to 1850 ..	24,483	28,209	1,354	315	5,177	1,436	4,751	1,441	1,307	16	8	63,916	58,171	86,764	83,320	17,572	14,534	3,961	3,428	19,511	17,665	13,810	10,286	237,945	223,430
1851	23,481	26,809	1,471	338	5,065	1,434	5,069	1,196	983	20	11	57,457	50,689	85,592	81,894	17,756	14,034	3,679	3,356	19,356	17,117	15,541	11,197	230,607	213,231
1852	25,512	29,335	1,709	364	5,192	1,502	5,069	1,661	1,547	12	2	95,611	86,588	95,699	91,016	21,704	18,598	4,291	3,784	21,534	19,390	15,189	11,511	288,054	269,306
1853	26,084	31,491	1,597	345	5,113	1,593	5,280	3,494	3,240	11	5	80,254	72,170	94,348	89,371	18,852	15,634	4,216	3,683	20,362	17,919	14,804	11,200	269,165	252,031
1854	26,542	31,159	1,767	431	5,199	1,661	4,822	3,833	3,657	13	12	69,980	62,124	94,065	89,234	18,630	15,510	4,290	3,745	20,237	18,089	14,580	11,152	259,141	241,596
1855	30,076	35,661	1,898	453	5,732	1,844	4,537	869	795	11	8	85,098	76,355	103,405	96,990	16,782	13,484	5,018	4,273	22,737	20,138	13,829	10,477	285,445	265,015
1856	25,861	30,729	1,946	431	5,504	1,758	4,537	663	607	14	6	65,264	56,633	95,403	89,796	14,933	11,730	4,651	4,033	20,845	17,934	14,099	10,688	249,203	228,882
1857	24,729	31,163	1,621	417	5,775	1,638	6,597	1,237	1,093	13	9	79,523	72,625	96,475	92,478	15,464	12,912	4,885	4,370	21,848	19,271	16,445	12,311	267,145	254,784
1858	24,031	29,604	1,714	412	5,712	1,549	6,606	2,415	2,276	5	2	73,990	65,790	99,921	94,749	15,461	12,674	4,894	4,329	22,510	20,268	17,590	13,226	268,243	247,485
1859	20,811	25,299	1,725	421	5,695	1,52 4	5,608	1,855	1,675	6	6	71,637	64,714	96,456	91,021	14,708	11,935	4,716	4,282	20,065	18,201	17,908	13,489	255,582	238,175
1860	21,623	26,203	1,697	408	5,344	1,492	5,216	1,729	1,732	13	12	65,670	57,543	89,848	84,606	13,289	10,862	4,257	3,921	18,461	16,052	17,522	13,318	239,443	221,365
Average from 1851 to 1860 ...	24,875	29,805	1,715	402	5,407	1,589	5,334	1,895	1,761	12	7	74,448	66,523	95,121	90,116	16,758	13,737	4,485	3,978	20,736	18,438	15,751	11,897	261,203	243,587
Average from 1816 to 1860 ...	22,429	25,598	1,202	275	4,461	1,343	4,800	1,593	1,459	33	29	55,823	50,170	80,299	76,794	15,736	12,990	4,083	3,461	17,780	16,090	12,206	9,114	215,635	202,123

(No. 10.)—Results of the Harvest in Prussia in 1862.

Results of the Harvest in Single Provinces.

	Prussia.	Posen.	Pomerania.	Brandenburg.	Silesia.	Saxony.	Westphalia.	Rhenish Provinces.	Hohenzollern.	Average.
Wheat	0·83	0·88	0·82	0·90	0·97	0·96	0·87	0·91	..	0·89
Rye	0·97	0·89	0·82	0·98	0·97	0·93	0·78	0·73	0·83	0·88
Barley	1·08	0·89	1·01	0·96	0·94	0·95	0·99	0·95	1·04	0·98
Oats	1·11	1·02	1·14	1·00	1·02	1·07	1·13	1·10	0·97	1·09
Peas	1·12	1·00	1·05	0·89	0·93	0·99	0·95	1·03	0·97	0·99
Buckwheat	0·69	0·72	0·39	0·76	0·79	0·90	0·83	0·81	..	0·74
Potatoes	0·76	0·89	0·78	1·02	0·99	0·74	0·76	0·71	0·80	0·83
Rape	0·84	0·69	0·88	0·85	0·70	0·67	0·74	0·69	0·95	0·78
Sweet Turnips	0·88	0·62	0·81	0·89	0·78	0·92	0·76	0·90	1·01	0·84
Other Turnips and Cabbage	0·81	0·68	0·86	0·82	0·80	0·96	0·82	0·89	1·00	0·85
Lupins	0·97	1·06	1·03	1·15	1·06	1·15	0·86	1·07	..	1·04
Straw—										
Wheat	0·97	0·82	0·80	0·87	0·98	0·92	0·87	0·92	..	0·89
Rye	0·98	0·87	0·82	0·93	1·02	0·93	0·86	0·83	0·79	0·89
Barley	1·07	0·85	1·02	0·94	0·93	0·96	0·98	0·94	0·95	0·96
Oats	1·11	0·98	1·14	1·00	1·05	1·08	1·12	1·09	0·91	1·05
Peas	1·19	1·02	1·10	0·98	0·96	1·06	1·97	1·02	0·97	1·03
Buckwheat	0·70	0·70	0·57	0·84	0·83	0·98	0·86	0·84	..	0·79

Average of the Results of the Harvests in all the Provinces (exclusive of Hohenzollern) during the last Ten Years.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	Average.
Wheat	0·85	0·99	0·61	0·94	1·02	0·73	0·89	0·97	0·95	0·89	0·88
Rye	0·84	0·98	0·66	1·00	1·01	0·83	0·77	0·99	0·80	0·88	0·88
Barley	0·88	0·99	0·95	1·00	0·73	0·65	0·70	0·92	0·93	0·98	0·87
Oats	0·91	1·04	0·98	1·04	0·61	0·62	0·83	1·05	0·99	1·09	0·92
Peas	0·70	0·92	0·67	1·05	0·44	0·37	0·72	0·89	0·86	0·99	0·76
Potatoes	0·57	0·56	0·61	0·82	0·95	0·90	0·81	0·58	0·66	0·83	0·73
Rape	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·93	0·74	0·78	..
Sweet Turnips	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·95	0·87	0·84	..
Other Turnips and Cabbage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lupins	.	..	..			..	..	..	0·78	1·04	..

(No. 11.)—Review of the Amount of Wool sold at Prussian Wool Markets and Prices paid in 1862.

	Extra Fine Wool.	Fine Wool.	Middling Wool.	Ordinary Wool.	Total.	Extra Fine.	Fine.	Middling.	Ordinary.
	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Rths.	Rths.	Rths.	Rths.
Berlin	..	19,000	61,810	30,000	110,810	..	78 to 88	65 77	44 to 64
Breslau	3,000	18,000	30,000	8,000	59,000	98 to 106	88 95	72 85	43 73
Coblentz	71	273	584	..	928	55¾	46½	39⅔	..
Königsberg	..	350	4,000	2,000	6,350	..	76 82	70 73	62 68
Landsberg	..	5,000	6,800	2,200	14,000	..	70 79	62 69	46 60
Magdeburg	..	..	234	14	248	..	..	48 52	38 40
Mülhausen	..	300	600	200	1,200	..	60 65	50 56	45 50
Paderborn	120	341	1,852	210	2,553	72 75	66 72	46 52	40 45
Posen	392	10,304	9,959	284	20,939	80 82	78 80	72 75	52 55
Stettin	2,370	9,675	5,049	717	17,811	74 87	68 73½	54 67½	33 53½
Stralsund	..	..	6,784	..	6,784	..	..	63 69	—
Düsseldorf	..	104	236	416	756	..	55 63	45 51	30 36
Elbing	..	25	175	..	200	..	70 72	60 68	..
Bromberg	..	..	80	..	80	..	..	60 80	..
	5,953	63,472	128,193	44,041	241,659				

(No. 12.)—Statistical Table showing the Cultivation of Tobacco in Prussia and some States of the Zollverein, during 1859, 1860, and 1861.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
	Morgen.	Morgen.	Morgen.
1. Prussia	26,780	25,285	19,441
2. States of the Zollverein which levy their own duty on Tobacco	1,683	1,568	955
3. Saxony	150	117	61
4. Hanover	2,030	1,929	1,225
5. Electoral Hesse	909	791	530
6. Thuringian Verein	915	816	480
7. Brunswick	42	29	7
Total	32,509	30,535	22,799

The Prussian morgen = 180 Prussian square ruthen = 0·630938 English acre.
The Saxon acker = 2·16755 Prussian morgen.
The Hanoverian morgen = 1·026549 Prussian morgen.
The Hessian acker = 0·93471 Prussian morgen.
The Brunswick morgen = 0.97977 Prussian morgen.

(No. 13.)—Survey of the Amount of Cultivation of Tobacco in Prussia during 1861.

Provinces.	Amount of Property on which Tobacco was grown in 1861.					Extent not liable to duty.	Total Extent of Land producing Tobacco.
	Class of Duty and Amount of Land in each Class growing Tobacco.				Total.		
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.			
	M. Q.-R.	M. Q.R.	M. Q.-R.	M. Q.-R.	M. Q.-R.	M. Q.R.	M. Q.R.
East Prussia	..	9 7	201 161	13 45	224 33	530 128	754 161
West Prussia	..	37 57	1,299 52	16 176	1,353 105	121 36	1,474 141
Posen	..	4 120	822 144	12 2	839 86	187 130	1,027 36
Pomerania	..	2,919 58	600 54	105 152	3,625 84	251 153	3,877 57
Silesia	..	..	2,060 44	210 136	2,271 0	123 143	2,394 143
Brandenburg	..	5,316 104	1,311 154	356 44	6,984 122	279 122	7,264 64
Saxony	123 5	1,417 149	83 139	125 54	1,749 167	12 18	1,762 5
Westphalia	8 72	2 84	..	..	10 156	0 17	10 173
Rhine	683 149	185 137	79 127	8 157	958 30	16 21	974 51
Total ..	815 46	9,892 176	6,459 155	849 46	18,017 63	1,523 48	19,540 111

The above calculation is made in morgen and quadrat-ruthen.
A morgen = 1·52 acre. A quadrat-ruthe = 16·96538 English square yards.

(No. 14.)—General Survey of Vessels which have Arrived at and Sailed from Prussian Harbours during 1860 and 1861.

	Arrived.						Sailed from.					
	No. of Ships.	No. of Lasts.	Laden.		With Ballast.		No. of Ships.	No. of Lasts.	Laden.		With Ballast.	
			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.			Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
A.—Under foreign flags:												
In 1861	5,757	448,530	2,811	248,659	2,946	199,871	5,729	447,326	5,421	413,476	308	33,850
	...	...	48·85	46·01	51·18	53·75	...	...	52·82	46·16	31·49	34·48
In 1860	5,306	397,217	2,791	215,163	2,515	182,054	5,280	396,974	4,846	353,104	434	43,870
	...	...	48·22	40·25	47·43	53·52	...	...	55·17	48·47	35·48	39·96
1861 Increase	451	51,313	20	33,496	431	17,817	449	50,352	575	60,372	...	...
	..	..	0·33	...	...	0·71	..	...	2·65	...	...	...
1861 Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	10,020
	..	..	...	0·24	0·35	...	...	...	...	1·31	5·99	5·48
B.—Under Prussian flag:												
In 1861	5,618	463,867	3,644	291,732	1,974	172,135	5,513	531,402	4,843	467,091	670	64,311
	...	...	51·45	53·99	48·12	46·25	...	...	47·18	53·64	68·21	65·52
In 1860	5,328	411,358	3,667	250,055	1,661	161,303	5,537	444,363	4,813	378,452	724	65,911
	...	...	51·78	53·75	39·77	47·48	..	...	47·88	51·73	62·52	64·24
1861 Increase	390	52,509	...	41,677	313	10,832	...	87,039	30	88,639	..	...
	...	...	...	0·24	0·35	...	...	...	..	1·31	5·99	5·48
1861 Decrease	...	...	23	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	54	1,600
	...	...	0·33	...	...	0·71	...	...	2·65	...	...	...
Total of A and B—												
In 1861	11,375	912,397	6,455	540,391	4,920	372,006	11,242	978,728	10,264	880,567	978	98,161
In 1860	10,634	808,575	6,458	465,218	4,176	343,357	10,817	841,337	9,659	731,556	1,158	109,781
1861 Increase	741	103,822	...	75,173	744	28,649	425	137,391	605	149,011	...	...
1861 Decrease	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	11,620

The smaller figures denote the per-centage of the Foreign and Prussian flag to the general or total Trade.

(No. 15.)—Results of Business done in Prussian Savings Banks in 1861.

Districts.	Number of Existing Savings Banks.		Amount of Capital paid in at the End of 1860.	Increase during 1861.		Outlay in 1861, in Sums withdrawn.	A. Amount of Capital according to last Account for 1861.	B. Amount of Separate or Saving Fund.	C. Amount of the Reserve Fund.
	Municipal.	District.		From New Capital.	From Interest due.				
			Th. sg. pf.	Th. sg. pf.	Th. sg. pf.	Th. sg. pf.	Th. sg. pf.	Th. sg. pf.	Th. sg. pf.
1. Königsberg	5	14	330,971 2 6	182,610 22 1	9,357 11 0	141,223 9 3	381,715 26 4	5,742 26 5	66,157 5 4
2. Gumbinnen	2	10	92,810 8 4	43,700 1 5	2,836 14 9	32,630 13 7	106,716 10 11	752 6 3	10,489 23 0
3. Dantzig	2	4	495,909 26 0	221,596 25 8	14,975 8 7	207,602 18 8	524,879 11 7	681 12 3	59,462 14 10
4. Marienwerder	2	10	187,056 25 5	172,642 9 6	6,323 19 5	93,954 14 0	272,068 10 4	3,424 21 1	20,472 13 9
5. Posen	10	4	375,818 9 10	190,577 3 8	11,517 16 2	124,869 24 6	453,043 5 2	2,260 19 11	56,239 14 0
6. Bromberg	1	..	39,206 14 2	19,208 22 5	1,018 14 3	14,460 13 3	44,973 7 7	..	11,840 23 4
7. Stettin	16	2	2,021,950 21 4	1,112,907 6 3	57,809 21 5	799,316 20 11	2,393,350 28 1	524 5 4	216,663 16 2
8. Cöslin	5	8	833,337 2 0	679,112 21 2	17,166 2 7	571,403 6 0	958,212 19 9	547 28 5	48,268 17 4
9. Stralsund	3	4	496,316 7 5	224,844 25 10	7,225 19 8	122,957 0 4	605,429 22 7	500 0 0	555 0 5
10. Potsdam and Berlin	15	12	3,101,784 12 0	1,267,015 7 4	105,673 21 5	853,109 2 2	3,621,364 8 7	35,550 0 0	239,625 21 8
11. Frankfort	40	5	3,538,172 28 5	1,144,734 11 6	120,436 25 3	790,827 15 5	4,012,516 19 9	23,725 0 0	258,536 1 7
12. Magdeburg	14	6	3,327,644 7 4	1,964,375 28 6	100,418 25 8	1,383,323 4 4	4,009,115 27 2	8,120 20 0	173,908 19 5
13. Merseburg	18	8	5,512,673 12 6	2,906,182 1 5	143,307 15 7	1,871,413 15 6	6,690,749 14 0	47,220 5 11	360,475 9 4
14. Erfurt	4	6	980,326 9 4	411,562 6 9	28,848 27 2	335,561 13 0	1,085,176 0 3	..	71,331 9 8
15. Breslau	25	4	3,628,699 3 6	1,250,863 13 4	71,975 15 1	977,748 15 9	3,973,789 16 2	300 0 0	299,886 19 9
16. Liegnitz	21	2	1,787,053 19 11	689,717 6 11	51,793 11 1	519,297 7 0	2,009,267 0 11	7,807 15 3	166,874 29 10
And Margravate of Oberlausitz	..	..	1,064,841 8 6	351,330 3 3	32,282 10 9	232,649 25 9	1,215,803 26 9	..	103,606 12 9
17. Oppeln	8	13	436,659 29 9	122,140 13 0	13,082 15 5	116,223 9 11	455,659 18 3	3,024 29 11	22,584 25 10
18. Münster	20	1	1,607,394 13 5	760,722 11 9	44,843 3 11	430,123 13 6	1,982,836 15 7	4,648 27 0	59,159 2 10
19. Minden	3	10	2,478,024 8 5	1,411,347 15 6	60,314 13 8	890,124 11 10	3,059,561 25 9	..	105,325 5 3
20. Arnsberg	51	..	7,385,359 9 9	2,576,518 8 5	196,228 8 11	1,763,803 4 5	8,394,302 22 8	3,861 14 2	496,163 11 1
21. Aix-la-Chapelle	1	..	5,389,791 7 0	3,293,702 9 7	216,021 28 1	2,668,822 23 0	6,230,692 21 8	505,642 28 6	78,439 28 7
22. Coblentz	11	..	395,926 28 0	189,454 13 9	10,124 7 7	112,111 7 3	483,394 12 1	2,473 18 4	8,056 26 6
23. Cologne	11	..	1,350,413 10 0	836,710 21 8	31,642 13 10	643,889 29 2	1,574,876 22 9	706 21 2	22,943 7 8
24. Dusseldorf	57	..	3,308,903 13 5	1,208,622 9 8	96,747 13 0	990,886 22 9	3,623,386 6 11	332 15 6	325,166 13 0
25. Treves	10	..	160,169 13 10	77,354 13 11	4,804 20 3	54,537 18 9	187,790 29 3	..	4,426 11 4
Total for 1861	355	123	50,327,214 22 1	23,309,554 4 3	1,456,776 14 6	16,742,871 0 0	58,350,674 10 10	657,848 15 5	3,256,659 24 3
Amount of Total for 1860	355	116	45,278,468 18 4	19,149,323 19 0	1,289,021 18 9	15,258,4.. 11 1	50,458,319 15 0	608,963 19 11	2,857,534 0 0
Increase of Business done in 1861.. ..	..	7	5,048,746 3 9	4,160,230 15 3	167,754 25 9	1,484,376 18 11	7,892,354 25 10	48,884 25 6	399,125 24 3
Decrease ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Results of Business done in Prussian Savings Banks, &c.—*continued.*

Districts.	Number of Savings Banks' Books in Circulation at end of 1861, with Sums varying						In Mortgages (Real Estates).						Of Capital belonging to Savings Banks (A, B, C) there is invested—									In Public Institutions and Corporations.			Total.		
	From 20 Thalers.	From 20 to 50 Thalers.	From 50 to 100 Thalers.	From 100 to 200 Thalers.	From 200 and above.	Total.	Municipal.			Rural.																	
							Th.	sg.	pf.	Th.	sg.	pf.	Th.	sg.	pf.	Th.	sg.	pf.	Th.	sg.	pf.	Th.	sg.	pf.	Th.	sg.	pf.
1. Königsberg	4,405	2,831	1,045	372	302	8,955	98,444	23	11	41,102	27	10	158,305	23	5	38,717	5	0	19,098	11	3	57,575	0	0	413,244	1	5
2. Gumbinnen	1,796	630	378	179	86	3,069	22,713	14	5	36,655	26	1	35,169	29	0	10,940	29	7	425	0	0	4,050	0	0	109,955	9	1
3. Dantzig	1,149	1,204	1,222	858	747	5,180	114,273	10	0	275,767	25	10	47,798	17	0	27,992	20	0	48,450	0	0	22,475	4	10	536,757	17	8
4. Marienwerder	1,460	683	702	365	236	3,446	85,219	22	0	31,403	13	7	9,178	21	10	123,626	19	1	6,142	29	0	9,619	29	4	265,191	14	10
5. Posen	4,142	2,265	1,599	579	266	8,851	132,163	22	9	8,118	15	0	60,054	27	6	37,086	7	3	..			257,396	3	0	494,819	15	6
6. Bromberg	239	106	131	82	63	621	52,950	0	0	1,000	0	0	200	0	0	..			..			..			54,150	0	0
7. Stettin	6,983	6,410	6,876	5,229	2,724	28,222	1,256,363	9	11	359,509	10	7	381,803	11	1	101,764	17	0	250,527	14	0	172,884	10	5	2,522,852	13	0
8. Cöslin	2,918	2,150	1,731	1,272	1,177	9,248	128,778	1	2	113,515	8	8	125,070	0	0	131,262	22	1	365,555	4	4	41,072	5	10	905,253	12	1
9. Stralsund	3,147	6,046	2,090	1,340	191	12,814	18,697	6	8	58,655	0	0	108,928	19	6	12,720	20	0	125	0	0	19,150	0	0	218,276	16	2
10. Potsdam and Berlin	42,564	21,284	14,466	8,351	1,748	88,413	786,232	24	0	354,572	0	0	2,570,737	15	0	18,508	8	6	27,755	2	5	67,350	0	0	3,825,155	19	11
11. Frankfort	22,338	13,724	10,096	8,515	4,953	59,626	863,109	21	10	1,849,199	2	11	765,522	15	0	57,562	19	0	230,488	11	3	315,363	18	8	4,081,245	28	8
12. Magdeburg	17,225	10,936	9,530	8,345	5,519	51,555	816,099	28	3	1,234,803	24	7	1,663,545	20	11	56,751	2	6	197,236	4	0	211,845	0	0	4,180,281	20	3
13. Merseburg	32,169	19,166	13,356	8,645	8,672	82,008	2,108,632	9	2	2,719,419	10	7	1,478,626	1	2	62,276	29	2	210,397	12	7	226,519	15	0	6,805,871	17	8
14. Erfurt	9,160	4,602	2,842	1,879	1,201	19,684	258,144	28	9	443,719	21	0	169,241	1	3	41,855	5	0	21,297	0	0	162,138	22	6	1,096,396	18	6
15. Breslau	19,711	12,591	10,000	7,808	5,607	55,717	1,182,757	5	5	459,457	26	4	1,390,276	4	11	34,268	0	0	586,148	15	0	417,202	10	2	4,070,110	1	10
16. Liegnitz	15,528	8,671	7,375	4,065	1,527	37,166	505,384	2	3	314,877	28	0	776,727	19	0	7,695	15	0	230,114	29	0	226,541	8	5	2,061,341	11	8
And Margravate of Oberlausitz	6,634	4,213	3,069	2,497	1,880	18,293	99,164	29	11	298,480	0	0	811,675	0	0	23,700	0	0	28,720	0	0	43,762	7	2	1,305,502	7	1
17. Oppeln	2,905	1,773	1,248	1,271	235	7,432	104,208	28	11	36,149	19	8	155,502	21	5	16,243	28	6	91,122	20	0	25,138	12	11	428,366	11	5
18. Münster	3,851	5,199	3,126	2,020	1,724	15,920	377,578	19	3	554,618	11	11	72,165	6	5	528,450	25	5	78,899	9	7	361,952	18	3	1,973,665	0	10
19. Minden	3,687	3,663	3,265	2,582	3,236	16,433	251,191	12	10	552,159	14	2	278,032	8	6	1,587,405	14	7	84,131	6	1	202,544	12	2	2,955,464	8	4
20. Arnsberg	9,061	10,289	9,203	8,874	9,309	46,736	2,418,488	13	6	2,698,814	8	10	365,021	3	10	1,632,897	2	4	170,681	27	1	903,710	1	5	8,189,612	27	0
21. Aix-la-Chapelle	7,334	5,567	4,939	8,648	5,626	32,114	770,681	3	2	934,938	22	2	2,438,131	7	6	1,050,718	8	9	428,196	1	3	726,376	10	3	6,349,041	23	1
22. Coblentz	1,537	1,612	1,687	944	390	6,170	31,760	15	6	48,193	9	7	128,956	29	10	103,015	11	10	28,196	15	0	139,755	18	8	479,878	10	5
23. Cologne	3,069	2,818	3,688	5,046	..	14,601	247,148	0	0	118,491	2	7	431,314	27	11	210,706	6	8	145,613	0	0	394,639	5	8	1,547,912	12	10
24. Dusseldorf	8,279	11,892	10,874	7,928	3,062	42,035	691,417	10	1	452,169	26	2	1,074,271	16	0	646,453	27	9	99,598	19	4	811,109	5	9	3,775,020	15	1
25. Treves	380	422	602	288	100	1,792	17,714	23	7	2,602	0	0	11,113	26	2	54,895	22	5	..			95,179	9	3	181,505	21	5
Total for 1861	231,671	160,747	125,120	97,982	60,581	676,101	13,439,318	27	3	13,998,394	26	1	15,507,371	14	2	6,617,516	7	5	3,348,920	21	2	5,915,350	19	8	58,826,872	25	9
Amount of Total for 1860	214,312	146,806	113,183	87,888	51,593	613,782	11,930,322	20	11	12,279,505	11	8	12,528,110	15	1	5,756,425	5	5	3,403,976	17	7	5,337,001	26	9	51,235,342	7	5
Increase of Business done in 1861	17,359	13,941	11,937	10,094	8,988	62,319	1,508,996	6	4	1,718,889	14	5	2,979,260	29	1	861,091	2	0	..			578,348	22	11	7,591,530	18	4
Decrease, ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			..			..			..			55,055	26	5	..			..		

Switzerland.

Report by Mr. Burnley, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Berne, January 27, 1863.

Finance of the Swiss Confederation for 1861.

REVENUE.

	Francs	c.	Francs	c.
A.—Interest on real property	45,214	78		
B.—Ditto on capital	109,814	55		
			155,029	33
Interest on floating capital and loans	..		121,758	86
A.—Gross receipts from the Customs	8,137,834	6		
B.—Ditto ditto Post Office	7,112,951	55		
C.—Ditto ditto Telegraphs	502,429	43		
D.—Ditto ditto Powder	1,174,586	18		
E.—Ditto ditto Percussion caps	75,760	0		
F.—Ditto ditto Mint	3,016,546	20		
G.—Ditto ditto Telegraphic workshop ..	111,829	31		
H.—Ditto ditto Polytechnic School	34,642	67		
			20,166,579	40
A.—Chancery receipts	8,662	50		
B.—Military Department	168,361	99		
C.—Judicial Department (fees)	1,167	61		
			178,192	10
Total Revenue			20,621,559	69

EXPENDITURE.

	Francs	c.	Francs	c.
Interest on debt			211,724	63
National Council ..	47,582	0		
States Council ..	6,641	90		
Federal Council ..	62,416	66		
Federal Tribunal ..	3,653	62		
Federal Chancery ..	137,916	58		
Pensions	39,451	50		
			290,661	66
Departments.				
Political Department ..	107,573	31		
Home „ ..	261,340	88		
Military „ ..	13,376	25		
Finance „ .	71,057	42		
Customs „ ..	4,540	35		
Justice and Police ..	22,325	99		
			480,234	20

Administrations.	Francs	c.	Francs	c.
Military Administration	3,770,189	38		
Customs „ .	3,502,760	59		
Postal „ .	7,112,951	55		
Telegraph „ .	421,039	87		
Powder „ .	1,074,698	42		
Percussion caps .	63,566	45		
Mint	3,016,546	20		
Telegraphic workshop ..	96,652	10		
Polytechnic	279,974	2		
			19,338,378	58
Unforeseen expenses			1,325	0
Total Expenditure . ..			20,322,324	7

The general result of the Federal financial administration for 1861 is a favourable one. The revenue has exceeded the expenditure by 299,235 francs 62 centimes, and the fortune of the Confederation has increased by 621,811 francs 50 centimes, and this in the face of a sum of 50,000 francs as a subvention for the Brünig road, of 48,000 francs for emigration expenses, and of 1,432,822 francs for the acquisition of materials of war. The mainstay of the Federal finance is the revenue derived from the Customs, which has year by year increased; this year (1861) being 8,137,834 francs, or 371,908 francs more than 1860, and if they continue to ascend—of which there is no reason to doubt, should the Swiss be able to come to terms with their various neighbours, who seem, as far as matters have gone, to be more inclined to take than to give—there can be no reason why the Confederation should not be able to make head against the large sums which will fall in for construction of military roads, and three fluvial corrections—the Rhine, the Rhone, and the Jura. The revenue from the Customs amounts now to 3 francs per head of population.

Customs.—In my preceding Report I went into the details of the Customs revenue; it only suffices to mention shortly here, as forming part of the general financial statement, that the gross receipts for the past year amounted to 8,137,834

francs 6 centimes or 371,908 francs 51 centimes more than 1860, 733,727 francs 80 centimes more than 1859, and 1,263,026 francs 99 centimes more than 1858. Deduction made of the indemnity to the Cantons and administration expenses, there remains a net balance of 4,635,073 francs 47 centimes. As compared with the estimate of the Budget there has been an increase of receipts of 1,637,834 francs 6 centimes, and a decrease of expenses of 2,339 francs 41 centimes.

Post-Office.—The revenue of 1860 amounted to 6,916,911 francs, and the expenditure to 5,750,488 francs; the revenue of the present year amounts to 7,112,951 francs, and the expenditure to 5,808,661 francs: consequently instead of being able to pay the full Cantonal indemnity of 1,486,560 francs, a sum of only 1,304,290 was paid, or 182,270 francs less. The main cause of this decrease of the postal revenue arises from the fact that very much fewer travellers are now conveyed by the posts, the railways engrossing nearly the whole traffic of the country, and the fact also that salaries have generally increased. From 1849 to 1856 the number of travellers constantly increased until they attained in the latter year the number of 4,032,921; from this period to 1861 they have constantly decreased, when the numbers were 1,933,787. The salaries in 1849 amounted to 932,731 francs, and in 1861 to 1,968,190 francs; and as a new postal law came into operation on the 1st July, it is more than probable that a further decrease will be witnessed when the accounts of 1862 appear.

The number of letters forwarded amounted to 28,713,932, or in the proportion of 11 to each inhabitant, a proportion only exceeded by Great Britain with 19 letters.

9,379,117 postage stamps of the denominations of 5, 10, 15, 20, 40 centimes, and 1 franc were sold, producing 1,388,087 francs.

20,404,789 Swiss and foreign papers circulated through the post.

Telegraphs.—Ten years have now elapsed since the first telegraph was worked in Switzerland. In 1852 the receipts amounted to 6,507 francs, and in the present year to 502,429 francs; an increase of 14,143 francs over those of the past year. 331,933 telegrams of all kinds were despatched, or 116 for every 1000 of the population.

Switzerland has at the present moment 623 leagues, or 2,990 kilometres of telegraphic communication. In the Report on the examination of the accounts, the Federal Council was strongly recommended to adopt iron instead of wood for the telegraphic posts, inasmuch as the former appear to resist better the vibration caused by the working of the trains, and are less liable to get out of order. The prime cost is no doubt greater, but there is a considerable saving in the end.

In the account the sum put down is 103,195 francs for keeping the lines in proper working condition.

An instructive Table is given in the Telegraphic Report, which I here translate, showing what the original cost of a telegram was ten years ago from Berne to various places in Europe:—

	For a simple despatch of 20 words.			For a simple despatch of 20 words.	
	Formerly.	Actually.		Formerly.	Actually.
	Francs.	Francs.		Francs.	Francs.
From Berne to London ..	32·99	9	From Berne to Carlsruhe ..	5·25	2
„ Paris ..	13 18	6	„ Turin ..	10	4·50
„ Marseilles ..	23·50	6	„ Rome ..	29·20	12
„ Berlin ..	15	9	„ Naples ..	34·20	9
„ Vienna ..	17 50	7·50	„ Constantinople	42·50	19·50
„ Stuttgardt ..	5	2			

The following Tables show accurately what the receipts and expenses were, the number of stations, the population per station, and the number of despatches sent per 1000 of that population:—

Cantons.	Number of Stations.	Population of 1861.	Population per Station.	Number of Despatches sent.		
				Total.	Average per Station.	Per 1,000 of Population.
Zurich	10	266,265	26,626	43,024	4,302	162
Berne	17	467,141	27,479	32,972	1,940	70
Lucerne	4	130,504	32,626	8,790	3,197	67
Uri	2	14,741	7,371	2,018	1,009	135
Schwyz	3	45,039	15,013	2,057	686	46
Unterwalden, Upper	1	13,376	13,376	262	262	20
Unterwalden, Lower	1	11,526	11,526	851	851	71
Glaris	3	33,363	11,121	4,070	1,357	123
Zug	1	19,608	19,608	992	992	49
Fribourg	3	105,523	35,174	5,404	1,801	51
Soleure	2	69,263	34,632	4,391	2,195	64
Bâle-Ville	1	40,683	40,683	30,993	30,993	756
Bâle-Campagne	1	51,582	51,582	560	560	11
Schaffhausen	2	35,500	17,750	3,666	1,833	102
Appenzell, Outer Rhodes ..	6	48,431	8,071	2,296	383	48
Appenzell Inner Rhodes ..	1	12,000	12,000	229	229	19
St. Gall	13	180,411	13,877	19,225	1,479	107
Grisons	19	90,947	4,787	10,149	534	112
Argovie	10	194,209	19,420	10,203	1,020	53
Thurgovie	10	90,080	9,008	5,671	567	63
Tessin	8	130,314	16,289	9,438	1,180	73
Vaud	23	213,157	9,268	36,536	1,589	172
Valais	6	90,792	15,132	5,373	895	59
Neuchâtel	9	87,369	9,708	17,930	1,992	206
Geneva	1	82,876	82,876	36,333	36,333	438
The Confederation in 1861 ..	157	2,524,700	16,081	293,433	1,805	116
„ 1860 ..	145	2,392,740	16,501	276,963	1,910	116
„ 1859 ..	131	2,392,740	18,265	259,849	1,983	108

Year.	Receipts.				Expenses.				Surplus Receipts.	Surplus Expenses.
	Internal.	International.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Salaries.	Lines.	Other Expenses.	Total.		
	Francs c.	Francs c.	Francs c.	Francs c.	Francs c.	Francs c	Francs c.	Francs c.	Francs c.	Francs c.
1852 ...	3,541 95	...	2,965 95	6,507 90	45,705 56	254,943 40	123,432 59	424,081 55	...	417,573 65
1853 ...	77,388 21	50,481 83	16,775 36	144,645 40	100,452 52	116,423 40	72,244 62	289,120 54	...	144,475 14
1854 ...	109,927 85	98,959 51	26,801 14	235,688 50	105,238 62	51,911 85	61,568 0	218,718 47	16,970 03	...
1855 ...	133,563 20	117,828 07	54,430 56	305,828 83	117,842 96	103,776 66	102,900 43	324,520 05	...	18,698 22
1856 ...	178,896 85	141,050 37	73,494 63	393,441 85	141,924 90	122,506 73	102,880 59	367,312 22	26,129 63	—
1857 ...	206,130 25	163,095 76	81,303 92	450,529 93	169,706 13	104,152 90	132,186 28	406,045 31	44,484 62	—
1858 ...	191,109 50	152,487 88	118,682 21	462,279 59	181,722 52	109,430 75	137,739 45	428,892 72	33,386 87	—
1859 ...	213,072 0	212,515 57	163,029 54	588,617 11	201,074 79	139,297 15	164,591 39	504,963 33	83,653 78	—
1860 ...	224,484 35	183,944 69	79,857 16	488,286 20	206,114 20	140,532 87	93,209 70	439,856 77	48,429 43	—
1861 ...	233,631 50	214,424 55	54,373 38	502,429 43	219,408 13	103,195 28	98,436 46	421,039 87	81,389 56	—
	1,571,745 66	1,334,788 23	671,713 85	3,578,247 74	1,489,190 33	1,246,170 99	1,089,189 51	3,824,550 83	334,443 92	580,747 1
										246,303 9

With regard to the Political or Foreign Department, there is nothing particular to observe beyond that the expenses were less than the last year by 132,573 francs, no parallel to the Savoy question obliging Switzerland to send her advocates abroad on fruitless missions, and that a permanent Minister is now established at Turin on a salary of 18,000 francs.

Dr. Kern's salary at Paris has been recently increased to 50,000 francs, from 36,000 francs, which it was, owing to the abolition of visas on passports; the difference between the two salaries being the amount made by the visas yearly.

Home Department.—The analysis of the 261,340 francs spent on this Department shows that, setting aside the sum put down for salaries, &c., 70,230 francs were expended for emigration purposes, and 43,000 francs as subsidies to various charitable, agricultural and artistic societies at home and abroad. The Estimates of 1861 increased the original sum of 22,000 francs to 38,000 francs, and increased it again later by 5,000 francs in favour of a Society of Natural History. The foreign Charitable Societies get a Federal subsidy of 8,000 francs, the Agricultural Societies 20,000 francs, a Society of Swiss Historians 3,000 francs, another Historical Society in French Switzerland and in the five primitive Cantons 2,000 francs, a Society of Naturalists 8,000 francs, and a Fine Arts Society 2,000 francs.

Very much fewer emigrants have embarked latterly for New York, &c. From the port of Hâvre 1,533 male and female are put down for 1861; 194 less than the previous year. From the port of Antwerp 91 embarked, mostly for the States of La Plata and Brazil; and from Hamburgh 60. From Liverpool the numbers fell

off from 83,774 to 55,029 ; from Hamburgh from 15,992 to 14,214 ; and from Antwerp from 8,442 to 2,123 ; the consequence of the convulsions in North America and La Plata.

With regard to public works, 50,000 francs has been spent on the Brünig-road. A sum of 100,000 francs has been accorded to the Grisons for the construction of various roads through its territories, to come into operation this year.

The Statistical Bureau has absorbed 16,872 francs. Since its creation it has done nothing but work at the census, now happily finished.

Mint.—In the year 1860 the Mint struck and put into circulation 4,500,000 francs of various denominations; a further sum of 3,002,270 1-franc pieces were circulated in 1861. The major part of the silver for this purpose was furnished by the Federal chest, and silver 5-franc pieces melted down.

The mines of Riddes, in the Valais, furnished also a small quantity of silver of a very excellent quality. The greater portion of copper used in the alloy came in the shape of shavings from the Federal factory of percussion caps.

The mint manufactures all the postage stamps. About 10,300,250 stamps of 5, 10, 15, 20, and 40 centimes were thus delivered to the Post Office, for which that Department paid 12,875 francs, or about 1·25 per 1,000.

It appears that on melting down the 5-franc pieces the Mint observed that they lost, after a circulation of ten years, about $1\frac{1}{5}$ per cent of their weight, and more in proportion to the decreasing size of the coin.

Military Administration.—The military expenses of the year amount to 3,770,189 francs 38 centimes, or 72,770 francs less than 1860 ; and, after deducting a sum of 168,361 francs 99 centimes received by the Department for the letting out of the horses belonging to the Government, and from the sale of the Federal atlas and divers other things, to 3,601,827 francs.

The Central School at Thoune for the formation of officers and men absorbed 179,313 francs. Every year a regular course of instruction is gone through in the spring of the year, in which a certain number of officers and men take part. Colonel Aubert took the command this year of the troops destined to go through the regular annual field-manœuvre for the purpose of exercising the troops in real warfare. The theatre of operations was the valley of the Reuss, the heights of the St. Gotthard, and the valley of the Rhone, in imitation of the campaign of 1799. About 3,181 men took part, including 42 officers of the staff, and the cost of the manœuvres amounted to 211,646 francs.

For munitions of war the Confederation spent 1,595,370 francs. In this sum figure, for the purchase of infantry muskets, 611,318 francs ; for the transformation of infantry muskets, 529,550 francs ; and for the purchase of rifled cannon, on the system Müller, 192,472 francs. The military expenses, then may be summed up as follows :—

	Francs	c.		Francs	c.
Salaries of employés in the Magazines and Bureaux	52,707	90	Fortifications of Aarberg, Luziensteig, St. Maurice, Bellinzona, Eglisau, and Bâle	153,001	3
Central Military School	179,313	90			
Annual manœuvres	211,646	71	Armament in 1860, and various other items	115,678	6
Staff of instructors of all arms ..	128,580	30			
Instruction of recruits	1,295,890	49	Total	3,770,189	38
Trigonometrical studies	38,000	0			
Acquisition of guns, muskets, and munitions of war	1,595,370	99			

The present effective force of the Federal army consists of—

	Men.
Regular army	81,257
Reserve	43,284
Landwehr	61,848
Total	186,389

In connection with this portion of the administration may be mentioned the manufacture of powder and percussion caps. The greater part of the saltpetre used for the powder comes from abroad, and chiefly from our East India possessions. A small quantity formed from nitrate of soda is procured from Germany. During the year the native refineries yielded 58,576 lbs., at a cost of 31,596 francs 4 centimes ; and 323,019 lbs. came from abroad, at a cost of 178,932 francs 31 centimes ; together, 210,529 francs 35 centimes, or an average per quintal of 55 francs 20 centimes.

The factory for percussion caps have turned out this year 8,242,000; 5,334,000 for infantry, and 2,908,000 for the carabineers.

The fortune of the Confederation stood, at the end of 1860, at 8,315,693 francs; in 1861, at 9,236,740 francs; showing an increase of 921,047 francs. In my first Financial Report from this Legation I went into the detail of the sums forming this account, in order to give a clear idea of what was meant by "fortune de la Confédération." I propose giving two Tables for 1860 and 1861, in order that the exact state of the account may be seen in its various items:—

	State of Federal Fortune	
	In 1860.	In 1861.
Active.		
A.—Real Property:—	Francs c.	Francs c.
1. Allmend of Thoune	430,600 0	430,600 0
2. Kalberweide at Thoune	..	25,668 96
3. Fortifications	64,500 0	64,500 0
4. Powder mills and dependencies	417,100 0	441,239 74
5. Percussion cap factory	18,000 0	18,000 0
6. Custom-houses	535,400 0	615,392 49
7. Grütli, on the Lake Lucerne	55,000 0	—
B.—Capital out on mortgage	2,991,744 53	4,246,445 46
C.—Interest on arrear	74,890 75	42,939 18
D.—Capital advanced to Federal Departments . ..	2,744,430 79	2,352,167 67
E.—Inventory	2,451,173 80	3,030,661 57
F.—Federal chest	3,458,223 54	2,865,673 34
	13,241,063 41	14,133,288 41
Passive.		
A.—Federal Debt	4,250,000 0	4,000,000 0
B.—Hypothecated Debt (balance of a sum paid for Allmend of Thoune)	90,000 0	90,000 0
C.—Interest on Debt	68,551 37	83,342 46
D.—Fund of reserve at the Mint (profit on coining) ..	498,818 40	718,205 19
E.—Deposit of Consul Emery	..	5,000 0
	4,925,369 77	4,896,547 65
Net fortune	8,315,693 64	9,236,740 76

Of the Federal debt a further sum of 250,000 francs has been paid, reducing it, as stated above, to 4,000,000 francs. The item of 5,000 francs, which figures as a deposit of Consul Emery, is a sum which the Confederation holds for payment to the creditors of a Swiss Consul of the name of Emery, who died a bankrupt at Rio de Janeiro several years ago.

Grütli, on the Lucerne lake, where the midnight scene took place between the three Swiss patriots, Walter Fürst, Arnold von Melchthal, and Werner Stauffacher, for the purpose of swearing to free their country from the tyranny of the Austrian bailiffs, was bought by national subscription, and handed over to the Confederation to prevent its falling into the hands of a speculative hotel company.

Besides the general account of the Confederation in all its branches, there are four other accounts which appear separately, as "Fonds Spéciaux." There are the "Fonds des Invalides," the fund of the "Ecole Polytechnique," the "Fonds Grenus," and the "Fonds Chatelain;" the two last being donations of private individuals from patriotic motives.

The net balance of profits goes to increase the capital. The state, then, of the Federal fortune, and the special funds at its disposal, is as follows:—

	1860.	1861.
	Francs c.	Francs c.
1. Fortune de l'Etat	8,315,693 64	9,236,740 76
2. Fonds des Invalides	490,150 0	490,150 0
3. Fonds Grenus	1,536,181 65	1,592,727 63
4. Ecole Polytechnique	323,026 71	340,573 59
5. Fonds Chatelain	59,406 1	59,135 59
	10,724,458 1	11,719,327 57

THE SWISS BANKS IN 1861.

	Capital in Shares paid in.		Net Profit, per cent.			Dividend, per cent.			Net Profit in 1861.	Dividend in 1861.	Increase of Reserve Fund.	Reserve Fund.		Average Circulation of Bank Notes.			
	Dec. 31, 1861.	Average in 1861.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1859.	1860.	1861.				Dec. 31, 1861.	Per cent. of Share Capital.	1859.	1860.	1861.	Per cent. of Share Capital.
	Francs.	Francs.							Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.	Frs. c.		Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	
Credit-anstalt in St. Gall	200,000	100,000	..	14·47	29·14	..	10·00	17·50	29,135 79	17,500 0	11,635 79	44,045 48	22·02	—	—	—	—
Aargauische Bank	2,000,000	2,000,000	8·48	9·53	13·66	6·25	6·50	8·00	273,271 89	160,000 0	89,000 0	200,000 0	10·00	293,271	244,878	230,056	11·50
Basellandschaftliche Hypothekenbank ..	468,000	468,000	9·70	9·70	13·05	6·75	6·75	7·00	61,096 54	32,760 0	28,336 54	124,378 94	26·58	—	—	—	—
Solothurnische Bank	1,617,875	1,304,138	5·51	5·81	11·65	5·00	5·20	5·80	151,936 50	75,640 0	72,682 35	87,070 0	5·38	89,103	118,720	123,650	9·48
Leihcasse der Stadt Zürich	100,000	100,000	7·18	8·10	11·52	5·00	5·00	6·00	11,518 90	6,000 0	5,000 0	12,000 0	12·00	—	—	—	—
Schweizerische Credit-anstalt	15,000,000	15,000,000	7·89	5·84	10·86	6·00	6·00	8·50	1,629,695 87	1,275,000 0	200,000 0	500,000 0	3·33	..	—	—	—
Banque Cantonale Neuchâteloise ..	1,000,000	1,000,000	6·98	8·07	9·15	6·00	6·40	7·60	91,489 16	76,000 0	16,005 60	56,146 0	5·61	1,194,630	1,079,800	993,940	99·30
Thurgauische Hypothekenbank . ..	1,500,000	1,500,000	7·72	7·90	9·10	6·00	6·00	6·60	136,196 60	99,000 0	32,000 0	194,423 20	12·96	403,660	426,420	435,530	29·04
Comptoir d'Escompte do Genève ..	2,455,500	2,060,508	7·94	8·31	8·74	7·00	7·00	7·21	180,117 55	148,557 0	31,212 75	258,640 0	8·62	—	—	—	—
Comptoir d'Escompte du Val de Travers .	232,400	25,000	..	..	8·52	..	..	7·00	2,130 32	1,750 0	350 0	350 0	0·15	—	—	—	—
Banque Cantonale Vaudoise	6,000,000	6,000,000	10·13	9·17	8·45	5·50	6·00	7·00	506,977 73	420,000 0	66,745 0	466,745 0	7·78	2,833,694	2,899,218	3,141,450	52·36
Banque Cantonale Fribourgeoise ..	1,000,000	1,000,000	8·14	8·03	8·18	7·00	7·00	7·00	81,802 24	70,000 0	10,938 20	89,103 74	8·91	277,162	315,625	333,450	33·34
Banque du Commerce de Genève ..	3,100,000	3,100,000	5·55	6·35	7·72	5·05	5·55	5·50	239,403 95	201,500 0	38,750 0	305,350 0	9·85	1,804,300	1,584,300	1,438,400	46·40
Banca Cantonale Ticinese	486,800	119,783	..	..	7·68	..	..	4·91	11,503 77	7,353 0	4,150 77	4,150 77	0·85	—	—	—	—
Handelswerkbank Basel	131,450	75,340	..	5·25	7·61	..	4·00	4·00	5,735 55	3,013 60	2,721 95	3,172 78	2·41	—	—	—	—
Banque Cantonale du Valais	1,383,988	1,383,908	5·82	6·05	7·38	5·00	5·00	5·00	102,117 26	69,199 38	32,750 0	60,750 0	4·39	120,000	400,000	450,000	32·51
Bank in Basel	2,000,000	2,000,000	5·38	6·12	7·29	4·99	5·52	6·36	145,709 80	127,200 0	18,509 80	122,017 87	6·10	739,903	673,770	584,824	29·24
Bank in Zürich	6,000,000	6,000,000	5·27	5·71	7·00	5·00	5·20	6·00	420,184 11	360,000 0	40,000 0	401,000 0	6·68	1,898,577	1,970,062	1,602,977	26·72
Banque de Genève	2,500,000	2,500,000	5·01	6·27	6·94	4·85	5·70	6·30	173,521 15	157,500 0	17,417 80	103,771 80	4·15	811,760	896,860	696,860	27·87
Caisse Hypothécaire du Canton de Fribourg	1,000,000	1,000,000	5·94	6·65	6·65	5·30	5·75	5·80	66,477 15	58,000 0	8,768 52	40,620 29	4·06	—	—	—	—
Bank in St. Gall	3,180,000	3,180,000	5·72	6·20	6·59	5·00	5·38	5·75	209,688 73	183,000 0	26,050 0	408,810 8	12·86	1,937,100	1,798,364	1,513,389	47·59
Cantonal-Bank von Bern	3,500,000	3,500,000	4·88	5·86	6·28	4·88	5·86	6·28	219,875 0	219,875 0	..	..	..	347,802	532,870	400,500	11·44
Bank in Luzern	500,000	500,000	6·84	6·98	6·24	6·00	6·00	5·50	31,211 61	27,500 0	3,750 0	13,750 0	2·75	99,700	123,500	87,000	17·40
Caisse Hypothécaire de Genève . ..	2,335,851	2,335,768	6·76	6·09	6·12	9·97	3·68	3·81	142,945 62	88,973 0	53,972 62	229,220 16	9·81	—	—	—	—
Bank in Glarus	1,000,000	1,000,000	5·76	6·11	5·88	5·25	5·50	5·50	59,832 8	55,000 0	5,000 0	47,700 0	4·77	580,560	591,400	—	—
Actiengesellschaft Leu et Comp. ..	10,000,000	10,000,000	5·15	4·78	5·08	4·50	4·50	4·80	507,682 83	489,000 0	26,666 67	1,102,012 88	11·02	—	—	—	—
Caisse Hypothécaire d'Amortisation à Lausanne	2,131,639	2,115,000	..	3·92	4·64	..	4·00	4·36	98,081 8	93,387 0	3,172 50	3,172 50	0·16	—	—	—	—
	70,822,864	69,397,525	..	..	8·05	..	..	6·50	5,588,639 28	4,513,707 98	845,586 86	4,878,401 49	6·89	—	—	—	—
Banque Générale Suisse	40,000,000	40,000,000	1·97	2·45	2·83	2·00	2·00	2·00	1,130,486 60	800,000 0	414,352 95	800,352 95	2·00	—	—	—	—
Deutsch-Schweizerische Creditbank St. Gall Credit-Mobilier ..	10,000,000	10,000,000	1·68	..	2·58	2·00	1·80	1·80	258,197 84	180,000 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	120,822,864	119,397,525	..	..	5·84	..	..	4·60	6,977,323 72	5,493,707 98	1,259,939 81	5,678,754 44	4·70	—	—	—	—

The twenty-nine Banks mentioned in the above Table held in 1861 a capital in shares of 119,397,525 francs, which had increased at the end of the year to 120,122,864 francs.

Among them one Bank held 40,000,000 francs; one, 15,000,000; two each 10,000,000; two, each 6,000,000; four from 2,500,000 to 5,000,000; twelve, 1,000,000 to 2,500,000; seven, under 1,000,000 francs.

The general net profit of all the Banks amounted to 6,977,323 francs 72 centimes, or at an average rate of 5·84 per cent. of the share capital.

Six Banks show a profit of more than 10 per cent.; nine, between 7 and 10 per cent.; eleven, between 5 and 7·5 per cent.; three, under 5 per cent.; so that, on the whole, we may look on the capital in Swiss Banks as very profitably invested.

The dividends paid amounted according to the Table, for the whole year, and from all the banks, to 5,493,707 francs 98 centimes; therefore, on an average 4·60 per cent of the paid-up capital.

One Bank paid a dividend of more than 10 per cent.; eight, from 7 to 8·50 per cent.; thirteen, from 5 to 7·60 per cent.; five under 5 per cent.; two about 2 per cent.

With the exception of the Cantonal Bank of Berne, which as a State-Bank, does not require a reserve-fund, none of the twenty-nine Banks paid out their full net profits in the shape of dividends, as may be seen by comparing the 9th and 10th columns of figures. Naturally the Banks which make the highest profits increase their reserve fund the most; thus, for instance, the Creditanstalt of St. Gall put by more than 11 per cent. of their annual profits; the Bank of Argovie 6 per cent.; the Mortgage Bank of Bâle 6 per cent; the Soleure Bank 6 per cent; the Leihcasse of Zurich 5·5 per cent. The total annual increase of the reserve-fund amounted to 1,259,939 francs 81 centimes; and the actual amount of this fund in the possession of the Banks is 5,678,754 francs 44 centimes, or 4·70 of the paid-up shares.

Bank Note Circulation.—Only fourteen Banks on the list seem to have a bank-note circulation, the Bank of Glarus being left out of the account, as the statement is considered very imperfect: the average circulation appears to have been 12,850,669 francs for 1859; 13,064,437 francs for 1860; 12,032,026 francs for 1861; say 12,750,000 for all Switzerland, or 5 francs for each inhabitant. This is a low proportion compared with the Bank of France, which, on the 9th October, had more than 792,000,000 in notes, or 22 francs for each inhabitant.

The proportion between the circulation of notes and the capital in shares (paid up) appears, with the Banque Cantonale Neuchâteloise, to be 99·30 per cent., or the whole of it; with the Banque Cantonale Vaudoise, the Bank of St. Gallen, and the Banque du Commerce de Genève, to be one-half; the Banque Cantonale Fribourgeoise and the Banque Cantonale du Valais about 1·3 per cent.

Most of the Bank stock is at a premium. The following are the market quotations of some of the most favourite investments:—

	Quoted at Francs.		Quoted at Francs.
Bank of Argovie, 200 fr. shares	285	Bank of Glarus, 500 fr. shares	630
Bank of Bâle, 5,000 fr. shares	5,640	Bank of Lucerne, 2,000 fr. shares . ..	2,250
Bank of Zürich, 1,000 fr. shares	1,320	Banque Hypothécaire de Thurgovie, 500 fr. shares	600
Bank of St. Gall, 1,060 fr. shares . ..	1,340	Banque Cantonale du Valais, 250 fr. shares .	280
Bank of Fribourg, 500 fr. shares	670	Banque Cantonale Neuchâteloise, 500 fr. shares	710
Bank of Geneva, 1,000 fr. shares . ..	1,060		
Banque du Commerce at Geneva, 1,000 fr. shares	1,270		

Commerce.

The general position of Switzerland with regard to those nations who have either made or are about to make Commercial Treaties with one another on the footing of the most favoured nation naturally excited a certain amount of attention during the July Session of the Federal Assembly, and a Committee of the National Council appointed to report on the Customs Department referred rather strongly to this position, more particularly with reference to the recent attempts at concluding a Treaty with France. This Report, from which I propose quoting the most prominent parts, starts by observing that "the Swiss Tariff is uniform in its rate for all products, no matter what may be the country of origin. Those nations who favour us in matters of commerce, and those who do not, are alike on the same footing with regard to ourselves, and from the very fact of this uniformity and non-elasticity of our Tariff, the Federal Council have not the means of drawing the difference which ought to exist.

"The Treaties which France has concluded with England, Prussia, and most

probably with Belgium and the Zollverein, profit only those particular States, and it is doubtful when Switzerland will be called upon to participate in the benefits to be derived from them. England forms the only exception to this, inasmuch by our Treaty of Friendship and Commerce of 1856 the two countries agree to treat one another on the footing of the most favoured nation, and consequently Swiss products obtain all the concessions accorded to France. But what is the effect of this Anglo-French and Franco-Prussian Treaty upon our staples on the French market? In order not to lose ourselves in a maze of figures, we shall limit our examination to the most important branches of Swiss industry, such as, for instance, jewellery (Geneva), watch-making (Neuchatel and the Bernese Jura), silk stuffs (Zurich), cotton stuffs (Glarus and Winterthur), coloured cottons (Argovie and Toggenburg), and embroideries (St. Gall and Appenzell); and now as to France. The general commerce of France with Switzerland between the years 1852 and 1860 was as follows :—

The Exportation from Switzerland to France was—	Francs.	The Importation from France into Switzerland was—	Francs.
1852	31,075,688	1852	55,957,921
1855	48,640,644	1855	69,694,422
1856	59,039,725	1856	86,495,865
1857	46,157,955	1857	87,787,158
1858	43,856,859	1858	101,590,640
1859	52,295,790	1859	115,671,666
1860	54,439,754	1860	135,989,216

"According to the above statistics the Swiss exports to France have remained stationary, whilst the French exports to Switzerland have increased rapidly, and are now probably three times as much as the former. Switzerland is therefore considered a very important market for France. In 1860 she bought to the amount of 135,989,216 francs worth of goods, and at the present moment the figures may probably reach 150,000,000. What is now the position of the Swiss producers in France as compared with that occupied by the English, Belgian, and German producers in the same country?

"*With regard to Cotton goods.*—All Swiss cotton fabrics are prohibited in France, whilst the same articles manufactured in England, Belgium, and Germany can be imported at an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. if printed stuffs; 15 per cent. if tulle or muslin unembroidered, or embroidered by the machine; 10 per cent. if embroidered by hand; and, finally, a duty per weight for tissues of coloured cotton, which makes an average duty of 15 per cent.

"*With regard to Silks.*—Swiss silks (ribbons excepted) pay a duty from 17 francs 60 centimes to 31 francs 10 centimes per kilogramme, which is equivalent to prohibition, whilst English, Belgian and Prussian silks enter ultimately free of duty.

"*With regard to Watches.*—Up to the present moment this was the most favoured branch of industry, but now the tables are turned, and we see that watches without cases pay a duty of 10 per cent., whilst the like articles from England, Belgium and Germany pay 5 per cent. Parts of watches, if Swiss, pay five times more than if they were English.

"*With regard to Jewellery.*—Swiss jewellery in gold pays a duty of 22 francs per hectogramme, in silver a duty of 11 francs. For the general objects of commerce it is therefore prohibitive. On the other hand, English, Belgian, and German jewellery pay a duty of 500 francs per 100 kilogrammes (200 lbs.).

"What is now our position with the German States of the Zollverein?

"When the Franco-Prussian Treaty comes into operation, Swiss articles will be in the following position in the States of the Zollverein :—

"*Cotton goods*, coloured or printed, pay, if Swiss, a duty of 87½ florins per quintal, if French 42 florins, and from 1866 28 florins. Tulles and muslins embroidered or not, if Swiss pay equally 87½ florins, and if French 59½ florins, and later 52½ florins.

Swiss silks of all kinds pay a duty of 192 florins 20 kreutzers per quintal, and if French 87·30 florins, and from 1866 70 florins.

"It is, therefore, evident that Swiss silks hold a most unfavourable and untenable position.

"Jewellery, if Swiss, pays a duty of 87 florins 30 kreutzers to 175 florins, whilst French jewellery only pays 87 florins 30 kreutzers.

"*Swiss wines* pay, in the cask, 10 florins 30 kreutzers, and in bottle 14 florins per quintal weight; whilst French wines, whether in cask or in bottle, pay only 7 florins."

The Report of the Commissioners then goes on to state that this disproportionate state of things is most unfavourable to the Swiss commerce, and is leading to a continual emigration of certain branches of trade beyond the French and German frontiers.

They recommend that the only way of remedying this is by concluding Treaties like those already mentioned. And then comes the question what have the Swiss got to gain? Their own Tariff is so low that it can hardly with safety be brought lower, the finances of the Confederation being chiefly supported by its return; whilst on the other hand, if they have nothing commercially to give, they may be asked for political concessions which are necessarily foreign to the question. The patriotism of the Swiss would naturally revolt against such a thing, and the independent Republican spirit of the nation would not brook it for a moment. With this view the Commission recommended a system of differential duties to be adopted in proportion to the duties, Switzerland has to pay herself to each nation,—high duties when they are high for her, and low when they are low.

The Commission concluded their Report by coming to the following resolution:—"That the Federal Council be invited to examine whether certain portions of the Federal Tariff could not be lowered in favour of those States who treat Switzerland according to the most-favoured-nation clause; and equally whether certain portions could not be raised with regard to those States who refuse to Switzerland the most-favoured-nation clause."

Such a proposition found but little favour among the mercantile community. It is said that such a policy of retaliation would only end in injuring the native consumer by obliging him to pay dearer for articles of prime necessity, upset the whole present Tariff of Switzerland, and entangle her in a perpetual war of tariffs with regard to the neighbouring countries, in order to induce them to place Swiss commerce on the same footing as the most favoured nations. Eleven years ago, when the Governments of Southern Germany, suddenly and without official notification, abolished the very favourable import duties on cheese, wine, dried fruit, absynth, cherry-brandy, wax, honey, &c., which Switzerland had enjoyed since the Treaty with Wurtemberg from 1825 up to 1851, the then Government had an opportunity of retaliating if it had liked, as they were engaged in arranging the basis of the present Tariff; but the Federal Assembly very wisely thought it would be better to proceed on the path of free trade rather than attempt a system which would savour of protection. Her general wish has been to make one uniform Tariff, low enough for all nations to profit by, and where special commercial Treaties were framed with any of her neighbours to lower the duties on certain articles by which all other Treaty nations benefited. But at no time was her general Tariff so high as to prohibit other nations from trading with her. When the Commercial Treaty with Sardinia was framed in that very year 1851 considerable reductions were made; as, for instance, on sewing-silk from 29 francs to 7 francs per metrical quintal (200 lbs.), a benefit which we came in for by our Treaty of 1856. In like manner we shall benefit by the Treaties with Belgium and France which the Swiss Government are attempting to negotiate. The former is, I am told, very nearly concluded; so that I hope, before this Report goes in, to say something about it. The French Treaty has apparently encountered greater difficulties, as but little progress has been made since it was started a year ago. Among these difficulties, two are mentioned: the Patent Laws which France wishes Switzerland to introduce, and the personal desire of the French Emperor to see the French Jews placed on the same footing as other French subjects. This latter point, if a *sine quâ non*, is, I am afraid, not likely to be obtained, as the Government of Argovie have just thrown out a law for alleviating the position of their own Jews, and therefore not much is likely to be expected in favour of foreigners; and the Federal Government cannot move in the matter, as their Constitution ignores all non-Christians.

Of Patent Laws the Swiss will not hear, as they consider it part and parcel of their Free-trade system to copy what they like from their neighbours, and to let their neighbours copy as much as they like from them. They say that they invent as much as other people, and very often return the inventions, improved upon, to the countries from whence they originally came. On this subject the Etienne Chamber of Commerce observes:—

"The Swiss are very fond of pirating the artistic talent of the French, and our industry seems likely to become a mere manufactory of patterns. What is the reason that they do not acknowledge those legal principles upon which Patent laws

are founded? We appeal to their honour; we cannot believe that they wish to occupy an exceptional position in Europe by adopting other people's inventions, and in this way withdrawing themselves from the consequences of an honourable competition."

Belgian and Dutch Commercial Treaties.

The first eight Articles of the Belgian Treaty are identical with our own, placing the Belgian on the same footing as the Swiss citizens as regards judicial matters, taxation, right to acquire property, &c.; the reciprocal right of appointing Consuls, and so on.

The IXth and following Articles treat of the advantages to be granted by either party to the other in matters of commerce. From the moment the Treaty takes effect, *i.e.*, after ratification by the present session of the Federal Assembly and the Belgian Chambers, the Belgian duties on Swiss goods will be brought down to the rates accorded to the most favoured nation. At the same time, but only provisionally for two years, the following rates will be charged on the undermentioned articles :—

Woollen stuffs mixed with cotton will pay, for the first year, 22½ per cent.; and for the second year, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, or, if the importer prefers it, during the provisional period, a uniform rate of 180 francs per 100 kilogrammes (200 lbs.). After this period the "Tarif de Faveur" of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* will be applied.

Printed cotton tissues ("tissus de coton imprimés"), a duty of 150 francs per 100 kilogrammes, and, after two years, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, or 125 francs per 100 kilogrammes.

Cotton thread ("fil de coton"), the same duties as laid down in our own Treaty with Belgium, a copy of which is annexed to the Swiss Treaty already forwarded from this Legation.

The Swiss Government, on their side, engage to reduce their duties on the following articles, a comparison being drawn between the old and the new rates in Swiss quintals:—

	New Rate Per Quintal.		Old Rate Per Quintal.	
	Fr.	c.	Fr.	c.
Ordinary bottles of green or brown glass	0	75	1	50
Earthenware	0	75	1	50
Arms of all kinds	2	0	2	0*
Paper for printing purposes, and letter paper	3	50	8	0
Common cotton coverlets, without any work upon them ("couvertures de coton")	2	0	3	50
Stearine candles, from January 1, 1864	10	0	—	
Ditto from July 1, 1864	8	0	15	0

* 2 francs if for the Federal army, and 15 francs if for private use.

The Swiss engage further, during the existence of the Treaty, not to raise the Cantonal excise duty on brandies and liqueurs of Belgic origin beyond what they are at present.

The two Governments engage reciprocally during the same period not to raise their import, export, and transit duties, above the rates laid down in the general Swiss Tariff and the Franco-Belgian Tariff.

Importers, to justify their claim to the advantages of the Treaty, must produce a certificate of origin at the frontier Custom-house.

Travellers' patterns will on both sides be allowed to come in duty free, subject, of course, to the condition of re-exportation.

By a separate declaration annexed to the body of the Treaty, the Federal Council will try and obtain for the Belgian Government the advantages arising from a Convention passed between Geneva and France, and from a Concordat between different Cantons relative to artistic and literary property, and will henceforth treat Belgium in all such matters on the footing of the most favoured nation; and the Belgian Government, from the moment the Treaty takes effect, engage to convert their present duty on ordinary moulded glass of 12 francs per 100 kilogrammes into a 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty, and to allow parchment, subjected to a duty of 30 francs per 100 kilogrammes, to come in duty free.

The Message of the Federal Council recommending the ratification of the Treaty

very earnestly to the Federal Assembly, observes that the basis adopted by the Belgian Government for negotiating the Swiss Treaty was the one concluded with France, and that no ulterior concessions could be obtained which were not laid down by that Treaty, and the new Tariff resulting from it.

With regard to the provisional period of two years, Belgium observed that their cotton-manufacturing districts were going through a violent crisis, and that they could not consent to accord to the Swiss at once the same advantages as to the French. At first, it was proposed to extend it to all kinds of cotton goods, but subsequently the list was reduced to those mentioned in the IXth Article.

The present effect upon the Swiss custom receipts will be an annual diminution of 20,000 francs so long as Belgium, Holland, England, and America are the only countries which enjoy the advantage of it. With the accession of other countries, such as France, Germany, Italy, by Treaty, the estimated deficit is put down at 58,000 francs. At the same time they consider that this deficit has a chance of being diminished by the increased importation under the Treaty of common pottery, paper, and stearine candles.

The Dutch Treaty is of a very simple nature, containing the usual favoured-nation clauses in matters of commerce. Exception, however, is taken to the special favours which are or may be conceded to the Dutch Colonies of the East Indies and the Asiatic nations of the Eastern Archipelago in the importation and exportation of their native products, an exception which has formed the rule with the Dutch Government in treating with other nations, as, for instance, with Austria in 1855.

Commercial Relations between Bremen and Switzerland in 1861.

Of the four small Republics in the Germanic Confederation, Hamburgh and Bremen, as it is well known, reckon among the largest commercial emporiums of the European Continent. Both of them have statistical bureaux whence issue excellent annual Tables on their navigation and trade. Those of Bremen give in some respects ampler details than those of Hamburgh, by stating, under the imports by land and by sea, the country of origin, and, under the exports, the country of destination. The following statement of the traffic between Bremen and Switzerland in 1861 is taken from these official Tables :—

Exports from Switzerland to Bremen in 1861.

	Value. Francs.		Value. Francs.
Chocolate, 412 lbs.	422	Hardware, arms, 4 boxes, 1 package	1,304
Provisions—cheese, 78,069 lbs.	61,504	Fancy goods, 13 boxes, 1 package	3,817
Vermicelli paste ("nudeln"), 4,361 lbs.	1,607	Watches, 3 cases	4,510
Wine and liquors, 1 hogshead 12 firkins	558	Paintings, 2 ditto	1,050
Other provisions	463	Implements, furniture, 26 boxes	2,882
Raw drugs, 550 lbs.	537	Carved wood-work, 7 cases	1,111
Prepared sugar of milk, 1,067 lbs.	1,443	Musical instruments, 4 boxes	1,615
Leather, tanned, 328 lbs.	767	New clothing, 2 boxes	656
Silk ribbons, 6 boxes	10,307	Clothing and apparel, 92 packages	20,176
Cotton stuffs, 371 boxes, 44 bales, 12 packs	152,270	Paper and paper-hanging, 3 boxes, 1 bale	1,164
Silk, manufactured, 481 lbs.	12,193	Straw goods, 17 boxes	14,387
Silk and half-silk stuffs, 17 boxes 1 pack	71,143	Tobacco, cigars, 237 mille	4,858
Manufactured goods in general, 1 box	820	Other industrial products	3,731
Books, 7 boxes, 1 bale, 4 packs	2,144		

The gross weight of these goods, all of which have been exported into Bremen by railway, is 1,903 quintals, representing a total value of 377,741 francs.

Of the total import trade of Bremen in 1861, these imports from Switzerland amounted to 0·01 per cent. of the weight, and 0·13 per cent. of the value.

A comparison between present and former exports to Bremen shows a rapid increase from 1856 to 1859, and from the latter period a great decrease, for the value of the exports,—

	Francs.		Francs.
In 1856 amounted to	7,573	In 1859 amounted to	850,947
1857	15,990	1860	667,242
1858	234,143	1861	377,741

With regard to Swiss imports from Bremen, they appear, in 1861, and in certain years, to have gone far beyond the exports. They consisted of the following articles :—

	Value. Francs.
Spicery, cinnamon bark, 519 lbs.	767
Grocery wares, 12 pots and 760 lbs.	635
Provisions, sago, 2,743 lbs.	861
Jamaica rum, 7 hogsheads 15 firkins	2,128
Other liquors, 2 hogsheads 17 firkins	545
Tobacco:—	
Akyab, 1,615 lbs.	672
Havana, 942 lbs.	3,797
Cuba, 70,150 lbs.	87,588
Domingo, 40,921 lbs.	36,875
Porto Rico, 68,550 lbs.	70,278
Brazil, 87,662 lbs.	77,428
Varinas (canister), 518 lbs.	1,189
Mexican, 370 lbs.	504
Columbia, 20,534 lbs.	47,601
Florida, 4,026 lbs.	5,961
Kentucky, 1,181,569 lbs.	699,608
Maryland, 82,974 lbs.	44,391
Ohio, 50,626 lbs.	26,183
Seed-leaf, 74,924 lbs.	54,296
Virginia, 438,678 lbs.	227,169
Foot-stalks, Kentucky, 4,635 lbs.	726
„ Virginia, 76,223 lbs.	13,460
„ Bremen, 13,449 lbs.	664
Tea, 4,270 lbs.	10,943
Wine, French, 5 hogsheads 7 firkins	1,132
„ other brands, 1 hogshead 15 firkins	750
Sugar, refined, 3,947 lbs.	1,529
Other eatables	1,127
Bast, 1,724 lbs.	2,411
Cotton, 1,692,864 lbs.	1,628,758
Gum Arabic, 1,032 lbs.	890
Gutta percha, 2,632 lbs.	4,838
Liquorice, 487 lbs.	521
Sarsaparilla, 225 lbs.	476

	Value. Francs.
Other drugs, 2,875 lbs.	1,833
Indigo, 82 lbs.	562
Bristles, 667 lbs.	2,321
Cedar-wood, 9,239 square feet	4,608
Provence oil, 500 lbs.	517
Coal-tar oil, 1,115 lbs.	529
Medicinal oils, 402 lbs.	1,632
Whale oil, 18½ tons	1,894
Wax, 1,245 lbs.	2,202
Other raw materials	808
Leather tanned, 308 lbs.	1,025
Books and music, 17 boxes, 4 bales, 25 packs	10,234
Hardware:—	
From Zollverein States, 1 box	980
From Bremen, 15 packs	529
From different sources, 1 box, 1 pack	1,013
Whalebone, 120 lbs.	615
Paintings and lithographs, 1 box	1,141
Utensils, furniture, &c., 3 packs 1 package	3,091
American India rubber articles, 1 box and 76 packs	59,032
Wood work (Bremen manufactured), 126 boxes	17,597
Shoe-pegs, 3,990 lbs.	976
Wearing apparel, 64 packs	11,689
Machinery, American and English, 548 lbs.	779
Grind and whetstones, 8 boxes	787
Straw goods, American, 14 boxes	98,687
Tobacco, manufactured, 19,429 lbs.	17,983
Cigars:—	
Havana, 370½ mille	43,165
Zollverein, manufactured, 160 mille	7,491
Bremen, manufactured, 9,277½ mille	420,488
Other manufacture, 111½ mille	2,427
Sundries	221

This export from Bremen to Switzerland amounted, in 1861, to 45,610 quintals gross weight, representing a total value of 3,773,558 francs, or 0·61 per cent. of the weight, and 1·42 per cent. of the value of the total export from Bremen in 1861. By far the greater part of this reaches Switzerland by rail; a small part, about 3,000 quintals, by the Upper Weser. The increase and decrease in the exports from Bremen to Switzerland appears from the following figures to have been—

	Value. Francs.		Value. Francs.
In 1853	611,835	In 1858	1,728,814
1854	623,725	1859	3,597,955
1855	837,052	1860	3,826,657
1856	1,410,129	1861	3,773,558
1857	2,034,203		

General Commercial Remarks.

The general commercial aspect of Switzerland can hardly be called an unsatisfactory one, if we may judge by the export of Swiss goods, silk, and cotton; at the same time it is one thing to produce in large quantities, and another to sell at remunerating prices, particularly to America at the present moment, when one-half of the community must be verging on bankruptcy, and the other must require anything but silks and satins to regale themselves with, setting aside the enormous fluctuations of the exchanges. The general reduction of duties in the English market, and the favourable era of Commercial Treaties, has been a great boon to Switzerland, and has filled up many a vacuum which the destruction of the North American trade may have produced. It is surprising, however, not to see greater fluctuations in Swiss trade, which must have suffered like every other nation from like causes.

Taking, for instance, the fractional period of eleven months on the export list for silk goods, we find that positively more of this article has been exported this year than last year by 6,825 quintals; the figures being 32,355 quintals for 1862, and 25,530 quintals for 1861, and more than any previous year between 1856 and 1860, inclusive, as the following figures testify:—

1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.
31,189	28,097	24,774	28,951	25,817

During the decennial period of 1851 to 1861, both years inclusive, the total annual silk exports in quintals were as follows:—

1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.
21,832	28,259	29,507	30,228	29,548	34,377	29,549	28,018	32,130	27,873	28,784

Therefore, unless half of the goods are lying unsold in America, other markets must have supplied its place. The Embassy to Japan, already half-way on its road to that place, belongs to one of those diplomatic and commercial ventures which may or may not succeed, and the prospects of the former are not encouraging.

The cotton question seems to be as far from a satisfactory solution as ever. The position of the Swiss spinners and manufacturers corresponds to the general depression of the trade, but still not so much as one would be led to expect, as the Zurich people speak of but slightly diminished activity in the factories. If we may judge by the official figures of the cotton exports, this branch seems to be quite as active as any previous year; the only sign of falling off is in the import of the raw material. The amount of raw cotton imported since 1857 up to 1862, inclusive, taking the month of December approximatively, was as follows:—

	Quintals.		Quintals.
1856	259,822	1860	332,041
1857	237,127	1861	294,441
1858	206,289	1862	195,055
1859	254,405		

A reduction of 100,000 quintals between 1861 and 1862 must make itself felt in the manufacture, if not now, at any rate later; therefore it is striking to see that the export of the manufactured article is as brisk as ever. The exports of yarn and cotton goods for the same period were as follows:—

	Yarn.	Cotton goods.		Yarn.	Cotton goods.
	Quintals.	Quintals.		Quintals.	Quintals.
1856	16,386	165,037	1860	25,962	165,991
1857	18,504	168,475	1861	24,420	162,123
1858	19,437	135,302	1862	37,393	167,090
1859	21,618	147,638			

According to these figures the exports for 1862 have been quite equal to that of any previous year. For the present the old stock of raw cotton, bought in large quantities, providentially, by the Swiss before the war broke out, has enabled the manufacturers to keep working to the extent shown by the above; and when the Federal Tables appear in March, it will be curious to trace its exit through the various Custom-houses, in order that some faint idea may be gained of the particular markets supplied.

The watch trade seems to be beginning to right itself. One peculiar feature of it is the present demand for cheap silver watches ("savonnettes") for the American army. The amount of watches, per quintal weight, exported was, for 1860, 1,790; 1861, 1,568; and for 1862, 1,951.

With reference to what has been said about the silk trade, I perceive, from a Report of M. Rapp, Swiss Consul-General in London, that the value of the imports of silk stuffs and ribbons into the port of London, from the 1st January to the 31st October, for the last three years, from Belgium, France (including, no doubt, Switzerland, as the Swiss transit trade goes through France), and other countries, was as follows:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Silk stuffs from Belgium	2,193,400	2,775,725	3,696,225
„ from France	23,599,900	53,342,675	72,812,425
„ from other countries ..	381,200	370,625	1,066,050
Total	26,174,500	56,489,025	77,574,700
Silk ribbons from Belgium	9,130,725	8,844,675	10,699,075
„ from France	16,884,175	38,543,250	30,463,800
„ from other countries ..	892,225	697,600	1,093,175
Total	26,907,125	48,085,525	42,256,050

(Signed) J. HUME BURNLEY.

Berne, February 5, 1863.

Ratification of the Belgian and Dutch Commercial Treaties.

THE Dutch Treaty, as I observed in my Report, was of a very simple nature, and called forth no discussion; it was, therefore, passed at once without comment. On the other hand, the Belgian Treaty created a very strong opposition. In the National Council the St. Gall and Appenzell Deputies complained that the mode of computing the duties on the *ad valorem* scale, instead of by weight as heretofore, would be very injurious to the muslin and tulle manufacture, and have for effect to enhance the price of the article, and that the Treaty, from its complicated nature, would expose their trade to the arbitrary dealings of the Custom-house officers. The manufacturers of Eastern Switzerland, therefore, reject the Treaty, and they were justified in doing so, as they had every reason to hope that France would treat Swiss cottons more liberally than liberal Belgium. The Treaty had been concluded without public opinion having been consulted on the subject, and they must not, therefore, be astonished if the manufacturing districts declared themselves against it, and if protestation on protestation came from the Swiss established in Belgium, who looked upon the Treaty as ruinous to Swiss industry. Further, that Switzerland would find her hands completely tied by that very questionable Article which stipulated that she was not to raise her duties for the next ten years.

One portion of the minority were, therefore, for throwing it out altogether, the other for referring it back to the Federal Council to be negotiated afresh, after consultation with that particular branch of the trade most affected by it.

The majority, on the contrary, whilst allowing that certain points of the Treaty might be looked upon as inconvenient, contended that no Treaty could be obtained without concessions. Belgium had made those concessions, and demanded corresponding ones from Switzerland, viz., the stipulation not to increase her duties for the next ten years. Such concessions could not now be abrogated, as the Treaty was based upon them, and Switzerland had the least cause to complain, inasmuch as she would never have thought of increasing her Tariff, even if such a stipulation had never been made. The mode of levying the duties was certainly not very practical; at the same time both France and England had submitted to the same system, and nothing remained but for Switzerland to follow in their footsteps. The St. Gall and Appenzell manufacturers were not in a worse position than others, and were perfectly qualified to compete. Nothing more could have been obtained, and it only remained for Switzerland to determine whether she should retain her former position, or place herself, on the principle of the Belgian Treaties, on the footing of the most favoured nation. It was not a question of local interests, but the more general interests of the country, and the Treaty must take its stand upon that. It would serve no good purpose to put off the ratification in deference to the wishes of Eastern Switzerland, as all that could be obtained had been already obtained from Belgium, and no ulterior delay could possibly make a change. This latter point was very triumphantly brought forward by the head of the Customs Department, M. Frey-Herosée.

In the States Council pretty much the same arguments were employed. In the course of the discussion it was observed that the value of the exports of Appenzell and St. Gall articles to Belgium amounted to 1,500,000 francs; and that, so far from there being any alleviation in the system of duties, there was, for the manufactures of Eastern Switzerland, a very serious increase. On many of the articles which go in mass to Belgium there was an increase of 30 to 100 per cent.; and on others as much as 500 to 900 per cent. It was not fair that Belgium, who sent 15,000,000 francs' worth of goods to Switzerland, and paid such a small import duty, should render the export of Swiss articles almost impossible. It was therefore recommended that he Treaty should be returned to the Federal Council *ad referendum.*

The remarks of M. Frey-Herosée and the majority were substantially the same as in the National Council.

Eventually the Treaty was passed and ratified in the National Council by a majority of 56 to 14, and in the States Council by a majority of 30 to 7 votes. It now only remains for the Belgian Chambers to ratify it on their side.

(Signed) J. HUME BURNLEY.

Belgium.

Report upon the Sugar Industry.

Mr. Barron, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation, to Lord Howard de Walden.

My Lord, *Brussels, January* 31, 1863.

IN my Report of last January, Section 10, I called attention to the enormous exports of sugar from this country; and I expressed my intention to reserve this subject for a future inquiry; that promise I now intend to redeem. The subject has derived much additional importance from the Protocol appended to the Anglo-Belgian Treaty of 23rd July, 1862, which seems to promise the support of Her Majesty's Government to the Belgian proposal "that an agreement should be come to between Belgium, Great Britain, France, the Zollverein, and the Netherlands, first, for respectively bringing the duties upon raw and refined sugars imported from any one of those countries into the others to an equality with the taxes imposed upon the same production of national origin, and for terminating simultaneously in those five countries the system of bounties on the exportation of sugar." The first of the above principles is already in force in England, and there alone. It may be worth while to consider what would be the effect of the second on British interests. I beg to submit a few considerations on these questions, preceded by five statistical Tables compiled by me from various sources.

(No. 1.)—STATEMENT of the Number of Sugar Manufactories and Refineries, of the Movement and of the Consumption of Sugar in Belgium, during the following Fiscal Years.

	1857–58.	1858–59.	1859–60.	Average of Three Years.	1860–61.	1861–62.
Manufactories of beet-root sugar	52	60	63	...	65	69
Refineries of beet-root sugar	..	...	16	...	...	24
Ditto colonial sugar of both kinds	...	...	37 } 53	...	...	47 } 71
Raw sugar imported kilos.	20,068,290	20,991,650	19,698,789	20,252,910	23,198,753	24,907,962
Raw native beet sugar "taken in charge" ,,	16,304,778	16,878,529	20,012,926	17,732,077	13,850,002	17,854,069
Total of both kinds declared for home consumption ,,	36,373,068	37,870,179	39,711,715	37,984,987	37,048,755	42,762,051
Estimated produce in refined sugar and treacle, deducting 3 per cent. for waste ,,	35,416,287	36,758,185	38,625,403	36,933,291	35,937,294	41,479,191
Exported on drawback ,,	18,284,759	23,980,463	22,457,078	21,574,093	25,139,356	22,372,595
Home consumption of refined sugar, official calculation ,,	17,131,528	12,777,742	16,168,325	15,359,198	10,797,938	19,106,596
Home consumption of raw sugar, amended estimate ,,	18,088,309	13,889,746	17,244,637	16,410,894	11,111,461	Supposed Average 16,860,000

1 kilogramme = 2·204 lbs. avoirdupois. 50 kilos. (a metrical quintal) = 110 lbs. 1,000 kilos. (a metrical ton) = 2,204 lbs.

(No. 2.)—STATEMENT of the Quantities and Values of the Foreign Sugar imported into Belgium during the following Years; and of the total Gross and Net Revenue derived from Sugar.

	1850.	1855.	1858.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.
1. Raw sugar:—						
Growth of Cuba ..	23,764,487	21,291,614	14,582,476	11,254,338	19,229,209	15,174,075
Ditto Brazil	631,367	2,871,108	131,034	25,057	102,696	352,158
Ditto Java and Sumatra .	384,693	2,089,975	3,392,998	9,054,470	2,362,215	4,980,272
Ditto Surinam ..	..	..	..	..	3,419,765	—
Ditto British India ..	..	..	829,138	184,184	136,276	157,046
Ditto Mauritius ..	..	434,034	668,422	52,622	1,087,660	—
Ditto Siam	39,685	..	31,768	3,932	1,983	—
Ditto British West Indies	..	..	..	..	1,300	238,748
Ditto Philippine Islands .	251,935	510,157	..	..	..	221,710
Ditto France (best) ..	..	4,315,182	..	20,000	506,444	353,217

	1850.	1855.	1858.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Raw sugar *(continued)*—	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.
Growth of other countries	72	74,249	355	5,668	796	188,445
Total raw sugar ..	25,072,239	27,271,137	23,951,375	20,520,271	26,848,344	21,565,671
2. Refined sugar	12,166	5,727	2,097	1,147	52,417	94,805
Total Imports ..	25,084,405	27,276,864	23,953,462	20,521,418	26,902,761	21,660,476
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Value of Imports	16,305,471	19,194,148	17,965,312	14,980,749	18,836,300	—
Official valuation, per cwt. .	32½	38	37½	36½	35	32 (?)
Revenue on sugar :—						
Excise duties on native sugar	..	..	6,786,342	—	—	—
Ditto on foreign	..	..	9,916,679	—	—	—
Total, gross	15,295,956	..	16,706,021	17,389,519	20,516,474	(?)
Drawbacks paid on Export ..	12,137,022	..	11,919,673	11,800,490	14,916,474	(?)
Net revenue received, being the legal minimum . ..	3,158,934	3,500,000	4,500,000	4,811,956	5,600,000	6,000,000
Entrance duties received ..	284,239	288,768	289,737	247,552	357,481	318,584
Total revenue on sugar .	3,443,173	3,788,768	4,789,737	5,059,508	5,957,481	6,318,584

(No. 3.)—STATEMENT of the Quantities and Principal Destinations of the Refined Sugar exported from Belgium; also of the Quantities and Values of the Exports of all Sugars during the following Years.

	1850.	1855.	1858.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Refined Sugar.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.
Destination—						
Sweden and Norway ..	520,706	107,455	156,012	160,860	301,463	440,810
Prussia	199,888	278,671	304,361	180,893	—	—
Mecklenburg	157,700	471,037	53,783	296,340	292,862	134,193
Hanse Towns	2,305,172	1,372,215	1,289,483	1,648,871	956,951	289,268
Great Britain	1,242,907	8,506,865	6,815,710	5,968,684	4,383,221	4,640,619
France	1,516,307	29,929	710,554	118,130	334,138	500,737
Gibraltar	..	395,792	..	391,786	362,035	—
Italy	3,045,939	3,649,889	4,075,966	5,015,690	11,745,087	9,199,865
Switzerland	..	..	..	690,408	1,327,609	819,098
Austria	1,345,027	1,888,595	1,789,973	531,951	2,304,660	1,916,126
Turkey	3,169,471	3,997,925	2,987,578	2,520,997	867,418	931,640
Rio de la Plata	..	110,884	207,727	1,057,203	260,145	630,638
All other parts*	3,014,315	784,047	1,022,450	2,022,339	510,788	668,693
Total refined . ..	16,517,432	21,593,304	19,413,597	20,604,152	23,646,377	20,171,687
Raw sugar	11	..	590,423	646,262	707,736	3,653,222
Total Exports ..	16,517,443	21,593,304	20,004,020	21,250,414	24,354,113	23,824,909
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	
Value of Exports	11,562,209	16,410,911	16,944,374	17,573,217	19,861,301	(?)
Raw beet sugar, exported to			Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.
Great Britain	..	..	590,423	646,262	547,637	3,232,754

* The quantities sent to some countries, such as Gibraltar, Switzerland, &c., were not separately recorded in the earlier years, but were included in the schedule of "All other parts."

(No. 4.)—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Movement of Sugar in the United Kingdom, of the Amount retained for Home Consumption, and of the Net Revenue derived therefrom during the following Years (Molasses not included.)

	1853.	1855.	1858.	1860.	1861.	1862.
1. Refined Sugar—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
From Holland. ..	142,957	162,857	86,545	121,765	147,675	145,305
„ Belgium ..	60,446	106,410	123,200	92,684	83,718	57,885
„ France.. ..	..	7,409	44,847	50,397	12,058	64,679
„ Cuba	86	1,616	1,151	269	190	79
British East India ..	10,489	9,626	..	..	..	1,214
All other parts ..	1,202	726	1,596	959	1,090	478
Total	215,180	288,644	257,339	266,074	244,731	269,640

	1853.	1855.	1858.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
2. Unrefined—						
Gross amount imported..	7,307,980	7,396,697	8,746,729	8,695,333	9,156,034	9,447,487
Of which exported on drawback, over-entered, &c.. ..	35,147	137,549	256,473	188,451	218,732	336,961
Net amount ..	7,272,833	7,259,148	8,490,256	8,506,882	8,937,302	9,110,526
Average value per cwt ..	..	..	..	26*s.* 10*d.*	23*s.* 4*d.*	—
				Cwts.	Cwts.	
Net amount of both retained for home consumption ..	7,488,013	7,547,792	8,747,595	8,772,956	9,182,433	9,380,166
Average per head	30 lbs.	30 lbs.	34 lbs.	34 lbs.	35 lbs.	35 lbs.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Drawbacks paid on export ..	20,167	92,559	132,537	82,987	118,379	189,360
Total value of home consumption	£ 9,359,486	£ 10,082,991	£ 12,159,157	£ 11,854,621	£ 10,881,496	£
Total net revenue	£ 4,083,836	£ 5,058,500	£ 5,848,170	£ 5,834,335	£ 6,105,265	£ 6,215,3
Ad valorem effect	Per cent. 43 6	Per cent. 50·1	Per cent. 48	Per cent. 49	Per cent. 56·1	Per cent. —
British refined sugar exported	Cwts. 179,254	Cwts. 43,881	Cwts. 127,260	Cwts. 84,722	Cwts. 141,649	Cwts. 214,215

(No. 5.)—Comparative Statement of the Duties, Drawbacks, "Rendement" on, Revenue from, and Consumption of Sugar, in the following Countries.

Duties on	Great Britain.	Belgium.	Netherlands.	France.
	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Brown Muscovado, aggregate of Customs and Excise duties ..	12 8	Foreign	Foreign	Foreign from 12*s.* 10*d* to 18*s.* 8*d.*
Yellow Muscovado ditto ditto	13 10	18 8	11 4	
White clayed ditto ditto	16 0			
Beet-root sugar, home made ..	As foreign	18 2	11 4	16 11
Ditto home refined ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	18 8
Cane juice, Customs duty	10 4	36 4	12 8	12 2
Molasses, syrups, &c.	5 0	Ditto	6 11	5 8
Refined sugar	18 4	25 6	29 5	In French vessels, 18*s.* 2*d.*; in foreign vessels, 24*s.* 5*d.*
Sugar candy	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	From Belgium 33*s.* 5*d.*
Drawbacks allowed on export—				
On thoroughly clarified stove-dried sugar	17 2	22 2	7 6	According to duty on raw sugar imported.
On candy	Ditto	24 3	8 6	
Legal "Rendement" for drawback—		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
On candy	The drawback is equivalent to a "rendement" of 73, 80, or 93 per cent., according to class of raw sugar	75	73	76
Fine loaf ("mélis")		81·081	81·818	76
Lumps		81·081	81·818	80
Revenue raised—	£	£	£	£
Excise duty	..	240,000	171,200	1,907,200
Customs duty	6,105,265	14,296	..	2,829,100
Total revenue from sugar ..	6,105,265	254,296	171,200	4,736,300
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Home consumption	9,180,980	328,324	..	4,800,000
Ditto, average per head	35 lbs.	7·82 lbs.	13·2 lbs.	14 lbs.

Part I.—*Beet-Root Sugar.*

2. The immense profits accruing to this country from its sugar industry are only partially depicted in the official statistics. It is clear that in one year, that of 1861-62, 42,762 tons of raw sugar were charged with duty, and that in 1861 23,646 tons of refined sugar, valued at 19,000,000 francs were exported on drawback. About 35 per cent. of the whole quantity worked up is home-grown beet-root sugar, a produce for which this soil and climate seem to be eminently favourable. The produce of one season, that of 1859, was 20,000 tons (400,000 cwt.)* which, at the then existing price of 33 francs, would represent a value of 13,250,000 francs (528,000*l.*).

3. There are now sixty-nine beet-root sugar manufactories in Belgium, employing each, on an average, 250 hands during the winter. Twenty-four of them also refine their own produce. Forty-one of the factories are concentrated in the Province of Hainaut, and have tended to raise the price of the land there above that current in any other province. They exercise a most beneficial influence on agriculture; diffusing employment among the redundant rural population during the suspension of farm labour, thus counteracting the baneful attraction of the densely inhabited factory districts and overgrown cities.

4. Having myself visited the principal beet-root district of Belgium, the arrondissement of Mons, I can testify to the highly beneficial and lucrative character of this industry. Farmers' rents there vary from 180 to 200 francs per annum per hectare, on nine years' leases (58*s.* to 65*s.* per acre). Rack-rents of 250 and 260 francs (82*s.* to 84*s.* per acre) can be realised, but only for lands belonging to hospitals and public bodies, which must by law be exposed to public competition. A usage prevails in Hainaut by which the farmer lets a field ready prepared and ploughed for one crop to the sugar manufacturer. The latter has the expense of sowing or planting, harrowing, weeding and pulling, and pays the farmer 100 to 600 francs for the use of the land for one season.

5. Light clay soils fit for wheat are the best for the beet root. A sexennial rotation like the following is that generally adopted by farmers, the land being previously well manured once, and not again during the whole period :—first year, wheat ; second year, beet roots and potatoes ; third year, barley or oats ; fourth year, clover ; fifth year, wheat ; sixth year, flax. In this way the beet roots are not so juicy as when sown on freshly manured land, but are more saccharíferous. Deep ploughing is found to be of primary importance.

6. One hectare of land in Belgium (2·47 acres) will produce from 30 to 60 tons of roots, selling for 18 to 20 francs per ton. This would show a return of 540 to 1,080 francs per hectare (8*l.* 13*s.* to 17*l.* 6*s.* per acre). The yield of one farm that I know in Hainaut was 55 or 60 tons in 1861, and in 1862 only 40 or 45. Another in the vicinity of Tournai yielded a superior crop in 1862. This shows the difficulty of striking a general average. Good roots properly manipulated ought to yield, in favourable years, from 6 to 7 per cent. of standard sugar. By this is meant the "bonne quatrième" or official type of Paris, corresponding to the Dutch No. 12. In practice, the average yield must be, at least, 5 or 6 per cent. A crop, therefore, of 50 tons of roots would represent 60 cwt. of raw sugar, worth, at the present reduced price of 26 francs per cwt., 1,320 francs. A year ago the same sugar would have sold at 30 francs per cwt., total 1,800 francs ; being equivalent to 31*l.* for the produce of one acre.

7. The pulp remaining after the maceration and pressing of the root is sold again for from 8 to 16 francs per ton, being most valuable for feeding and especially for fattening cattle. It contains all the nutritive elements of the plant (the juice being a substance void of azote), and is more easy of assimilation than the roots in their crude state. Thus this plant increases the production of cattle and of manure, consequently also of corn, and becomes a sure foundation of agricultural progress. The juice is likewise used for distillation. The treacle remaining after the process of refining is also available for the same purpose. Thus, indirectly, the beet root supplies man with bread and meat, as well as with sugar and alcohol. The Committee of Sugar Manufacturers at Valenciennes inscribed on the triumphal arch erected to the Emperor in 1853—"Production du blé dans l'arrondissement avant la fabrication du sucre, 353,000 hectolitres ; nombre de bœufs, 700 : production de blé depuis l'industrie du sucre, 421,000 ; nombre de bœufs, 11,500."

* The weights and prices of sugar are here stated, as usual, in cwt., which, in treating of Belgium and other Continental States, are to be understood as metrical quintals of 50 kilogrammes = 110 lbs.

8. The juice is first defecated by means of lime. The syrup obtained is then filtered through animal charcoal, evaporated, concentrated, granulated, and reduced to sugar by the centrifugal machine. The duty, though nominally based on the weight of raw sugar produced, is by law assessed on the volume of juice passed through the defecating pan. One hectolitre of juice of the first degree of density, and at the temperature of 15° centigrade is estimated officially to produce 1,400 grammes of sugar. The real result, of course, varies in practice *ad infinitum* according to qualities, seasons, and manipulation. The legal average is considered to be fair to all parties, leaving but a slight margin for realizing an undue profit by a superior yield, and that only in favourable seasons.

9. For many years a constant race has been going on between cane and beet-root sugar, in which hitherto the latter has been gaining ground. The proportion of it worked up is still inferior to that of its competitor, but is constantly increasing. The assimilation of the excise duty on the two kinds in 1861 has put the native sugar to a severe trial. The fall of prices, and the increase of taxation have suddenly and simultaneously overwhelmed this industry. It is passing through a period of depression, like almost every other in Belgium, but yet shows no symptoms of discouragement. The supply has already outstripped the demand, yet the number of sugar factories goes on increasing; four more are being built at this moment. It was once supposed that this industry was a mere hot-house plant, but it has now shown itself possessed of independent vitality, and able to sustain any competition. I am even assured by the highest authority that beet-root sugar will eventually quite supplant the other in Belgium.

10. Home-grown sugar was first taxed in 1843 to the extent of 20 francs per 100 kilogrammes, while foreign sugar paid 45 francs. This difference of 25 francs was reduced by the Law of 1849 to one of 8 francs, and in 1856 to one of 6 francs. The Government endeavoured in 1860 to equalize these two rates at 40 francs, by embodying this principle in their popular measure for the abolition of the octrois, but were defeated in this attempt. They ultimately succeeded in carrying their point in the Franco-Belgian Treaty of 1861, by which the excise duty on both kinds was finally equalized, in spite of a strenuous opposition, at 45 francs per 100 kilogrammes. There still remains a trifling customs duty on foreign sugar of 1 franc 20 centimes.

11. In France also the duties have been perpetually re-adjusted, so as to reconcile the beet-root, the colonial, the refining, and the shipping interests. Formerly the beet-root was always anxiously protected against the cane. Now it is the cane which is protected against the beet-root. Still the latter continues to thrive. The sugar crop of 1858 was the largest known. That of 1861 was of 140,900 tons. That of 1862 promises to attain 160,000. The maximum crop of Belgium, that of 1859, was 20,000 tons. That of 1861 was 17,854 tons taken in charge, exclusive of large quantities exported. The produce of 1862 will come up to an average on account of the abundant supply of roots. They have, however, turned out very deficient in saccharine, and are still further deteriorated by the unnatural mildness of the present winter. The farmers have had a good year, but the sugar manufacturers are now losing heavily. The sugar markets are everywhere glutted.

12. At the beginning of the present year the prices of beet-root sugar (No. 12 or "bonne quatrième") were quoted at 26 francs per cwt. in bond, both in France and Belgium. Havana sugar of the same number was sold for 28½ to 29 francs. Both prices have since fallen, so that native sugar is to be had here for 24 francs, and at Valenciennes for 25 francs, and Havana sugar for 26½ francs. The difference of prices between the two sugars (now about 2½ francs) tends to diminish every day. Beet-root treacle, from its rank taste and smell, is unfit for human consumption, and is only saleable at 17 francs per 100 kilogrammes for distillation, while cane treacle commands 43 francs. This constitutes the real mercantile inferiority of beet-root sugar. But since the drawback on treacle has been abolished, this forms a slight consideration, and the difference of price between the two sugars tends to diminish every day. On the other hand beet-root sugar is preferred by the refiners for the volume and whiteness of its yield. In refining it gives a much larger yield in loaves than Havana or Jamaica sugar. From its attractive colour it commands the highest price in the market, and therefore proves more remunerative to the refiner, though inferior to cane sugar in density and saccharine. The refiners' prices are now—for the finest extra white loaf, per ½ kilogramme 71 centimes; fine loaf sugar ("mélis") 68 centimes; lumps (same quality as "mélis," but large loaves), 65 centimes; inferior lumps made by country refiners 62 centimes. The undoubted superiority of English loaf sugar in size of crystals,

hardness, and density, proceeds chiefly from the process of "boiling in grain," which is not followed here, a light sugar being more saleable.

13. It seems that beet-root sugar is beginning to be appreciated by English refiners. A large import of French and Belgian raw sugar (about 17,000 tons) has suddenly sprung up in 1862. None is manufactured in the United Kingdom, but there seems to be no reason why this lucrative industry should not thrive on British soil. Indeed, the question has been already solved; for a sugar manufactory was once established in the Queen's County, which produced plenty of good sugar, but was obliged to close on account of the uncertain supply of roots. A regular and abundant supply of this raw material enough to feed a large factory is of course indispensable; and without being large a factory cannot be so economical.

14. Great profits may yet be realized by this branch of industry; but the present moment is not promising for such an investment. A new factory would have certainly the great advantage of being able to profit by the experience of others. Access is here procurable to the most scientific and practical advisers. The greatest improvements in cultivation and machinery are to be found in Belgium, and the Département du Nord. Thus by a late invention called "double carbonation," a most important economy is realized in the fining of the syrup. By the old process it was filtered repeatedly through animal charcoal; it may now be treated with lime and carbonic acid alone, and divested thoroughly of the rank taste of the beet-root, with little or no expenditure of charcoal. Pure grocery sugar may thus be produced by a first process.

15. There are examples which prove that the best land may produce the least sugar, and that the most juicy are not always the most saccharíferous roots. Some juice, owing to a chemical action of the manures or ingredients of the soil, will not yield sugar at all. Thus great loss ensued once to the Duc d'Arenberg on a "polder" reclaimed by him from the Scheldt, the soil of which was probably saturated with saline particles. The beet-root crop was most abundant, and was sold to a "sucrier" for a high price. The juice looked healthy, but totally refused to granulate. The Duke had in consequence to pay heavy damages.

Part II.—*Revenue and Drawbacks.*

16. The present excise duty ("droit de consommation") on all raw sugars, whether native or foreign, is 45 francs per 100 kilogrammes. There is in addition an entrance duty on foreign raw sugar of 1 franc 20 centimes per 100 kilogrammes. The duty on French and English refined sugar (including excise duty) is 63 francs per 100 kilogrammes. Each refiner on "taking in charge" a certain quantity of raw sugar is debited in the books of the Treasury to the amount of duty payable on the whole quantity. He is granted a credit of three or six months for the payment of the duty, and is allowed at the expiration of his term to liquidate his debt by the export of a certain proportion of refined sugar corresponding to the amount of the raw sugar taken in charge, which proportion is called the "rendement légal." The remission of duty or drawback on exportation is fixed in Belgium for the present as follows:—

	Drawback, Per 100 kilos.	Equal to a "Rendement" of
On candied sugar, hard, dry, and transparent	60·0 per cent.	75·0 per cent.
On refined sugars, in small white loaves ("mélis,") or lumps, well purified and hard, without any reddish or yellowish hue, thoroughly cohesive, and not friable	55·50 „	86·81 „
On all other refined sugars of inferior quality (the duty on raw sugar) ..	45·0 „	—

17. The object of the law is to refund to the exporter the amount of duty originally paid on the raw material employed in his produce. The amount of refined sugar which, by the official theory, 100 kilogrammes of raw sugar will yield, and which must be exported in order to recover the whole duty on the latter amount, is termed the "rendement légal." It is deduced by the following proportion:—55·50 : 45·0 : : 100 : 81·081. Hence it is clear that by the present law the export of 81·981 kilogrammes of lumps is sufficient to indemnify the refiner for all the duty charged to him on 100 kilogrammes of his raw sugar, and that all the surplus yield which can be brought by superior skill or choice of materials to exceed 81 per cent., and all his residue in treacle, will remain free of duty for the home consumption. If the export trade ever took such an expansion that the surplus quantities thus liberated from duty should suffice for the internal demand,

it is manifest that the revenue of the Treasury would be totally exhausted and reduced to "nil."

18. To obviate this danger the law fixed a minimum of revenue (now 1,500,000 francs per quarter), which must be completed under any circumstances. Any deficiency is filled up by a call ("répartition") made upon all the refiners who have accounts open with the Treasury. Each one is obliged to pay at once in cash a certain quota of the debt owing by him for his sugar duties on the last day of the quarter. This "répartition" constitutes not a fresh tax, but merely a partial suspension of the credits usually liquidated by claims for drawback, and, therefore, a limitation *pro tanto* of the quantity available for export. It is founded on the obvious principle that it is the bounties on export which exhaust the revenue, and that to maintain the latter at a certain level, it is sufficient to check the development of the former.

19. If the refiners should not have balances sufficient to cover the deficiency of revenue for the quarter, the Government is empowered to reduce proportionately the present rate of drawbacks. This measure, which would have been a great blow to the refining interest, seemed lately to be imminent; but it may now, according to the latest advices, be averted for another half-year at least. For many years the "répartition" has been applied every quarter, and has always sufficed to cover the deficiency. It appears that this state of things cannot last much longer, and that the drawbacks will soon have to be reduced.

20. This curious mechanism, however contrary to sound economical principles, has been successful in attaining the objects proposed by its framers. It has certainly acted as a powerful stimulant on the agriculture, the industry, the commerce, and the navigation of the country. These industries have all arrived, under it, at a high degree of prosperity. At the same time the loss to the Treasury is so artfully disguised as to be quite unfathomable.

21. The working of the present system of bounties is, as stated above, to remit the duty on all refined sugar exported, and in addition to place at the disposal of the refiner a small residue free of all duty: 100 kilogrammes of raw sugar are officially presumed to yield 81 kilogrammes of lumps. If, in practice, they yield 85 kilogrammes, the refiner would realise 4 kilogrammes of sugar and about 10 kilogrammes of treacle free of duty. The value of this remission of duty would amount to 1 franc 80 centimes on 85 kilogrammes, or 2 francs 22 centimes on every 100 kilogrammes of native sugar exported. The true average bonus, if it could be known, would prove to be in reality greater. On foreign sugar, which pays an additional duty of 1 franc 20 centimes per 100 kilogrammes, the bounty would be smaller, in fact little more than nominal on any but the richest qualities. During the existence of a drawback on treacle the residue of refining, the export of the same constituted a clear bonus for the refiner, even if it were afterwards, as has been alleged, thrown into the sea as worthless. This great source of undue profit was abolished by the Law of 1860, and little or no treacle is now exported.

22. The Law of the 18th July, 1860, introduced another new principle, viz., that when the average home consumption of three consecutive years should exceed 16,860,000 kilogrammes, the amount of revenue may be increased according to a certain sliding scale above the minimum of 3,200,000 francs then established. By the Law of the 27th May, 1861, the revenue was fixed at 6,000,000 francs per annum, and the vexed question of the equal duty on both sugars was finally carried.

23. The sugar question proved a great stumbling-block in the negotiations between France and Belgium. The former insisted on the equalization of duty, and a reduction of the drawbacks in Belgium, as a *sine quâ non* of a Commercial Treaty. Thus the uniform rate of 45 francs was carried through the Belgian Chamber though that of 40 francs had been rejected in 1860. The entrance duties on refined sugar were fixed at 41 francs in France and 60 francs in Belgium, but have since (in July 1862) been raised to 55 francs and 63 francs. It was stipulated that the tares on raw cane-sugar should be fixed in a uniform manner, and that if necessary the Tariffs of both countries should be revised by joint accord. That has not yet taken place.

24. The population of Belgium is, according to the latest estimates (1861), 4,782,000 souls. The official estimate of the present consumption of sugar sets it down at 16,860,000 kilogrammes. Another official calculation gives the average consumption of the three years from 1857 to 1860, as 17,429,000 kilogrammes, but without taking into account the treacle exported in those years. It is evident that the omission of this important item must have entirely vitiated the above estimate,

and that the average consumption of those three years, according to the official data communicated, cannot have really exceeded 16,410,000 kilogrammes of raw sugar, as stated in Table No. 1.

25. Since that time a great change has come over the trade by the suppression of the drawback on treacle, and by the great increase of the minimum revenue. The obvious effect of these measures must be to increase the apparent home consumption of sugar. The official estimate of the future consumption of sugar, as developed in the "Exposé des Motifs" of the Law of 1861, is based on a present consumption of 16,860,000 kilogrammes of refined sugar and treacle, being an average of 3·56 kilogrammes per head—certainly a very small proportion as compared to neighbouring countries. The above figure is purely conjectural, and probably somewhat below the mark if intended to express the amount of raw sugar consumed. There are, however, no safe data for eliciting that amount with greater accuracy.

26. 16,860,000 kilogrammes of raw sugar, which, I think, may be safely assumed to be (if anything under) the present consumption of this kingdom, must certainly produce a revenue of 7,687,000 francs. As, however, only 6,000,000 francs enter the Treasury, the inevitable inference is that 1,687,000 francs are diverted to some other purpose, and are lost to the Treasury. That purpose can be no other than the artificial encouragement of the export trade. In 1861, the drawbacks paid on export amounted to nearly 15,000,000 francs (*vide* Table 2), leaving a net revenue of only 5,600,000 francs. The loss to the Treasury must have been in that year about 2,000,000 francs. In the preceding years, when the revenue was only 4,500,000 francs, the annual cost of this bounty must have been 2,500,000 francs.

27. This system of bolstering up at the public expense a rich and powerful interest would, I believe, be gladly abandoned by this Government. In attempting to assess an equitable scale of drawbacks on exports, it will be found quite impossible to adjust the balance so evenly between raw and refined sugars as to avoid refunding to the refiner either a little more or a little less than the duty originally charged to him for his raw material. The result must, in most cases, inevitably be either a bounty or a tax upon export. Of these two alternatives the most equitable is certainly the latter; but in a country where the duty is so heavy, where the export is so enormous, and where the cost paid by the public is so impenetrably disguised, it is not surprising that the former alternative should be adopted. One other alternative, that of refining in bond ("en entrepôt"), remains to be considered. That course has been generally discarded, owing to the danger of fraud; yet it is the only fair one to all parties while the sugar-duties are everywhere so high. If it were conducted on a large scale—optionally, not compulsorily—and if the expense of supervision were borne by the refiners, it may yet be found practicable.

28. The French Government has proposed that an International Conference should be held in Paris, to take into consideration the question of drawbacks on the exportation of refined sugar, with a view to the establishment of uniform regulations on this matter. The British and Belgian Governments have recognized the expediency of terminating the system of bounties on export. Our own refiners would certainly benefit by such a consummation. In fact, it must be a paramount, as it is a most legitimate, object of their endeavours. All the evidence that I have read shows that the unequal competition of the Dutch, French, and Belgian refiners is pressing them very hard. According to some witnesses (*vide* Report of the Select Committee on Sugar Duties, 1862, Answers 3,117 and 2,651, &c.), one-sixth of the white-staved sugar consumed in the United Kingdom, including the whole of that consumed in Ireland, is now derived from the Continent. Our own refined sugar, once so largely exported, is now generally debarred from European markets, and is even being gradually pushed out of our own.

29. The policy of the French Government in this matter is now watched with anxiety by all its neighbours. After endless revisions and readjustments of the duty, that Government now finds itself in a greater perplexity than ever. It has lately submitted the whole question to the Superior Council of Commerce. That body has, I believe, reported in favour of an increase of the "rendement légal," which is tantamount to a reduction of the drawback. If my information is correct, this measure is to be carried out by fixing the "rendement" at 80 and 83 per cent., instead of 76 and 80 per cent. as at present.

30. The French duties on sugar were lowered in 1860, but were all raised again in 1862 by 10 francs per 100 kilogrammes. The effect of this measure has

been to raise the bounty on export in a much greater proportion, and consequently to produce a deficit of 11,000,000 francs in six months, not calculated on by M. Fould. The French "rendement" being 76 per cent. on the best sugar, the amount of sugar liberated from duty (assuming a real yield of 85 per cent.) would be 9 kilogrammes per 100 kilogrammes of raw sugar manipulated. At the late duty of 32 francs the value of this bonus would be 2·88 francs, but at the new duty of 42 francs the bonus would be 3·78 francs, equal to 4·44 francs for every 100 kilogrammes of refined sugar exported. By the multiplicity of duties in France, and by the traffic in "quittances," one sugar may be substituted for another, and further profits may be realized on export. This it is which is giving such an impetus to the Marseilles refining trade, and which is driving Belgian and British sugar out of the Mediterranean markets. The cost of this system, profitable as it is to individuals, but onerous to the Treasury, can never be accurately ascertained by the public.

31. The vexed question of the sugar duties promises to be interminable in every country. Endless Committees have sat upon it; volumes of evidence have been printed upon it; and the most ingenious laws have been devised to regulate it in every detail. Yet fresh difficulties are perpetually recurring which necessitate a revision of the whole system. For my part, I see only one radical solution which would meet all these difficulties: that is, a thorough reduction of the duty. That duty in Belgium amounts at the present prices to 93 per cent. on the value of the commodity. Such an immoderate tax on a wholesome and universal article of food seems to be little less obnoxious than a bread-tax or a salt-tax. An exceptional treatment of brandy and tobacco may be justified on sanitary considerations; but there seems to be no reason why the principles of free trade should not be extended to sugar. If the duty were reduced to a moderate amount, the inequalities now complained of would entirely disappear, or would shrink to very harmless dimensions. The evils attending an uniform duty on raw sugar, as levied everywhere on the Continent, are quite as apparent as those attributed to the triple undefinable standards of the British Tariff. An *ad valorem* duty, if practicable, would be still fairer than either, supposing the present heavy taxation on sugar to be maintained.

(Signed) H. P. T. BARRON.

Mr. Barron, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation, to Lord Howard de Walden.

My Lord, *Brussels, February* 25, 1863.

IN compliance with Earl Russell's circular of the 24th January, 1860, I have the honour to submit my annual Report. It commences with six compendious Tables condensed from the voluminous official statistics, which will, if carefully examined, sufficiently illustrate the fluctuations of Belgian commerce and industry during the years 1861 and 1862, and will dispense with any lengthened comment. I will conclude with a short review of the principal events of the year 1862 affecting the above-mentioned interests.

(No. 1.)—Summary Statement of the Imports, Exports, and Transit Trade of Belgium with all Countries in 1861, as compared with the previous Year.

In this and the following Tables the Values are expressed in millions of francs and decimals of a million; sums of less than 1,000 francs are not expressed after each item, but are included in the totals.

From or To	Imports.		Exports.		Transit Outwards.	
	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
Russia	28·427	33·333	6·327	7·258	1·130	·781
Sweden and Norway	8·076	7·725	1·625	1·569	·255	·125
Denmark	7·129	8·741	1·193	·708	·625	·600
Zollverein	51·940	62·418	61·914	56·328	120·360	124·909
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	·760	1·565	·486	·405	·007	·066
Hanse Towns	6·660	8·285	11·479	12·559	4·705	3·103
Netherlands	101·913	114·459	62·590	60·479	61·161	67·421
Great Britain	82·516	91·325	95·406	75·901	82·975	64·861
France	109 572	97·329	161·750	174·163	98·297	110·235
Portugal	·897	1·090	·233	1·386	·132	·650
Spain	4·437	3·714	10·396	12·571	·876	·925
Italy	1·983	2·109	7·375	14·032	·247	1·365
Switzerland	1·036	1·537	5·960	8·291	7·170	6·652
Austria	·552	·985	1·755	2·507	1·163	1·063

From or To	Imports.		Exports.		Transit Outwards.	
	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
Roman States	·206	·002	1·167	·105	·313	·011
Greece	·120	·088	·410	·292	·011	·010
Turkey	2·322	6·375	7·831	2·646	·623	·536
South Africa	..	·064	..	·001	..	·012
Algeria, Morocco, Tunis	3·141	·017	·987	·023	·082	·012
Egypt	..	3·873	..	·827	..	·159
Hindostan, Singapore, China	4·031	6·635	·687	·241	·544	·304
Java and Sumatra	·326	..	·001	..	..	·011
United States	24·154	26·996	9·666	5·341	22·455	4·880
Mexico	·077	..	·150	·259	·171	·122
Guatemala	..	..	..	·027	—	—
Cuba and Puerto Rico	8·256	11·580	5·949	5·299	·581	·560
British America	..	·216	·616	·612	·016	·067
Hayti and Venezuela	3·599	3·477	·022	·208	·009	·085
Brazil	9·813	10·677	4·218	3·640	1·659	1·575
Rio de la Plata	41·234	41·967	4·368	2·512	1·404	·702
Chili and Peru	13·509	10·799	5·699	3·417	2·330	·973
Total	516·686	556·789	470·258	453·613	409·301	392·181

(No. 2.)—Statement of the Quantities and Values of the principal and other Imports of Belgium during the following Years. ("Special Trade.")

The Values of all and the Quantities of some Articles for 1862 are not yet procurable.

Articles.		Quantities.			Values.	
		1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.
Cotton, raw	Tons	15,378	14,732	5,406	21·247	25 138
„ yarns	Kilogrammes	243,593	257,910	238,566	2·674	2·646
„ tissues	„	335,338	294,814	321,108	4·562	3·982
Wool, raw	Tons	13,964	16,394	18,380	53·163	62·453
„ tissues of	Kilogrammes	529,209	492,260	667,442	11·272	10·002
Flax and hemp, &c.	Tons	12,913	19,006	18,373	17·388	25·768
Silk, tissues of	Kilogrammes	84,622	95,699	76,433	12·693	12 983
Coffee	Tons	18,982	20,615	18,835	31·955	34·798
Hides, raw	„	19,760	13,709	17,940	44·857	27·418
Skins, tanned or dressed	„	380	530	338	2·535	3·600
Oil-seeds and linseed	„	70,758	63,940	60,144	25·243	27·020
Cattle, sheep, and swine	Head	153,922	192,759	183,270	17·589	23·880
Sugar	Tons	20,520	26,848	21,565	14·980	18·794
Timber	Cubic mètres	172,993	201,358	206,191	16·080	18·639
Manures	Tons	63,156	51,517	..	15·789	12·879
Tobacco	„	7,058	6,638	..	9·145	9·697
Rice	„	27,067	30,995	27,744	8·191	9·219
Cereals	„	254,086	263,823	259,598	68·953	78·944
Wine	Hectolitres	146,623	77,636	129,223	15·216	8·924
Minerals, &c.	Tons	66,103	62,086	..	9·255	8·692
Resin	„	31,323	26,288	30,563	7·204	7·887
Dye stuffs	„	4,356	5,077	..	5·770	6·333
Copper, raw	„	1,249	2,363	2,236	3·249	6·144
Hardware	„	287	289	429	5·150	4·986
Fish	„	5,833	6,387	5,541	3·331	3·771
Oil-cake	„	17,548	16,947	..	2·983	3·559
Butter	„	892	1,456	1,678	1·963	3·495
Ashes, chemical	„	4,327	4,369	3,048	3·029	3·146
Machinery	„	2,374	3,010	2,874	2·198	2·846
All other articles	..	..	..	..	79·022	89·146
Total	..	..	..	..	516·686	556·789

(No. 3.)—Statement of the principal and other Imports from Great Britain during the following Years. ("Special Trade.")

Articles.		Quantities.			Values.	
		1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.
Cotton, raw	Tons	8,441	8,126	3,388	10·974	13·002
„ yarn	Kilogrammes	230,154	244,911	211,801	2·544	2·522
„ tissues	„	100,740	84,760	115,127	1·405	1·139
Wool	Tons	3,082	4,250	?	11·736	16·158
„ tissues of	Kilogrammes	249,000	210,000	295,443	5·362	4·187

Articles.		Quantities.			Values.	
		1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.
Flax and hemp	Tons	1,064	2,933	738	·937	3·046
Flax, yarns of	Kilogrammes	453,386	506,755	431,067	1·979	2·189
„ tissues of	„	1,655	1,919	2,861	·116	·121
Tulle or lace	Francs	..	..	688	·584	·641
Hides, raw	Tons	2,865	2,288	1,588	6 503	4·576
Resin and bitumen	„	14,096	13,939	13,593	3 242	4·182
Seeds, oleaginous	„	13,723	9,280	5,186	4·803	3·712
Copper, raw	„	639	1,000	1,462	1·660	2·600
Machinery	„	1,839	2,433	2,319	1·516	1·975
Minerals, &c., unenumerated	„	8,933	12,349	?	1·251	1·729
Steel, raw	„	1,157	1,323	1,265	1·504	1·720
Copper, hammered or rolled	„	378	338	?	1·059	·947
Dye-stuffs	„	789	896	?	2·493	2·548
Oil for factories	„	733	1,620	1,338	·907	1·940
Seed-oil	„	242	583	353	·230	·583
Cereals	„	5,022	5,730	3,503	1·436	1·365
Coffee	„	1,678	1,162	1,006	2·517	1·742
Skins, tanned or dressed	„	225	261	?	1·372	1·591
Rice	„	9,989	4,867	2,170	2·825	1·394
Chemicals	Francs	.	..	..	1·118	1·233
Sugar	Tons	634	1,706	?	·463	1·194
Salt	„	26,775	24,866	22,090	1·059	·947
Fish	„	449	439	333	·641	·718
Coal and coke	„	42,998	38,704	21,068	·688	·619
Meat	„	34	451	2,513	·044	·586
All other Articles	..	..	..	..	9·546	19 372
Total	..	..	..	..	82·516	91·326

(No. 4.)—Statement of the principal and other Exports of Belgium during the following Years.

Articles.		Quantities.			Values.	
		1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.
Coal	Tons	3,450,306	2,379,851	3,290,595	55·205	54·065
Wool	„	2,749	2,592	3,723	10·988	8·928
„ tissues of	Kilogrammes	1,948,943	1,810,872	2,539,112	34·168	28·437
„ yarns of	„	1,656,000	660,000	786,000	16·644	6·352
Flax and hemp	Tons	17,726	17,792	19,340	26 336	28·361
Flax, yarns of	Kilogrammes	3,195.000	2.658.000	2,913,000	14·937	12·805
„ tissues of	„	4,230,450	4,495,007	4,320.512	26·741	28·281
Cotton yarns	„	584,072	889,534	1,012,224	3·898	6·851
„ tissues	„	3,016,000	2,876,000	2,688.000	16·409	13·733
Tulle and lace	Francs	..	..	3.237	3·765	2·800
Iron ore	Tons	152,113	156,127	198,756	3·291	3·029
Iron nails	„	13,650	11,415	11,862	17·823	22·873
Iron rails	„	40,250	33,331	45,353		
Wrought iron of all kinds	„	76,507	76,387	90,064		
Pig-iron	„	22,086	29,937	34,002	1·877	2·545
Arms	Francs	..	..	23,334	12·103	18·256
Machinery	Tons	10,423	13,182	14,838	12·132	14·740
Zinc, raw	„	16,778	14,641	15,181	8·389	6·589
„ rolled	„	9,024	8.706	9,541	5·866	5·224
Minerals, &c.	„	65,265	86,741	..	2 611	3·470
Hides, raw	„	73,835	13,062	12,508	31·407	26·125
Sugar, refined	„	20,604	23,646	20,171	17·101	19·154
Glass	„	32,264	26,248	27,862	13 363	10·253
Butter	„	4,994	3,720	5,024	10 988	8·928
Cereals	„	15,849	24.945	9.735	3·619	6·197
Cattle	Head	185,651	189.932	216.968	14·758	14·162
Horses and Colts	„	12,949	11,708	10,927	8 388	7·531
Paper	Francs	..	..	8,800	5·194	5·994
Hops	Tons	1,173	2,134	1,701	3 991	5·335
Candles	„	1,908	1,954	1,932	4·772	4·887
Rice	„	3,636	6,478	7.076	1·889	3·369
Grease	„	3,168	3,035	2,736	3·802	3·643
Carriages	Francs	..	..	3,773	4·049	5·171
Pictures	„	..	..	..	2·921	2·617
All other Articles	„	..	..	..	70 833	62·908
Total	..	..		..	470·258	453·613

(No. 5.)—Statement of the Principal and other Exports to Great Britain during the following Years.

Articles.		Quantities.			Values.	
		1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.
Flax	Tons	6,519	6,947	7,975	9·779	11·115
Butter	„	4,262	2,986	3,611	9·376	7·167
Wool	„	2,064	1,619	2,543	7·844	6·151
Woollen yarns	Kilogrammes	1,382,000	274,000	529,000	14·332	2·811
„ tissues	„	475,707	289,783	780,687	8·884	4·709
Cotton yarn	„	212,241	163,905	126,482	1·055	·887
„ tissues	„	283,254	193,722	158,549	1·255	·805
Linen tissues	„	4,100,789	4,399,686	4,320,512	1·107	1·418
Sugar, refined	Tons	6,499	4,744	4,640	5·394	3·844
Hops	„	373	1,376	765	1·269	3·441
Fruit	„	9,474	8,723	..	2·653	2·442
Meat	„	1,713	1,490	1,727	2·227	1·937
Eggs	Thousand	11,657	14,285	..	·699	·857
Cereals	Tons	4,631	3,799	186	1·039	·714
Chicory	„	3,946	2,430	..	·710	·437
Paper	Francs	..	..	6,027	1·883	3·355
Glass	Tons	6,094	6,908	8,129	2·892	2·982
Zinc	„	3,443	3,535	..	2·196	2·026
Wrought iron, of all kinds	„	1,522	1,231	1,368	·621	·545
Machinery	„	132	510	153	·134	·432
Arms	Francs	..	..	7,315	1·641	2·922
Horses and colts	Head	826	644	822	·578	·451
Oil-cake	Tons	9,008	5,804	..	1·531	1·219
Oleaginous seeds	„	379	1,130	261	·180	·789
Other seeds	„	1,089	936	..	·708	·609
Bark	„	7,436	3,849	..	1·115	·577
Grease	„	215	454	..	·258	·545
Manures	„	2,073	1,739	..	·518	·435
Candles	„	714	963	908	1·785	2·424
Seed-oil	„	1,035	552	521	·983	·552
All other articles		..	..	..	10·760	7·304
Total		..	..	..	95 406	75·902

(No. 6.)—Statement of the Quantities and Values of the principal and other Articles of British Produce exported to Belgium in the following Years, according to the "Annual Statement" of the Board of Trade; and Estimate of Amounts of same really consumed in Belgium, as elicited by comparing the English and Belgian Statistics.

Articles.		Quantities.		Values.	
		1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
				£	£
Wool	lbs.	756,918	1,197,877	56,486	93,679
Woollens, entered by the piece	pieces	83,884	70,688		
Ditto, by the yard	yards	786,446	1,188,578	219,458	220,384
Ditto, by value		?	?		
Woollen yarns	lbs.	1,619,744	1,111,600	175,111	123,788
Cotton yarns	„	566,993	962,195	40,552	67,534
Cottons, entered by the yard	yards	3,395,471	6,354,215	128,009	146,856
Ditto, at value		..	..		
Linen yarn		1,033,532	1,207,675	74,812	73,236
Linens, entered by the yard	yards	594,330	915,493	23,493	42,146
Ditto, at value		..	..		
Silk, thrown	lbs.	36,728	107,466	46.349	127,821
Ditto yarn	„	7,404	4,316	7.923	2,825
Ditto, tissues	„	..	..	38.953	76,149
Machinery, including steam-engines		..	..	116,427	139,360
Iron, wrought and unwrought	tons	4,510	4,308	98,154	107,893
Copper, ditto	„	18,572	14 147	98,431	68,534
Hardware and cutlery	cwts.	8,392	10,785	55,169	59,992
Leather, wrought and unwrought	lbs.	447,623	610,364	45,780	56,206
Oil, linseed	gallons	145,405	271,327	17,315	32,722
Coals, cinders, and culm	tons	47,974	46,654	20.475	22,212
Soda	cwts.	38,617	48,813	18,218	22,755
Salt	tons	24,439	23,652	7,806	7,490
All other articles		..	..	321,223	434,270
Total		..	..	1,610,144	1,925,852
Probable amount really retained in Belgium		..	..	1,159.250	1 250,000

2. The aggregate commercial transactions with foreign countries amounted, in 1861, to 1,810,000,000 francs on the "general" trade, and to 1,010,000,000 on the "special" trade. Both these figures are the highest on record, being superior to those of the year 1860, which itself was exceptionally prosperous. The above figure of 1,010,000,000 francs is made up of 556,500,000 for the value of imports, and of 453,500,000 for that of exports, the former having largely increased, and the latter diminished. In official parlance the "special" trade comprises only imports for home consumption and exports of native produce. My Tables are all intended to depict the "special" trade only; but great quantities of goods not liable to duty, especially wool, flax, and hides, pass in and out of Belgium as if intended for home consumption, and then as if native produce, and thus completely vitiate the returns of the special imports and exports. The results of the year 1862 cannot yet be accurately determined, as the Returns only embrace the principal articles of import and export. As regards these principal articles, it is already known that the imports present an increase of 7 per cent., and the exports one of 5 per cent. upon the corresponding branches of trade in 1861.

3. The shipping trade is not in a progressive state. The number and tonnage of vessels entering the Scheldt have fallen off very materially during the year 1862 as compared with 1861. This fact will have some weight in calculating the value of the Scheldt toll if it is thought desirable to capitalize the latter. The mercantile marine of this country continues to decay, having, during 1861, dwindled from 116 vessels, measuring 33,111 tons, to 111 vessels, measuring 31,736. Of these 64 belonged to Antwerp, and 30 to Ostend. On the other hand, the fisheries are prospering; they employ 261 smacks, of 7,974 tons, and 1,586 men. In 1861 these boats realized a value of 1,202,000 francs in fresh fish, besides 2,366,601 kilogrammes of cod for salting, and 22,108 kilogrammes of herrings. They suffered much from storms in 1861. Nearly all the Ostend boats go to fish for cod in summer on the Doggersbank; some go as far as Feroe and Rockall. The Doggersbank cod fetches the highest price, viz., 54 francs per barrel of 145 kilogrammes.

4. Some complaints are heard from Antwerp of the stagnation of that port. It is certainly true that the transit trade of Belgium has fallen off in point of value (*vide* Table I). It is also undeniable that the transports by sea have diminished, while those by land have proportionately increased. The traffic between Antwerp and Cologne required, in 1856, 70 trucks per day, and is now reduced to an average bulk of 18 trucks. Nothing could be more natural than this gradual displacement of the transit trade to Germany. The early completion of the Belgian railway to Cologne has long given to Antwerp a privileged position, and made it the port of all West Germany. Now that the rival ports of Hâvre, Rotterdam, Bremen, and Hamburgh, all communicate by railways with that region, Antwerp must lose some of her temporary preponderance, due more to artificial than geographical advantages, and must look for compensation to the resources, every year increasing, of the national territory.

5. The state of Belgian industry is far from being satisfactory. The year 1861 showed a large falling-off in the value of Belgian produce exported. That year and 1862 have not been profitable for the coal and iron trades, which are such paramount resources for Belgium. The production of both these staples continues to be enormous, and shows no sign of slackening. The values of coal and iron produced in 1860 were set down at 107,000,000 and 88,000,000 francs respectively, of which 55,000,000 worth of coal, and 24,000,000 worth of iron were exported. The exports of coal have continued on nearly the same large scale during the two subsequent years. Those of iron have increased (*vide* Table No. 4). Wages and employment of labour are abundant; but prices, and therefore profits, are utterly depressed. There are hardly three collieries in the basin of Mons that will pay any dividend for the year 1862. Many of the iron works make the same complaint. They have plenty of orders for many months to come. The "Syndicat des Usines Belges" (union of five great ironmasters) has just obtained a contract for 25,000 tons of rails and 30 engines to be supplied to the Neapolitan railways. Rails are quoted as low as 150 francs per ton, having receded 7½ francs since the date of my Report on the iron trade (April 1862). English competition is beginning to be felt in Belgium. Our foundry irons find their way to Liège by Rotterdam and the Meuse, and prove advantageous for certain blendings. They are sold at Ghent for 85 francs per ton, while Charleroi cannot sell such goods there at less than 98½ francs.

6. The exports of linen-yarns and tissues alone amounted in 1861 to 41,000,000

francs. If to this be added the value of flax and hemp exported, viz., 28,300,000, we should arrive at the prodigious amount of nearly 70,000,000 francs as the aggregate value of these fibres exported from Belgium in a raw or manufactured state. It is true that some foreign flax is confounded with those exports. The finest flax in the world is grown in Flanders. This is evidently the most important industry of Belgium in exportable value. It has profited largely by the cotton crisis. The woollen trade is still more thriving. Both spinners and weavers have more orders than they can execute. The exports of yarns and tissues showed a certain decline in 1861, but both recovered themselves in 1862.

7. The figures recorded in Table No. 4 speak volumes for the expansion of the arms trade. Almost all the Governments in the world are in the habit of ordering fire-arms at Liege. The value of this export has literally doubled since 1859. This is a golden age for that trade, which prospers amidst the ruin of others. Machinery is also made at Liege in great and increasing quantities. The paper trade has also escaped the effects of the prevailing stagnation. Since the repeal of the duty in England the demand from thence alone has tripled, so as to absorb all that the Belgian mills are able to produce. A late trial revealed the fact that the "Times" has long been printed on Belgian paper, manufactured to the order of an intermediate party, the ultimate destination of his produce being unknown to the maker himself.

8. Another staple industry of Belgium, the lace trade, shares in the general languor; but, judging from the number of medals awarded to it in London (twenty-five), still seems to maintain its ancient supremacy. The manufacture of Valenciennes lace alone occupies 50,000 women in the two Flanders, and represents a value of nearly 20,000,000 francs per annum. The "applications de Bruxelles" is another national lace, which is unsurpassed in any other country. The "tulle," which forms its groundwork, is woven here in the utmost perfection of cotton threads imported from England worth 500 to 600 francs per kilogramme.

9. The cotton trade is, of course, passing through a season of real calamity. It is spread over both Flanders and Brabant, but has its principal seat at Ghent. There must have been 14,000 hands here employed in fifty-three mills. The number of operatives in the whole Kingdom was in 1856 24,716 (representing about 70,000 persons) dependent on this industry, which number must have since increased. The number of spindles is estimated at 600,000. The amounts of raw cotton imported 1860, 1861, and 1862 were respectively 15,378, 14,732, and 5,406 tons. Spinning is principally carried on at Ghent, also the weaving and printing of cottons and calicoes. Twilled cottons ("étoffes à pantalons") are principally made at Brussels, Braine-le-Comte, Courtrai, Mouscron, Tournai, and Grammont; cottonnettes (fabrics made of dyed yarns) and mixed tissues of cotton and wool are woven at Brussels, St. Nicolas, Lakeren, and Renaix. The staple exports are dyed calicoes, twilled and coarse cottons for the Netherlands, France, and America. The total value of all exports, including yarns and hosiery, was in 1861 20,747,000 francs, being about the same as in 1860, the export of yarns having increased, and that of tissues diminished. The recorded imports of yarns and tissues were 6,632,000 francs in value, exclusive of some quantities known to be smuggled from Holland.

10. Enormous fortunes have been amassed at Ghent in the cotton trade; but at the same time a swarming population has been attracted to this centre, and intense distress is the consequence of every manufacturing crisis. Such a visitation has now fallen upon the cotton-workers. The extensive linen-mills also existing in Ghent have fortunately afforded a resource to many; but a much larger number have become dependent on charity: 427,000 francs were raised by subscriptions, and were distributed in weekly rations of food, coal, and money to a number of households, which at one time amounted to 4,597. At last, in October, this resource became exhausted, and the Commune had to raise a loan of 1,000,000 francs for the purpose of continuing the relief. The Legislature has allotted 500,000 francs towards public works in the afflicted districts, so that all are now more or less provided for.

11. I will now briefly recapitulate the principal events of the past year bearing on commerce and industry. The foremost of all was the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Great Britain, signed on the 23rd of July, ratified on the 30th of August, put into operation for Tariff purposes on the 1st of October. The general effect of the new Tariff on British woven goods is to substitute protective for *quasi* prohibitive duties. The old Tariff virtually excluded such goods, excepting some

small quantities of cloths, worsted tissues, cotton and silk tulle. The new duties on linens are to be permanently 15 per cent. *ad valorem;* those on woollens are to be reduced after the 1st of October, 1864, to 10 per cent.; those on unbleached cottons vary from 50 to 300 francs per 100 kilogrammes, according to fineness, being a material reduction on the coarser qualities from the former uniform rate of 216 francs 20 centimes. The duties on silks are reduced from 6 and 12 francs to 3 francs per kilogramme. Those on pig iron and tinned sheet iron, on wares of cast or wrought iron, pottery, leather fabrics, paper, soda, bottles, window glass, glass wares, linen and woollen yarns and hosiery, are all effectually reduced to rates which will vary in their effects from 10 to 20 per cent. Cotton yarns and prints, mixed tissues of cotton and wool, and British spirits are temporarily excepted from the advantages of the new Tariff. Bar iron is not to be practically reduced till October 1864. On the whole, this Tariff, though offering us no real reciprocity, is some improvement on the previous *régime*, and is even more liberal than the new French Tariff, which has already proved beneficial to English trade.

12. There is only one duty to which I will specially advert, because it is one in which British trade is interested, and which may yet be revised by ulterior negotiation. The Fishery Convention of March 22, 1852, secures to our salt cod a preferential duty of 22½ francs per barrel (of 150 kilogrammes), while the general rate is 30 francs per barrel. This apparent favour is rendered completely nugatory by the much greater favour shown to another description of dried cod, called "stockfisch," which only pays 1 franc 20 centimes per 100 kilogrammes. This description is not prepared in the British Colonies, but comes here in vast quantities from Sweden and Holland. Other salt fish pays 6 francs; cod alone pays 15 francs. The obvious desideratum for our colonial interests is the assimilation of Newfoundland fish to "stockfisch." The duty of 14 francs 40 centimes on fresh fish is much complained of. A reduction has been promised by the present Minister of Finance. From the debate on the Budget of "voies et moyens" last year, it has transpired that the policy of the Government is to hold back this reduction as a useful element of future negotiation to be offered to England and Holland for their concurrence in the scheme for the capitalization of the Scheldt toll.

13. The London Exhibition was another important event for Belgian industry. The industrial powers of this nation were, perhaps, insufficiently represented, yet, with one exception, all the thirty-six classes of products were represented by contributions from Belgium, and in thirty-two classes medals were awarded to Belgian exhibitors. The total number won by Belgium was 254, which places her seventh on the list.

14. The new Customs Tariff of the Netherlands, which came into operation on the 1st of November last, has opened a further outlet to Belgian manufactures. The old Tariff which it supersedes was already framed on a decidedly liberal basis. The highest import duties levied by the new Tariff, with three or four unimportant exceptions, are 5 per cent. *ad valorem.* Belgium enjoys all the advantage of these reductions, without, as yet, giving Holland the benefit of her own new Tariff. This is reserved for a future Commercial Treaty. Two other valuable boons have been recently secured for Belgian industry, viz., the repeal of the paper and hop duties in England.

15. The institution of a good system of warrants has long been a desideratum, and has at last been realized by the Law of the 18th November last, which was brought in as far back as in 1859. It is founded on the London system, but was essentially modified in its passage through the Chambers. Its object is to facilitate the transfer of goods from hand to hand, and the raising of loans thereon without a removal of the goods themselves. This system is extended to native as well as foreign goods, whether stored in Government or in private "entrepôts."

16. Three other Commercial Treaties have been ratified during 1862, those with Turkey, Morocco, and Mexico, by which the new Tariff is extended to those countries, and various advantages and securities are stipulated for on both sides. The Treaty of the 17th of August, 1860, with Bolivia, has just been ratified on the 12th of this month. Treaties with Switzerland and the Hawaiian Islands (the latter negotiated here by Sir John Bowring) have also been signed during the past year, but not yet ratified. A Convention has been signed and ratified between Great Britain and Belgium, giving to Joint Stock Companies of either State the faculty of suing and of being sued in the tribunals of the other country.

(Signed) H. P. T. BARRON.

Wurtemberg.

Report by Mr. Baillie, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Stuttgardt, January 31, 1863.

Commerce and Industry.

THE Government Returns of the commerce and industry of Wurtemberg for 1862 not having yet appeared, I am unable at present to furnish any precise details, and must confine myself to some general information which I have collected from other sources.

As far as I can learn, but little variation in the general character of the commercial and industrial transactions of Wurtemberg has been observable in 1862 as compared with the preceding year. A feeling of uneasiness, arising from the uncertain and gloomy appearance of the political horizon, has to some extent acted as a check upon the generally prosperous course of the home trade; while at the same time the prolonged struggle in the United States, and the almost complete closing of the American market against European goods, have effected those establishments which have hitherto more or less supplied that country with their productions: the consequence has been increased competition in the home markets, and a fall of prices in some articles.

As regards the cotton spinning industry, the effect of the American war in causing a deficiency of the raw material has been but slightly felt here as yet, owing to the large stores laid in by the spinners in 1861, and I am informed that labour is pretty secure up to the middle of the present year.

The loss, too, of the American market has affected even those manufacturers most interested in it much less on the whole than might have been expected. Since the commercial crisis in 1857, but few houses work exclusively, or even principally, for America. The chief exports to that country from Wurtemberg are,—stays, ready made clothes mostly half cotton, toys, jewellery, and pianofortes. The manufacture of stays was the first to suffer from the American civil war. Even before the war was fairly decided upon, one of the chief firms which manufactured mostly for the American market dismissed a large number of their workmen. Even the smaller houses which only do business for the Zollverein and the neighbouring States were obliged to limit their production as soon as the larger ones again resumed operations and threw their goods upon the home markets, which they did at the end of 1861. This manufacture revived again considerably towards the end of last year. The largest establishment for stays is in Göppingen.

Cotton-weaving has suffered to some extent in consequence of the difficulty with which manufacturers have had to contend in obtaining prices for their goods corresponding to the increased price of yarn. On the outbreak of the American war the demand for cotton goods began rapidly to rise. This was occasioned by persons wishing to supply their wants as cheaply as possible, while the prices were still comparatively moderate. The prices of cloth accordingly kept pace for a time with the price of yarn, and business was brisk during a great part of 1861. Since that time a change has taken place, and a still further diminution of consumption may be expected. From the same cause the prices of muslins maintained their ground notwithstanding the competition of the St. Gall, Appenzell, and Saxon Switzerland muslins in the Wurtemberg markets. This branch of industry is making rapid progress especially in the quality of the articles produced.

The woollen manufacture has suffered considerably from the loss of its ordinary markets and the increase of competition in the Zollverein, as well as from a large importation of Austrian manufactures in consequence of the low state of the Vienna exchange. These two last causes would have produced a greater effect had there not been a considerable amount of Austrian and North German woollen manufactures exported for the army in North America.

The manufacture of woollen goods in Heidenheim has latterly made great progress.

A manufacture of felt in Giengen was established two years ago and progresses

rapidly. It is worked by steam, and exports its woollen felt articles and shoes to Austria, Switzerland, Denmark, &c. Between forty and fifty workmen are employed and about 1,000 centners of wool annually consumed.

The linen market was for a time benefited by the high prices of cotton, and the production in 1861 considerably surpassed that of the previous year. This manufacture, which had been abandoned of late years, in some places has now been resumed, and is likely to attain a still further extension in Wurtemberg, if not interrupted by political disturbances, and if peace is preserved. An establishment has been lately erected in Laichingen by a Stuttgardt house, in which there are about sixty looms for fine linen and damask now working,

The trade in corn and cattle during the last year has been remunerative. Large quantities of grain were imported from Hungary and Bavaria; but prices were sustained by a large demand from France and the Rhenish provinces.

In connection with Wurtemberg industry I must observe that a Law passed in 1861, for establishing freedom of internal industry, has now come into operation. Individuals are now at liberty to engage in whatever employment they may judge most conducive to their interests, with only a few exceptions. There can be little doubt that this reform will tend most materially to stimulate and develop the industrial and commercial life of the country.

The principles of freedom of industry has, of course, no application to those industrial undertakings which are carried on by the State. These are still regarded as monopolies, and exclude all competition. The most important is the mining industry. The mines, foundries, and salt works are all exclusively worked by the State under the direction of the Ministry of Finance.

There can be little doubt that these monopolies will be eventually abolished. Few, if any, of the public men in this country, I believe, defend them on principle; but there are difficulties in the way of their abandonment. A very large amount of capital has been invested in them by the late Minister of Finance, Herr von Knapp.

Then, again, they form an important part of the public revenue, and though, no doubt, if these Government undertakings were thrown open to private enterprise, they would be more productive, and the State would eventually be the gainer, yet it is evident that any alteration in a system which has long formed part of the social and economical condition of the country can only be effected gradually, and with due regard to the many existing interests with which it is so closely connected.

Agriculture.

Owing to the irregularity of the seasons, the changeableness of the weather, and the frequency of violent and destructive storms during a great part of last year (1862), the Returns of agricultural produce do not appear on the whole to have risen above the average.

Spelt, which is very extensively grown in Wurtemberg, and forms one of the most important of the corn crops, yielded less than the average of the last nine years. Rye, barley, and oats, on the other hand, were most abundant, as well as peas, beans, and all produce of a similar description. The Returns per morgen of all these latter stand as much above the average of the last nine years as those of spelt do below it. A centner of barley, which cost 5 florins in November 1860, fell 25 kreutzers in November 1861, and 28 kreutzers more in the same month of 1862. The price of corn in Wurtemberg is, however, much affected by the importation of foreign grain, especially Hungarian and Bavarian wheat, which is sometimes very considerable, and last year caused a fall even in the price of spelt from 5 florins 12 kreutzers to 4 florins 26 kreutzers the centner in the period 1860-62.

The *hay* crops suffered in many places from excessive rains; but the deficiency was to a great extent compensated by ample supplies of clover and every kind of autumn fodder. The amount of straw, too, produced was above the average of the last nine years, and proved a doubly welcome boon after the scarcity in 1861.

Potatoes, and all root crops, were in some parts unusually abundant. The potatoe disease, however, appeared in certain districts.

The *beet-root* harvest was very successful, and furnished ample supplies to the sugar manufactories, the majority of which had suffered considerably in 1861 from the scarcity of this article. The production is estimated at half as great again as in the previous year.

Flax turned out well in most districts. The cultivation of flax is advancing in

Wurtemberg, and derives additional stimulus from the circumstances which now affect the cotton industry.

The attention of agriculturists has latterly been specially drawn to the necessity of a change in the system hitherto adopted for the production of flax, before its cultivation can be extended and rendered remunerative.

The flax plant when first gathered and dried only contains an average of from 12 to 15 per cent. of pure flax capable of serving as raw material for spinning purposes, and, consequently, until the flax has been prepared by the separation of its worthless component parts, it is not a current article of trade, and possesses no fixed market price such as wool, corn, cattle, and other products of the country. Every centner of raw flax contains from 80 to 85 lbs. of useless material, which increases the cost of transport, always at the expense of the producer, even though in form the consumer may appear to bear it. The price of flax at the place where it is produced will fall in proportion to the distance to which it has to be conveyed, and may, consequently, fall so low as barely to cover the cost of production.

In order, therefore, to obtain an article bearing under all circumstances a marketable value, the raw flax must undergo a preparatory process. The operations necessary to effect this transformation are well known to the farmer, and often carried out by him, but rarely with success. His system is not adapted for the preparation of large quantities, and the result is that he produces generally an article of doubtful quality, and unsuited to the general market. It has, therefore, been found necessary to separate completely the production from the preparation of flax, by creating independent establishments which shall purchase the raw article with ready money from the producers immediately after the harvest, prepare it, and then sell it again on their own account and at their own risk.

Such a system is now on its trial in Wurtemberg, and it is hoped that by extending in this way flax cultivation, a new and remunerative branch of industry will be procured to the country.

Tobacco.—The production of tobacco is rapidly decreasing, as will be seen by the following figures:—

There were under cultivation—

	Morgen.*		Morgen.
In 1858	2,041	In 1860	387
1859	810	1861	154

The most is grown in the neighbourhood of Heilbronn. The average produce in 1861 was 7 to 8 centners per morgen.

The low prices of German tobacco in the last three years, in consequence of the diminished exportation to America, have rendered its cultivation in Wurtemberg barely remunerative. As tobacco is almost throughout the kingdom still only in the stage of trial, and as previous preparations and arrangements do not necessitate (as in the Palatinate) its further continuance, it is probable that tobacco will soon cease to be raised in Wurtemberg altogether.

Tobacco seems to have given place to hops, the production of which has been yearly on the increase for the last eight years.

There were under cultivation—

	Morgen.		Morgen.
In 1854	2,770	In 1860	4,140
1858	3,095	1861	5,280
1859	3,444		

In 1862, with a few exceptions, there was a full harvest unknown for the last fifteen years, a morgen frequently yielding 8 centners. Hops seem to have been very abundant throughout Germany last year, so that prices did not exceed the last nine years' average of 80 florins.

It is estimated that that the total Wurtemberg produce exceeded the amount required for home consumption by two-thirds.

The raising of cattle was generally successful during the last year, and the prices remunerative. In some districts, however, the animals were affected by the foot-rot ("klavenseuche").

As regards sheep, the results were somewhat less satisfactory, and a considerable fall took place in the price of wool.

Cultivation of the Vine in 1862.—The vineyard area in 1862 contained 80,502 morgen ($537\frac{6}{8}$ morgen more than in 1861), of which 55,996$\frac{8}{8}$ morgen were productive.

* The morgen is rather smaller than the English acre.

The total amount of wine produced was 171,309 eimer, so that each productive morgen yielded 3 eimer 1 imi.

The value of the wine is estimated at 8,715,941 florins.

The 1862 vintage ranks among the three most abundant in the last nine years. It was only surpassed in 1857 and 1858. The number of eimers was more than double that in 1861. The prices were generally from 6 to 12 per cent. lower than in the previous year (1861). The quality of the wine was only surpassed in 1857.

The wine disease has unfortunately gained a little in extent, but it causes less alarm than would otherwise have been the case, in consequence of the discovery that sulphur, when carefully and assiduously supplied, is a most effectual antidote.

It is generally allowed that the Wurtemberg wine is capable of great improvement; but until the energies of the the producers are roused by competition, it is but too probable that they will continue to adhere to the old routine.

Great efforts are, however, being made towards the development of the agricultural industry in this country. Machines are in general use, and supply the place of a great deal of manual labour. Agricultural schools have been introduced, and the attention of Government is directed to amending and extending agricultural legislation, with the view of furthering the same object.

Navigation.

The latest Returns of the navigation of the River Neckar, in Cannstatt, viz., for 1861, shows a decrease as compared with the preceding year:—

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Arrived up the stream—	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.
Articles of trade and salt	16,344	4,669	8,000	21,622	37,644
Coals	102,050	67,535	112,000	124,430	78,319
Total	118,394	72,204	120,000	146,052	115,963
Despatched down stream—					
Articles of trade	38,163	29,800	64,150	50,129	45,827
Timber	152,572	101,012	109,542	145,532	109,803
Total	190,735	130,812	173,692	195,661	155,630

In 1861 arrived at and sailed from Heilbronn:—

Up stream, arrived:—		Down stream, sailed:—	
Ships	1,156	Ships	1,088
Boats of different kinds	4,546	Boats of different kinds	4,212
Vessels arrived brought—	Centners.	Vessels sailed—	Centners.
In 1861	1,412,100	In 1861	513,588
In 1860	1,470,008	In 1860	570,500

The following Table gives the principal articles of trade arrived in Heilbronn, in 1861, as compared with 1860:—

	1861.	Compared with 1860.			1861.	Compared with 1860.	
		More.	Less.			More.	Less.
	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.		Centners.	Centners.	Centners.
Cotton	3,052	623	—	Iron rails	41,007	..	8,462
Cotton-yarn, unbleached, of 1 and 2 threads	1,286	57	—	Iron, sheet	1,868	24	—
Lead	19,105	14,236	—	Iron wares, cast	21,189	3,660	—
Litharge	235	..	2,676	Iron wares, wrought	2,705	..	4,027
Leaden articles	1,077	..	798	Linseed	886	..	3,486
Divers chemicals	818	305	—	Poppy seed	1,065	661	—
Alum	957	..	1,550	Clover seed	199	..	886
White lead	316	50	—	Window glass, flat glass	642	210	—
Sulphate of iron	645	277	—	Hollow glass wares	183	52	—
Resin	4,961	..	4,204	Raw skins and hides	565	241	—
Dye woods	6,821	..	2,024	Wood for fuel	147,677	24,313	—
Soda	10,700	327	—	Bark	18,245	10,395	—
Sulphur	20,086	5,234	—	Rags	2,952	..	1,472
Saltpetre	2,436	..	1,241	Southern fruits	932	..	175
Mineral water	3,960	738	—	Pepper, pimento	1,312	291	—
Oil of turpentine	530	..	233	Herrings	1,895	632	—
Raw iron	16,565	..	11,647	Coffee	40,122	6,178	—
Wrought iron	16,315	..	9,296	Rice	7,816	114	—
				Raw tobacco	1,309	..	2,109

	1861.	Compared with 1860.			1861.	Compared with 1860.	
		More.	Less.			More.	Less.
	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.		Centners.	Centners.	Centners.
Manufactured tobacco and cigars ..	176	..	38	Tallow .. .	3,373	..	1,638
Sugar, loaf and candy ..	29,767	.	6,850	Tar, pitch	1,055	..	84
Sugar, raw	1,533	796	—	Earthenware . ..	769	..	160
Olive oil	460	..	322	Zinc	591	575	—
Other oil	7,238	..	463	Zinc wares	1,337	910	—
Paper	1,685	21	—	Cod fish	450	..	564
Coals	855,994	..	93,944	Train oil	2,616	..	592
				Grease	2,149	..	298

Among the goods exported were :—

	1861.	Compared with 1860.			1861.	Compared with 1860.	
		More.	Less.			More.	Less.
	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.		Centners.	Centners.	Centners.
Chemicals	1,878	42	—	Vinegar	7,935	52	—
White lead	837	..	119	Wine	4,962	..	5,482
Natron, sulphuric acid .	29,718	2,387	—	Flour	9,572	..	2,447
Potash	2,583	608	—	Syrup	636	..	4,010
Iron, old	783	..	9	Oil	2,818	.	4,889
Leguminous plants ..	68,187	10,351	—	Oil-cake	53,634	15,225	—
Rye	3,667	3,189	—	Paper	2,994	..	941
Barley and malt ..	91,788	30,702	—	Fruit, dried	845	..	53
Oats and spelt ..	48,038	..	44,827	Bone-dust manure ..	30,181	..	77
Rape	3,999	..	4,751	Gypsum	27,355	..	21,771
Sawdust	2,300	2,300	—	Potatoes, &c. ..	973	119	—
Copper wares . ..	1,150	615	—	Stones	41,105	14,188	—
Rags	458	38	—				

Raft Trade in Heilbronn.—In the statistics of the Heilbronn Custom-house the up and down raft trade is combined.

The timber and wood conveyed by rafts, ships, and boats, on the Neckar in 1861 and 1860 was as follows :—

	1861.	1860.
Rafts	890	1,101
Boats	55	49
Ships	907	898
	1,852	2,048

Which contained—

	1861.	1860.		1861.	1860.
Oak staves for casks .. pieces	48,000	66,043	Sawn wood .. pieces	2,730,084	2,932,186
Hop poles .. .. „	2,629	1,700	Large timber .. „	175,977	205,359
Wood for various uses „	26	40	Vine stocks .. „	1,700	—

Showing a considerable diminution in 1861.

Steam Navigation on the Neckar.—The steamers made 178 journeys up, and as many down stream. They conveyed—

	Centners.		Centners.
Merchandize down	4,384	Passengers down	14,654
Ditto up	8,374	Ditto up	12,263

The Navigation of the Danube at Ulm.

	No. of Ships.	Centners.		No. of Ships.	Centners.
1861	70	64,650	1860	..	64,773

Out of the 64,650 centners shipped in 1861 must be deducted, however, 7,000 centners of lead and iron ammunition for the Fortress of Ingolstadt, so that there was a diminution also of the ordinary merchandize of the Ulm navigation in 1861, as compared with the preceding year. The principal articles were :—

	Centners.		Centners.
Coffee	36,450	Colonial produce	730
Wine	6,570	Starch	700
Flour	3,000	Whetstones	700
Machinery	2,000	Dye goods	600
Cheese	1,760	Glass	500
Pepper and Pimento..	1,500	Tobacco	500

There was a considerable increase in the amount of coffee engaged in this trade in 1861; in every other article, however, a decrease.

Railway Returns of the Wurtemberg State Railways for the year 1861-62.

Gross Receipts.	Florins	kr.	Expenditure.	Florins	kr.
1. Passenger traffic, including luggage	2,115,716	45	1. On general traffic and administration	2,891,646	0
2. Goods traffic...	3,663,582	58	2. Receipts due to other States	1,286,131	33
	Florins.		3. Compensation to other States	90,967	0
3. Conveyance of mails ... ... { Wurtemberg ... 75,000 / Baden ... ... 1,800 }	76,800	0	4. Extraordinary Expenses	121	13
4. Receipts, freights for other States	1,370,129	11	Total	4,268,865	46
5. Compensation from other States for use of means of transport	623	16		7,417,853	24
6. Miscellaneous, rents, &c.	191,001	3	Increase of Receipts above Expenditure	3,148,987	38
			Surplus of previous years remaining to the credit of the Administration	262,179	26
Total	7,417,853	24	Actually paid into Treasury	3,411,167	4

Table showing the Passenger and Goods' Traffic for 1861-62, compared with 1860-61.

	A. Passenger Traffic.						B. Goods Traffic.			C. Transfer of Dogs, Luggage, Carriages, Cattle, &c.	D. Reimbursed to other States.	Total Amount.
	Number of Tickets.				Amount Received.			Value of Freights.				
	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.	Together.	Florins	kr.	Centners.	Florins	kr.	Florins kr.	Florins kr.	Florins kr.
1861-62	28,439	740,813	3,036,306	3,805,558	1,978,846	13	15,485,259	3,665,569	21	311,684 9	1,370,129 11	7,226,228 54
1860-61	20,255	700,368	2,425,689	3,146,312	1,641,091	41	11,371,435	2,717,149	37	309,858 49	518,216 29	5,186,316 36
Increase in 1862 ...	8,184	40,445	610,617	659,246	337,754	32	4,113,824	848,419	44	1,825 20	851,912 42	2,039,912 18

Of the 3,805,558 passengers, 0·7 per cent. travelled first class, 19·5 per cent. second class, and 79 per cent. third class; in the fast trains 7 per cent. first class, 93 per cent. second class. The amount of rolling stock on June 30, 1862, was:—

Locomotives.	Passenger Carriages.	Luggage Vans.	Trucks.
115	236	32	1,015

The total capital of the Wurtemberg railways, which are all in the hands of the State, amounted on June 30, 1862, to 52,596,219 florins 13 kreutzers. This capital bore interest at 6·4 per cent. in the financial year 1861-62; in 1860-61 the capital yielded 6·2 per cent.; and in 1859-60 5·3 per cent. The net receipts have accordingly increased from year to year in the last three years. It is not, however, probable that this increase will continue; it is stated in the Report of the railway administration, that the enormous corn transport of the previous year (1860-61) will be wanting for the next year; also that a less paying branch line has been added to the network of the Wurtemberg railways, and that consequently a lower per-centage of net receipts must be expected.

The working expenses (2,347,502 florins 19 kreutzers) amounted in 1861-62 to 41·1 per cent. of the receipts, in 1860-61 to 42·5 per cent, and in 1859-60 to 47·7 per cent. of the receipts.

On June 30, 1862, the total length of railway open to traffic was 118·2 stunden (about 300 English miles), of which 37·6 stunden (from Mühlacker to Ulm) have double rails.

The following is a list of the various Wurtemberg railways open to traffic:—

Lines of Railway open to traffic.	Stunden of 13,000′.	Date of Opening.
Canstatt—Untertürckheim	1	October 22, 1845.
Undertürckheim—Obertückheim	$1\frac{9}{13}$	November 8, 1845.
Obertürckheim—Esslingen		November 20, 1845.
Canstatt—Stuttgardt—Ludwigsburg.. ..	$4\frac{11}{13}$	October 15, 1846.
Esslingen—Plochingen	$2\frac{6}{13}$	December 14, 1846.
Plochingen—Süssen	$7\frac{4}{13}$	October 11, 1847.
Ludwigsburg—Bietigheim	$2\frac{7}{13}$	October 11, 1847.
Ravensburg—Friedrichshafen	$5\frac{3}{13}$	November 8, 1847.
Bietigheim—Heilbronn	8	July 9, 1848.
Ravensburg—Biberach	$12\frac{8}{13}$	May 28, 1849.
Süssen—Geislingen	$2\frac{12}{13}$	June 14, 1849.
Biberach—Ulm	$10\frac{1}{13}$	May 19, 1850.
Geislingen—Ulm..	$8\frac{9}{13}$	June 29, 1850.
Bietigheim—Bruchsal	$14\frac{9}{13}$	September 27, 1853.
Ulm—Neu-Ulm—(Augsburg—Munich) ..	..	June 1, 1854.
Plochingen—Reutlingen	$9\frac{3}{13}$	September 20, 1859.
Canstatt—Wasseralfingen	19·6	July 18, 1861.
Reutlingen—Rottenburg	6·8	October 15, 1861.

It was expected that the line from Heilbronn to Hall would have been opened by October 1862 at latest; it is, however, not yet opened. The distance is 14·6 stunden, and with this addition the total length of the Wurtemberg lines will be 132 stunden (330 English miles).

The net revenue which these railways yielded in 1862 amounted as before stated to nearly 6½ per cent., and as the different loans which the Government have successively contracted for their construction only cost on an average an interest of 4 per cent., the profits now form one of the principal resources of the Wurtemberg Budget.

Wurtemberg Post Office Returns for 1861-62.

The total receipts amounted to 1,826,747 florins 33 kreutzers (against 1,751,843 florins 42 kreutzers in the previous year); the total expenditure to 1,566,362 florins 21 kreutzers (1,415,064 florins 25 kreutzers in the previous year): so that the receipts exceed the expenses by 260,385 florins 12 kreutzers.

The number of letters of all kinds transmitted through the Wurtemberg post-office amounted to 10,278,355. The number of parcels by the "Fahr Post" 2,466,022. The number of newspapers transmitted through the Post-Office amounted during 1861-62 to 8,032,305; 362,360 passengers were conveyed in the mail coaches.

Compared with 1860-61, there was an increase in 1861-62 of 1,095,155 letters transmitted, of 105,560 parcels by the "Fahr Post," of 1,072,343 newspapers, and of 30,037 passengers.

Finance and Public Credit.

The estimates of the public revenue and expenditure for the financial period July 1, 1861-64, were laid before the Wurtemberg Chambers and voted as follows:—

The amount required for the ordinary service according to the annexed financial statement was fixed at:—

	Florins	kr.
For 1861-62	15,223,721	24
1862-63	15,719,233	27
1863-64	16,239,688	29
Total for the three financial years	47,182,643	20

The resources for meeting this expenditure—

	Florins.	Florins	kr.
1. The net revenue of the State property ("Kammergut") estimated for the three years at		20,414,404	24
2. Taxes calculated to yield—			
(*a.*) Direct taxes	10,995,000		
(*b.*) Indirect taxes	13,515,105		
		24,510,105	0
3. Disposable reserve funds		2,258,133	56
Total		47,182,643	20

The amount to be paid out of the Reserve Administration funds for meeting the xtrordinary expenditure was fixed at:—

	Florins.
1. Department of the Interior for public buildings	800,000
For furnishing new Lying-in Hospital and School for Midwifery in Stuttgardt	16,000
2. Department of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Education—	
(*a.*) For increaseof salaries of Evangelical and Protestant Clergy for 1858-61	290,400
(*b.*) Furnishing Polytechnic School in Stuttgardt	50,000
(*c.*) Contribution to the municipality of Tübingen for public works	10,000
(*d.*) For educational establishments	30,000
(*e.*) For the Stuttgardt Museum	3,000
(*f.*) Miscellaneous	1,000
3. Department of Finance—	
For public works at Friedrichshafen	60,000
Laying down double rails on certain lines of railway	903,300
Widening railway station in Stuttgardt	1,750,000
Extension of telegraph wires	100,000
For the general building fund	424,000
Transfer to State property administration ("Grundstock Verwaltung")	7,500

Ordinary budget for the three years 1861-64:—

EXPENDITURE.

	Florins	kr.	Florins	kr.
Civil list			2,647,200	0
Appanages and pensions	705,223	24		
Maintenance of appanage residences	29,153	15		
			734,376	39

	Florins	kr.	Florins	kr.
Public Debt—				
Interest	9,855,060	24		
Sinking fund	2,487,700	0		
Provision for payment of coupons	12,000	0		
			12,354,760	24
Annuities—				
Perpetual	158,571	48		
Life	18,973	15		
.. ..	6,245	57		
			183,791	0
Moneys paid in composition for claims and rights ..	.. ..		144,850	0
Pensions—				
Civil	998,000	0		
For church and education	311,300	0		
Military pensions	711,000	0		
Retiring pensions	45,000	0		
			2,065,300	0
Charitable contributions	.. ..		285,000	0
Privy Council	.. ..		127,449	0
Department of Justice	.. ..		3,206,054	0
„ Foreign Affairs	.. ..		646,621	4
„ Interior	.. ..		5,221,123	5
„ Ecclesiastical Affairs and Education ..	.. ..		5,850,576	36
Military Department	.. ..		10,547,231	33
Department of Finance	.. ..		2,437,621	30
Parliamentary Expenses	.. ..		520,688	29
Reserve fund	.. ..		210,000	0
Total estimated expenditure			47,182,643	20

REVENUE.

Revenue of State Property and Establishments ("Kammergut.")	Fl.	kr.	Revenue of State Property and Establishments ("Kammergut.")	Fl.	kr.
A. From the Domains—			B. From the institutions for traffic—		
Interest of active capital, tolls, dues, &c.	2,245,249	24	Railways	5,961,010	0
Produce of the forest and chase	7,233,900	0	Post-office	723,000	0
Mines	1,078,500	0	Telegraph	..	
Salt works	2,700,000	0	Steam Navigation Company on Lake of Constance ..	72,495	0
Bleaching establishment in Weissenau	32,000	0	Ditto ditto on Neckar ..	8,250	0
			Sundry receipts	360,000	0
				20,414,404	24

The receipts of the "Kammergut" accordingly fail to cover the public expenditure by 26,768,238 florins 56 kr.

	Fl.	Fl.
Direct Taxes—		
Property, Trade, and House Taxes	9,000,000	
Tax on Appanages, Capital, Income, Professions ..	1,995,000	
		10,995,000
Indirect Taxes—		
Customs	6,810,000	
Excise	1,142,262	
Tax on Dogs	125,313	
Licenses to public-house keepers, eating-houses, breweries, &c.	4,282,530	
Fees	1,155,000	
		13,515,105
Total of revenue derived from Taxes		24,510,105
Advances from Reserve Fund Administration		2,258,133
Total receipts from Taxes		26,768,238

Consequently there is neither a surplus nor deficit for the three years 1861–64.

The total National Debt of Wurtemberg amounted on June 30, 1860, to 63,526,292 florins:—

5 per Cents.	515,920 florins	2½ per Cents.	4,172 florins
4½ „	31,115,600 „	Paper money not paying interest ..	3,000,000 „
4 „	12,797,300 „		
3½ „	15,993,300 „		63,426,292 „

Of this amount 12,457,067 florins have been raised for the construction of railways. Other loans have since been contracted for the same object: first, for 1860-61, the remainder of a 4 per cent. loan contracted at par in 1858 for the payment of extraordinary military expenditure amounting to 1,267,000 florins, on February 1, 1861, 7,159,200 florins; in 1862 at 98, 3½ per cent., 8,000,000 florins.

This latter loan has not met with much favour from the public, in consequence

of the low rate of interest. I believe the Government are quite indifferent whether the public subscribe or not; the only result in the latter case will be that they will make up for the deficiency with the sanction of the Chambers by drafting upon the Administration of the surplus property of the country ("Restverwaltung").

The finances of the country are at present in a very healthy condition; they have been gradually improving since 1855. During the period 1855-58, the first favourable turn took place after the depression caused by the events of 1848 and 1849. The Government property then began to yield as large returns as it had ever done before, and the result was a yearly surplus which continued up to 1860, in spite of increased expenditure voted in the Budget of 1858, and reduced taxation.

Even in the last budget for 1862, no additional taxes have been imposed upon the people, although the expenditure has risen very considerably in consequence of the requirements of the War Department, and a deficit only avoided by liberal advances from the administration of the reserve funds.

The causes of this favourable turn in the Wurtemberg finances and their present prosperous condition are no doubt principally owing to the success which has attended the productive energies of the population both in the country and in the towns, and which has had the effect of diffusing the blessings of a general well-being among all classes of the mercantile and industrial community. The result has been an increased capability of bearing the public burdens, and a greater demand for the productions of the Government property, and a most constant and general use of the means of traffic and communication.

In connexion with this must also be mentioned the able administration of the late Minister of Finance, Von Knapp, who conducted the affairs of that Department from 1851 to 1860, and to whom I believe the present flourishing condition of the public administration is to a great extent due.

(Signed) E. M. BAILLIE.

Hanover.

Report by Mr. Petre, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Hanover, January 1863.

Report on Commerce, &c.

Hanover and the Zollverein.—THE advantages which Hanover derives from her geographical position, and which her alliance confers upon the German Customs League, invest her commercial policy at the present moment with an interest and value by no means commensurate with either her industrial importance or her political weight in Germany.

For reasons analogous to those which made the alliance of Hanover courted, under circumstances not wholly dissimilar to the present, in 1851, the acceptance or rejection by its Government of the Treaty of Commerce recently concluded between Prussia and France may exercise a considerable, if not a decisive, influence upon the future fate or composition of the Zollverein.

The Hanoverian Government have as yet neither formally accepted nor rejected the Treaty, and I shall not venture to prophecy what course they will ultimately pursue with respect to it. I propose merely to touch briefly upon some of the financial and economical considerations bearing upon this subject, and upon the threatened dissolution or dismemberment of the Zollverein. I purposely exclude all political matter, although it is, unfortunately, true that political bias and political apprehensions enter largely into a question which the national interests require should be discussed on economical grounds alone.

The constitution of the German Customs League is founded on the broad principle of equal division among the component States, on the basis of population, of the revenue derived from Customs, and from the Excise duties on beet-root sugar. A departure from this rule is made in favour of the free city of Frankfort, and of

the two States which constituted the former "Steuerverein," viz., Hanover and Oldenburg. These receive, in addition to the common dividend, an annual bounty, or "præcipuum," as it is termed, varying in amount according to the general revenue of the year.

As regards Frankfort, the claim is obvious enough. It would be clearly unjust that so opulent a Commonwealth, composed of a population exclusively urban, should have no larger share in the general receipts than any equal amount of population taken indiscriminately from the rest of the Zollverein.

As regards Hanover and Oldenburg, this exceptional payment is guaranteed by Article XI of the Treaty which was signed between Prussia and Hanover in September 1851, and subsequently ratified by the other Zollverein States, and by which Hanover and Oldenburg agreed to form part of the Zollverein from the 1st of January, 1854 :—

1st. On the assumption that the States in question consumed, and would continue to consume, a greater amount, in relation to their population, of articles taxed highly under the Tariff of the Zollverein; and,

2ndly. In consideration of the loss of revenue from Customs which their unconditional union with the Zollverein would entail upon them.

The amount of the "præcipunm" is regulated on the following principle :—

Seventy-five per cent. of the share which would accrue to each head of the population of the entire Zollverein upon a division of the gross receipts of the year, is paid imprimis to the two above-named States on the basis of their population, in addition to the common share which they receive of the net revenue of the year.

It was estimated at the time that this "præcipuum" would yield to the Hanoverian Treasury between 600,000 and 700,000 dollars a-year. It yields, however, at the present day about 1,200,000 dollars; and the total sum received by Hanover and Oldenburg together as "præcipuum" during the eight years which have elapsed since the Treaty came into operation (exclusive, of course, of 1862), amount to upwards of 10,000,000 dollars.

As the Treaties by which the "præcipuum" is secured expire with the year 1865, and as, rightly or wrongly, the sums derived from it figure in the Hanoverian Budget among the ordinary items of revenue, the question as to whether the same advantageous conditions can be secured by Hanover, supposing the present Zollverein Treaties to be renewed, is one of very serious financial importance to the country, and, putting aside all political considerations, is sufficient to account in great part for Hanover's withholding her unconditional assent to the Commercial Treaty between Prussia and France. To do so without receiving any guarantee for the continuation of the "præcipuum" of some kind or another would be virtually to abandon her assumed claim to it, or, at all events, to leave that claim to the very precarious chance of a voluntary recognition. Whether Hanover is really entitled, as heretofore, to the lion's share in the receipts of the Zollverein, or whether Prussia and her commercial allies would be disposed to concede it, are questions complicated by so many collateral issues that a presentation of the arguments on either side furnishes no very conclusive answer to them.

In 1851 Hanover was undeniably in a position to claim, as the Zollverein was justified in paying, a high price for its accession, although it may be doubted whether the reasons assigned in the Treaty for granting the "præcipuum" were the real or most potent ones.

It is true that the gross revenue derived from import duties alone by Hanover and Oldenburg prior to the dissolution of the Steuerverein exceeded, per head of the population, the revenue derived from a similar source by the Zollverein. But the total net revenue arising from import, export, and transit duties, and from the excise duties on beet-root sugar, brandy, and beer, as shown in the following statement which I have extracted from a very able pamphlet on this subject, was in favour of the latter.

The net revenue from the above sources amounted to, per head of the population, in—

	In the Steuerverein.	In the Zollverein.		In the Steuerverein.	In the Zollverein.
	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
1848	$0 \cdot \frac{899}{1000}$	$1 \cdot \frac{392}{1000}$	1850	$1 \cdot \frac{116}{1000}$	$1 \cdot \frac{316}{1000}$
1849	$1 \cdot \frac{44}{1000}$	$1 \cdot \frac{389}{1000}$	1851	$1 \cdot \frac{70}{1000}$	$1 \cdot \frac{177}{1000}$

This was owing, undoubtedly, to the excise duties being less productive in the

Steuerverein than in the Zollverein, and also to the circumstance that the cost of collection was 20 per cent. in the former, whereas it was only 10 per cent. in the latter.

But the accession of Hanover brought with it many valuable advantages. A compact territory and the opening of a free passage to the North Sea were objects of undeniable importance to the Zollverein, and it cannot be said that they were too dearly purchased. The suppression of the frontier Custom-houses alone effected a considerable saving, which must be set off against the pecuniary sacrifice made by the Zollverein.

The question—an important one as regards the "præcipuum"—whether at the present day the Zollverein is more necessary to Hanover, or Hanover more necessary to the Zollverein, admits of controversy; but the arguments in support of either view prove that separation would be prejudicial to both.

Hanover, it is urged, has nothing to gain financially by separating from the Zollverein, even if the "præcipuum" be withdrawn. Although there is no means of judging with any pretension to accuracy what proportion of the present duties received at Hanoverian Custom houses is levied upon articles imported for home consumption, it is reasonable to suppose that in a country which contains few, if any, wealthy towns or seats of commerce, the relatively high amount of the Customs receipts is owing in part to its connection with the Zollverein.

The following tabular statement shows the actual precedence of the different States which constitute the Zollverein as regards their contribution, per head of the population, to the general Customs receipts.

The calculation is made for one ten-thousandth part of the whole receipts to every 10,000 of the population, and the result for 1860 is as follows:—

Frankfort	15·25	Luxemburg	1·02
Saxony	1·65	Grand Duchy of Hesse	0·80
Hanover	1·62	Electoral Hesse	0·65
Brunswick	1·57	Thuringia	0·45
Oldenburg	1·46	Bavaria	0·39
Prussia	1·07	Wurtemberg	0·37
Baden	1·03	Nassau	0·29

It is not likely that if Hanover were to cease to be, as it were, a port of entry for the Zollverein, her Customs receipts would bear the same proportion to the population that they do now. On the other hand, the cost of collection would rise to its old scale. The published accounts of the Zollverein for 1860 put down the expenses incurred by the Hanoverian and Oldenburg Custom-houses at 647,000 dollars, which is about 21¼ per cent. of the total cost of collection throughout the Zollverein for that year; whereas the quota really contributed by them on the basis of their population amounted only to 183,000 dollars, or about 6 per cent. of the whole cost. The present cost of the Hanoverian Customs would, in case of separation from the Zollverein, admit probably of little, if any, reduction; whilst, on the other hand, Custom-houses would have to be re-established on the frontiers, unless the Tariff was lowered to a point which would entail a corresponding loss of revenue.

The commercial and industrial effects of separation would, it is alleged, be equally unfavourable. Prior to her connection with the Zollverein, Hanover was almost destitute of any manufacturing industry. The low Tariff of the Steuerverein was obviously suited to the economical condition of an agricultural community. But since 1851, with the Zollverein for a home market, and under the influence of its protective Tariff, a manufacturing industry has sprung up, and prospers.

Iron works, engine and machine manufactories, cotton-spinning factories, chemical works, india-rubber, gutta percha, and cigar manufactories, testify to the rising industry and trade of the country; whilst the large sums of money which have been expended by Government at Harburg and upon the new and still unopened port of Geestemünde, at the mouth of the Weser, show the importance attached to their development. Would this feeble industry long survive exclusion from the markets of the Zollverein?

With respect to the payment of the "præcipuum" to Hanover and Oldenburg, it is contended that this departure from the fundamental principle of the Zollverein is no longer to be justified on the grounds upon which it was at first conceded.

In the year 1860, Hanover and Oldenburg together contributed to the general Customs receipts from import duties only 573,000 dollars more than were contributed by an equal number of the population taken from the rest of the Zollverein;

whereas they received a "præcipuum," amounting to 1,088,770 dollars out of the general revenue derived from import, export, and transit duties, in addition to 303,190 dollars out of the excise duties on beet-root sugar; their excess of consumption of the latter being, probably, at about 123,000 dollars. This gives a total of 695,960 dollars which Hanover and Oldenburg received in excess of the claim founded on their excess of consumption of duty-paying articles.

On the other hand, arguments are not wanting in support of the claim of Hanover to a continuation of the "præcipuum" should she remain a member of the Zollverein.

In the first place, if the possession of Hanover was of such importance to the Zollverein ten years ago, that importance must rather have increased than diminished in the interval. The necessity for opening a thoroughfare to the North Sea must have been less imperative and less keenly felt ten years ago, when the trans-Atlantic trade of the Zollverein was insignificant as compared with what it has become since, and yet this was manifestly one of the leading motives for the financial concessions by which Prussia purchased the union of the Steuerverein in 1851. Even supposing Hanover's claim, founded upon larger consumption, per head of the population, of duty-paying articles, not to be admitted to the full extent, the heavy expenditure which she has incurred since her connection with the Zollverein in the construction of a harbour at Geestemünde, and in the erection of bonded warehouses there and at other ports of the Kingdom, ought in fairness to be taken into account. The outlay has been quite as much for the benefit of the Zollverein as for Hanover.

The financial sacrifice involved in a renewal of the guarantee of a "præcipuum" to Hanover would be trifling as compared with the prejudice which would ensue to the mercantile and industrial interests of the Union if Hanover were to secede. The re-establishment of the former line of inland Custom-houses, with all their costly and ineffective agency, along an extended and straggling frontier, would certainly fall as heavily upon the former as upon the latter. It may be true that Hanover would find her own advantage in continuing her connection with the Zollverein, independently of any "præcipuum;" but the advantage to the Zollverein, even though hampered with the annual payment in question, would be still greater. Neither should it be too freely assumed that Hanover, at least on economical and financial grounds, is powerless to break off her connection with the Zollverein. By fearlessly adopting a free trade policy, she might and probably would find eventual compensation for a temporary loss of revenue.

The effects of the secession of Hanover will clearly bear no analogy with those likely to ensue from the secession of Bavaria and Wurtemberg. The first is almost indispensable to the formation of a Northern League, whereas the withdrawal of the two latter, although it would entail, no doubt, commercial disadvantages upon the Zollverein, and serious injury and inconvenience upon the adjacent populations of both, would, in fact, be a financial gain to the League. The published accounts of the Zollverein prove this. In 1860 Bavaria and Wurtemberg together received in the general division of profits, besides their share of the beet-root sugar tax, 2,300,000 dollars more than was contributed by their collective Custom-houses. This sum would represent, therefore, the gain to one, and, added to the increased annual cost of maintaining frontier Custom-houses, the loss to the others, from secession.

To return to the case of Hanover, with which I am more immediately concerned, it seems tolerably certain that if she could secure her "præcipuum," and were consequently to give in her adhesion at once to the French Treaty, the crisis through which the Zollverein is now passing would be virtually at an end.

Prussia's vote in the Zollverein Conferences represents nearly 55 per cent. of the 34,670,277 which, according to the census of 1861, form the population of the League. The States which have already given in their adhesion to the Treaty represent an additional 16½ per cent., and the three which have formally refused to ratify it, viz., Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and the Grand Duchy of Hesse, about 21 per cent. Hanover and Electoral Hesse, neither of which have given any decisive answer in favour of or against the Treaty, make up the remaining 7½ per cent.

The Zollverein cannot afford to lose Hanover and Hesse-Cassel, but it may view the secession of Bavaria and Wurtemberg with comparative unconcern. The two Kingdoms cannot secede from the Alliance without material loss, for which closer commercial intercourse with Austria can afford them no adequate compensation; and sooner or later, by a law of gravitation almost as unerring as that which

regulates matter, their material interests would force them to return in the less favourable position of suppliants for readmission. If, on the other hand, Hanover and Hesse-Cassel were finally to refuse to become parties to the Treaty, either the Treaty or the Zollverein must fall to the ground.

For the same reason that Prussia urges Hanover to declare her assent, Southern Germany presses her to withhold it until such modifications shall have been introduced into the Treaty as will pave the way for the admission of Austria into the Union. Both Prussia and France, however, have declared their determination to abide strictly by the terms of the Treaty; and the interests of Hanover, apart from the question of the "præcipuum," are in favour of accepting it *en bloc;* but the vantage-ground which she holds in the Zollverein justifies her in attempting to make her own terms. It is far from improbable that the Southern States would consent to guarantee the payment of the "præcipuum" to Hanover if they could induce the Hanoverian Government to reject the Treaty and join them in a separate Customs League. Such a policy, however, would be as opposed to the material interests as it would be to the unanimous feeling of the country; it would be to create an artificial alliance in place of that natural union with Northern and Central Germany which her geographical position has assigned to Hanover, and which economical reasons render doubly imperative.

The final disruption of the Zollverein, if such a thing were possible, would on every ground be a calamity for Germany. Thirty years of unrestricted commercial intercourse have endeared it to the German people; and it would be difficult to point out by what compensatory arrangements, financial or commercial, between the seceded States its place could be supplied.

(Signed) GEORGE PETRE.

Hanover, January 1863.

Report on Statistics.

The Statistical Returns forming the subject matter of this Report consist of:—

1. A Statement of the Import and Export trade of Harburg, specifying the trade with Great Britain, together with an Account of the Arrivals and Departures of Shipping at that port during the year 1861, as compared with the four preceding years.

2. A Return of the Produce, specifying quantities and value, of the Mines, Foundries, &c., and Salt-works, in the Kingdom of Hanover for the year 1861.

3. A Return showing the quantities and value of such portion of the Linen Manufactures of the Kingdom as were brought in 1861 to the Government Cloth-marts for valuation and measurement.

4. A Return showing the Population of the Kingdom as determined by the Census of December 3, 1861, and the increase thereof since the Census of 1858; and,

5. An Account of the number, sex, and destination of persons who emigrated from the Kingdom of Hanover in 1861, as compared with the two preceding years, together with a Statement of the number of Immigrants into the Kingdom during the same period.

The Trade Returns of the Port of Harburg for 1861, which, although not official, are published with official sanction, give, unfortunately, no clue to the money value of its export trade. Like the accounts of the Zollverein, they merely indicate quantities, and not value.

Under the head of Trade with Maritime Countries, the total amount of imports and exports in 1861 is set down at 2,646,200 quintals, which is about 400,000 quintals in excess of the previous year, but 261,195 quintals less than in 1857. England has by far the largest share of this trade. Of the 2,350,772 quintals of goods imported in 1861, those from England figure at 1,721,220 quintals, which is rather more than three-fourths of the whole, whilst the exports to England during the same year amounted to 164,000 quintals out of a total of 295,428 quintals.

The imports from Great Britain, although in excess, as stated above, of the year 1860, and also of the year 1859, have fallen off 25 per cent. from what they were in 1857. The following were the principal articles of import from England:—Cotton, of which 10,814,700 lbs., making 30,315 bales, were imported in 1861, in addition 1,818,100 lbs. of cotton twist and yarns; coffee and colonial produce, drugs, chemicals, jute, machinery, and coal, of which latter 45,455 tons were received in 1861. The chief articles of export to England were agricultural

produce, such as hops, beans, peas, &c.; oak bark, oilcake, indiarubber shoes, of which 300 tons, and petroleum oil, of which 470 tons in 1,482 barrels, were sent in 1861.

The grand total of imports and exports, inclusive of the river trade with Hamburgh and Altona, and with the Upper and Lower Elbe, and of the inland trade, amounted, in 1861, to 8,631,019 quintals, which is considerably in excess of the three preceding years.

Of the 1,169 vessels, Hanoverian and foreign, entering the port of Harburg in 1861, 330 were British, measuring 25,860 lasts, of 6,000 lbs., and 531 were Hanoverian, measuring 8,466 lasts. Of the 582 vessels arriving from Great Britain at the port of Harburg, 319 were British, and 142 Hanoverian.

From an analysis of the Return of the produce of the mines, foundries, &c., and salt works in the kingdom in 1861, and in comparing it with a similar Retnrn for 1860, transmitted in my Report of last year, it appears that, in 1861, the coal mines produced 6,765,113 quintals (338,255 tons), of the value, at the pits, of 786,897 dollars (106,815*l.* 9*s.*), being 331,695 quintals more than in the year 1860. This is exclusive of brown coal, of which 922,929 quintals (46,146½ tons), valued at 8,959 dollars (1,343*l.* 17*s.*), were raised in 1861, as against only 121,314 quintals in the previous year.

The production of raw iron in 1861 exceeded that of 1860 by 107,662 quintals, valued at 84,932 dollars.

The silver mines produced 22,625 lbs. of silver, valued at 670,513 dollars (100,577*l.*), which was less by 1,035 lbs. than in 1860. The production of gold, which is only found in that portion of the Harz which is owned jointly by Hanover and Brunswick, is insignificant; it amounted, in 1861, to $7\frac{642}{1000}$ lbs., valued at 3,393 dollars.

The produce of the salt mines amounted to 751,560 quintals, valued at 396,057 dollars (59,408*l.* 11*s.*).

The whole of the Hanoverian mines, foundries, and salt mines, produced, in 1861, 13,465,588 quintals, of the aggregate value of 5,059,407 dollars (758,911*l.* 1*s.*), in addition to 76,220 quintals, valued at 436,958 dollars, from the mines situated in the Harz districts, owned jointly by Hanover and Brunswick.

The Returns of the linen industry of Hanover are only partial; they record merely what was brought to the Government "Linnen Leggen," which are offices where the cloths are measured, stamped, and valued, for the purpose of facilitating their sale; but it is very likely that a considerable quantity is sold without passing through these marts.

The Returns for 1861 show an increase upon the previous year of 5,624 pieces, measuring 612,553 ells, of linen cloths of all kinds, valued at 98,310 dollars, whereas during the three preceding years there had been a constant and considerable diminution in the production. The chief seats of the linen industry of Hanover are the provinces of Osnabruck, Hildesheim, Luneburg, and Hanover; and the greater part of it is carried on by hand-loom weaving, and gives employment to the rural population during the winter. The produce is bought up generally for export, and until lately was sent chiefly to North and South America and the West Indies; but this trade has gradually declined, and now the greater portion of Hanoverian linens finds its way to other States of the Zollverein where their excellent and durable qualities procure them a ready sale.

The total value of the linen manufactures of Hanover (inclusive of the export of flax and hempen yarns), in so far as they appear in the Returns in question, amounted, in 1861, to 1,748,080 dollars, which is about 262,212*l.*

The Census Returns of 1861 furnish matter for no special comment. The total increase of the population of the kingdom since the last census, in 1858, amounts to 44,094, which is 2·39 per cent.

The war in America has visibly checked the tide of emigration from this part of Germany at least. Emigration from the Kingdom of Hanover was nearly 50 per cent. less in 1861 than in the two preceding years. There were 2,521 emigrants in 1861, as against 4,927 in 1860, and 4,562 in 1859.

Immigration, on the other hand, has increased, although not in a corresponding ratio. The excess of emigrants over immigrants, in 1861, was less than in the previous year by 2,496; and less than in the year 1859 by 2,296. As more than 75 per cent. of the emigrants, in 1859 and 1860, went to North America, this rapid diminution is, of course, owing to the civil war in the United States. Nevertheless, two-thirds of the Hanoverian emigrants, in 1861, went to the United States, and

the stream appears only to have diminished in volume, without taking any new channel. Of the immigrants into the kingdom, five-sixths are from other German States, and there is but a very trifling increase in the number of those who have returned from America to their Hanoverian homes.

(Signed) GEORGE PETRE.

Account of the Quantities of Imports and Exports at Harburg in 1861.

From.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
A. Maritime countries—	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.
West Coast of Africa	3,000	..	3,000
West Coast of America	82,067	..	82,067
Cuba	6,922	..	6,922
Jamaica	11,900	..	11,900
East Coast of Mexico	5,169	..	5,169
Greenland	23,878	..	23,878
Asia Minor	3,765	..	3,765
Italy	171,987	..	171,987
Spain	3,952	..	3,952
France	31,828	11,410	43,238
Belgium	1,326	5,184	6,510
Netherlands	125,355	12,972	138,327
Oldenburg and East Friesland	37,681	45,787	83,468
Bremen and the Weser	76,596	30,860	107,456
Norway	1,200	..	1,200
Sweden	..	624	624
Russia	..	400	400
Prussia	19,867	15,129	34,996
Denmark, Schleswig, Holstein	23,059	8,874	31,933
Great Britain	1,721,220	164,188	1,885,408
Total	2,350,772	295,428	2,646,200
B. River trade—			
Upper Elbe	268,680	626,361	894,941
Lubeck (by Stecknitz canal)	9,454	824	10,278
Lüneburg (by Ilmenau)	20,777	9,408	30,185
Hamburg and Altona	1,309,766	603,357	1,913,123
Lower Elbe	118,971	106,009	224,980
Total	1,707,648	1,345,959	3,053,607
C. Inland—			
Bremen (Land carriage)	43,912	51,048	94,960
Elsewhere (ditto)	61,916	46,167	108,083
Hanoverian railway	1,022,738	1,705,431	2,728,169
Total	1,128,566	1,802,646	2,931,212

Grand Total of Imports and Exports in 1861.

	Quintals.
Total Imports	5,186,986
Total Exports	3,444,033
Total of Imports and Exports	8,631,019

Specification of the Import and Export Trade between Harburg and Great Britain in 1861.

Imports from Hull, London, Middlesbro', &c.

	Quintals.		Quintals.
Axles and wheels, iron	133	Cocoa	662
Ammonia, &c.	1,627	Coffee	57,336
Arrow root and sago	245	Cinnamon and cassia	259
Arsenic	46	Cardamom	42
Asphalt	42	Cement	10,862
Balsams	80	Cigars	7
Cotton, raw (30,315 bales)	108,147	Lemon acid	44
Cotton yarn and twist	18,181	Cochineal	603
Cotton-seed oil	1,209	Cocoa nut oil	39,455
Beer (ale and porter)	478	Currants	167
Borax	518	Curcumæ	383
Boxwood	11	Drugs	560
Books	24	Mats of all kinds	60

	Quintals.
Ebony	111
Iron (raw)	19,376
Wrought iron	7,625
Railway iron	53,136
Iron and steel wire	521
Hardware	1,175
Ivory and elephant's teeth	177
Essences and oils	122
Dyers' wood	6,302
Dyeing materials	224
Mexican fibre	265
Hair felt	6
Varnish	21
Galls	166
Gas fittings	35
Gaseous liquid	16
Glass ware	47
Guano	2,766
India rubber	2,082
Gum resin	1,844
Articles in india rubber	127
Gutta percha and articles in ditto	87
Hides and skins	7,798
Oil of resin	47
Herrings	219,545
Horns and horn tips	1,423
Wooden ware	67
Hops	130
Horn ware	19
Indigo	1,467
Ginger	56
Jute	6,436
Cheese	3
Alkalies of all sorts	618
Clover seeds	81
Oxalic and saccharine acids	294
Madder	1,482
"Kreuz" berries	53
Copper and brass ware	447
Hardware (finer quality)	65
Chalk	9,448
Lack dye	432
Leather	208
Articles in leather	236
Lime	376
Linen and linen goods	891
Linen yarns and thread	2,595
Linseed oil	32,548
Rags	773
Mace	272
Almonds	358
Oil of almonds	79
Manilla hemp	324
Manufactured goods	12,370
Machinery (complete and in parts)	37,928
Metal ware	17
Moss	457
"Myrobalanen"	368
Cloves	94
Olive oil	1,063
Palm oil	5,126
Paper	88
Mother of pearl	230
Pepper and Pimento	5,089
Horsehair	37
Pickles	9
Phosphorus	338
China and Earthenware	148
Porcelain clay	16,938
Quicksilver	547
Rice	2,339
Ricinus oil	166
Rhubarb	110
Bark	88
Resin	10,798
Iron pipes	3,812
Rum	1,519
Zaffer	482
Sal-ammoniac	679
Saltpetre	2,467
Sandstone slabs	7,530
Shellac	3,093
Slates	4,952
Emery	758
Emery cloth	64
Sponges	4
Silk, raw and spun	82
Silk waste	119
Senna leaves	355
Oil of sesame	12
Sesame seeds	1,063
Soda	1,052
Spermaceti	75
Steel	1,643
Steel pens	26
Fire-proof stones	12,903
Coal	909,100
Dogwood	24
Liquorice	29
Syrup	28,354
Tobacco (raw)	94
Tallow	3,226
Oil of tallow	28
"Terra catechu"	2,023
Tea	85
Oil of tar	18
Train oil and grease	355
Vanille	—
Venetian red	168
Wax	154
Wax and leather cloth	2,045
Carriages	6
Carriage springs	146
Wine	525
Tartar	14
Tin plate	1,435
Whetstones	14
Raw wool	7,197
Woollen yarn	7,677
Medicinal roots	86
Zinc vitriol	73
Pewter	970
Other articles	3,353
Total imports	1,721,220

Exports to Hull, London, &c.

	Quintals.
Starch	328
Aniseed, carrawayseed	46
Antimonium	310
Cotton (158 bales)	557
Bed feathers	40
Pig lead	20,480
Beans and peas	12,756
Manganese	553
Butter	164
Books, &c.	67
Coffee	29
Cochineal	9
Cocoa-nut oil	195
Coriander	10
Ink	7
Drugs	548
Chattels ("Effecten")	38
Oak bark	1,778
Iron (raw)	699
Wrought iron	16
Iron ware	19
Vinegar	3
Dyeing earth	220
Skins	51
Flax and hemp	454
Meat	75

	Quintals.
Pictures, &c.	9
Barley	63
Glass ware	52
Black lead	1,310
India rubber combs	123
Ditto shoes	6,000
Oats	1,724
Resin	219
Hops	8,045
Musical instruments	46
Potatoes	26
Clover seeds	1,316
Bran	142
Copper	57
Copper nails	41
Hardware	294
Leather	12
Leather cloth	13
Articles in leather	13
Lime	52
Liquor	5
"Leonische" ware	178
Manufactured goods	405
Fragments of machinery	25
Meal and sago	721
Furniture	19
Poppies	87
Nuremberg ware	239
Timber	568
Dried fruits	306
Rape-seed oil	6,687
Oil cake	27,448
Paper	1,998
Perfumery	6
Furs	8
Horsehair	42
China	120
Rape seed	2
Salt	200
Wool	103
Slate boards	35
Marbles	5
Sponges	43
Hogs' bristles	304
Hogs' hair	338
Smalt	294
Plate glass	62
Petroleum ("Solaröl") in 1,482 barrels	9,382
Distilled essences	158
Tallow	9
Turpentine	196
Articles made of clay	193
Ultramarine	1,285
Eatables	40
Vitriol	5,722
Arms	28
Wine	418
Wheat	35,147
Vetches	11,434
Woollen yarn	40
Zinc	133
Woollen threads	218
Other articles	508
Total exports	164,188

Account of the Import and Export Trade of Harburg during each of the Five Years from 1857 to 1861.

IMPORTS.

From	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.
Maritime Countries—					
Burmah	..	15,890	..	..	..
British East Indies	..	23,561	..	..	..
West Coast of Africa	..	..	..	..	3,000
West Coast of America	..	..	..	35,365	82,067
Cuba	..	..	..	..	6,922
Jamaica	..	..	..	..	11,900
East Coast of Mexico	..	..	..	..	5,169
Greenland	..	..	..	..	23,878
Asia Minor	16,793	..	..	..	3,765
Greece	1,225	..	..	..	..
The Ionian Islands	..	3,608	..	..	..
Italy	39,037	135,141	78,227	162,674	171,987
Spain	14,423	19,424	828	874	3,952
France	30,127	37,170	72,188	37,224	31,828
Belgium	..	..	2,117	3,453	1,326
The Netherlands	161,032	200,331	93,179	98,496	125,355
Oldenburg and East Friesland	39,187	29,571	35,662	30,462	37,681
Bremen and the Weser	42,258	60,412	63,379	90,837	76,596
Norway	2,131	..	8,186	..	1,200
Sweden	..	10,894	9,710	4,530	..
Prussia	6,060	62,254	24,701	53,910	19,867
Russia	3,492	..	..	..	..
Mecklenburg	..	1,328	..	..	..
Denmark	85,500	47,635	61,215	30,610	23,059
Great Britain	2,227,899	1,898,676	1,659,378	1,415,690	1,721,220
Total	2,669,164	2,545,895	2,108,756	1,964,125	2,350,772
River Trade—					
Upper Elbe	111,131	158,045	121,031	222,624	268,680
Lübeck	6,117	8,634	9,482	10,296	9,454
Lüneburg	Returns wanting.	11,623	17,469	15,098	20,777
Hamburgh and Altona	1,393,106	1,172,243	1,179,991	1,131,612	1,309,766
Lower Elbe	32,805	86,244	72,328	58,484	118,971
Total	1,543,159	1,438,789	1,400,301	1,438,115	1,707,648

From	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.
Inland Trade—					
Bremen	20,365	29,561	34,993	36,483	43,912
Land carriage	No Returns	11,678	17,611	56,136	61,916
Hanoverian Railway	1,135,539	811,804	787,147	934,471	1,022,738
Total	1,155,895	853,043	839,751	1,027,096	1,128,566
Grand Total of Imports	5,368,218	4,837,727	4,348,808	4,429,330	5,186,986

EXPORTS.

To	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.
Maritime Countries—					
Sandwich Islands	3,521	..	..	..	..
Brazil	455	..	..	..	..
Spain	2,723	..	..	..	..
France	29,422	..	..	6,884	11,410
Belgium	..	..	1,932	2,370	5,184
The Netherlands	38,395	18,752	16,270	18,302	12,972
Oldenburg and East Friesland	24,961	53,642	53,642	43,069	45,787
Bremen and the Weser	49,955	41,493	26,350	21,781	30,860
Sweden	..	482	1,320	2,196	624
Russia	..	2,070	..	..	400
Prussia	..	8,652	4,225	8,809	15,129
Denmark	4,912	8,038	10,357	11,293	8,874
Great Britain	83,887	97,449	64,556	163,634	164,188
Total	238,231	230,578	178,650	278,338	295,428
River Trade—					
Upper Elbe	667,832	587,507	394,916	611,638	626,361
Lübeck	..	207	240	249	824
Lüneburg	No Returns	26,806	15,767	11,352	9,408
Hamburgh and Altona	395,575	438,834	429,624	520,542	603,357
Lower Elbe	52,618	71,800	79,565	95,326	106,009
Total	1,116,025	1,125,154	920,112	1,239,107	1,345,959
Inland Trade—					
Bremen	52,788	41,954	39,779	55,119	51,048
Other places by land carriage	No Returns	18,555	22,483	25,163	46,167
By Hanoverian Railway	1,979,796	2,107,101	1,812,559	1,746,569	1,705,431
Total	2,032,494	2,167,610	1,874,821	1,826,851	1,802,646
Grand Total of Exports	3,386,750	3,523,342	2,973,583	3,344,296	3,444,033

Arrivals of Shipping at the Port of Harburg in 1861.

From	North American.		Bremen.		Danish.		French.		British.		Hamburgh.		Hanoverian.		Italian.		Mecklenburg.		Dutch.		Norwegian.		Oldenburg.		Prussian.		Swedish.		Total.		Tonnage and Crews.	
	Laden.	In ballast.	Laden.	In ballast.	Laden.	In ballast.	Laden.	In ballast.	Laden.	In ballast.	Laden.	In ballast.	Laden.	In ballast.	Laden.	In ballast.	Laden.	In ballast.	Laden.	In ballast.	Laden.	In ballast.	Laden.	In ballast.	Laden.	In ballast.	Laden.	In ballast.	Laden.	In ballast.	Tonnage in Lasts of 6,000 lbs.	Crews.
West Coast of Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	100	15
West Coast of America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1,187	104
Cuba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	130	12
Jamaica	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	199	16
East Coast of Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	124	10
Greenland	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	562	57
Asia Minor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	50	7
Italy	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	32	...	2,919	270
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	97	13
France	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	11	1	677	78
Belgium	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	38	7
The Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	3,822	614
East Friesland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	74	4	686	158
Oldenburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	521	139
Bremen and the Weser	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	134	3	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	149	3	1,610	349
Great Britain	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	319	...	32	...	142	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	29	...	3	...	...	...	582	...	35,393	4,824
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	4
Prussian Baltic Ports	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	27	...	420	77
Denmark	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	169	33
Schleswig	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	30	7
Hamburgh, Altona, and Lower Elbe	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	3	...	2	1	33	26	75	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	30	96	2,042	303
Total	1		1		92		7		330		41		531		5		2		79		13		54		11		2		1,169		60,065	6,797

Departures of Shipping from the Port of Harburg in 1861.

Sailed to	North American.		Bremen.		Danish.		French.		British.		Hamburgh.		Hanoverian.		Italian.		Mecklenburg.		Dutch.		Norwegian.		Oldenburg.		Prussian.		Swedish.		Total.		Tonnage and Crews.	
	Laden.	In ballast.	Laden.	In ballast.	Laden.	In ballast.	Laden.	In ballast.	Laden.	In ballast.	Laden.	In ballast.	Laden.	In ballast.	Laden.	In ballast.	Laden.	In ballast.	Laden.	In ballast.	Laden.	In ballast.	Laden.	In ballast.	Laden.	In ballast.	Laden.	In ballast.	Laden.	In ballast.	Tonnage in Lasts of 6,000 lbs.	Crews.
France	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	310	30
Belgium	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	95	16
The Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	11	3,496	560
East Friesland	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	86	1	749	182
Oldenburg	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	533	143
Bremen and the Weser	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	803	176
Great Britain	...	...	...	...	3	20	...	...	91	206	...	16	5	215	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	23	6	...	1	...	...	132	476	34,620	4,214
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	365	43
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	145	19
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	188	26
Prussian Baltic Ports	...	...	...	...	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	316	65
Denmark	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	141	27
Schleswig	...	...	...	...	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	90	16
Holstein	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	70	14
Hamburgh	...	1	...	1	8	29	...	2	...	28	...	22	28	67	...	5	...	12	15	15	...	6	7	4	1	7	...	1	59	180	8,878	1,988
Total	1		1		92		7		330		42		538		5		2		77		15		58		9		2		1,180		60,799	6,819

Return showing the Produce of all Mines, Foundries, and Saltworks in the Kingdom of Hanover, in the Year 1861.

I. MINES.

	Number of Works.	Amount of Produce in Quintals.	Money Value of Produce on the spot in Dollars.	Number of Hands employed.
1. Coal	35	6,765,113	786,897	3,152
2. Brown coal	3	922,929	8,959	46
3. Iron ore	92	2,189,366	93,930	723
Ditto in Harz district, owned conjointly with Brunswick	28	55,000	15,820	28
4. Gold and silver ore	5	135,261	39,872	384
5. Lead ore	16	1,769,060	790,204	2,236
Ditto in Harz district, &c.	1	192,958	137,525	113
6. Copper ore	2	22,667	20,135	49
Ditto in Harz district, &c.	(Same as I, 5)	85,385	123,388	61
7. Zinc ore	(Same as I, 5)	21,600	12,240	(Same as I, 5)
8. Manganese ore	2	10,572	12,982	35
9. Ore of vitriol (in Harz district)	(Same as I, 5)	9,963	5,837	4
10. Asphalt	2	32,000	16,780	72
Total Mines	157	11,868,568	1,781,999	6,697
In Harz district	29	343,306	282,570	206

II. FOUNDRIES, SMELTING-HOUSES, &c.

	Number of Works.	Amount of Produce in Quintals.	Money Value of Produce on the spot in Dollars.	Number of Hands employed.
A.—Iron.				
1. Pig iron	10	519,574	684,444	564
2. Raw steel-iron ("Rohstahleisen") in Harz district, &c.	1	12,239	23,195	20
3. Castings from ore	2	16,280	37,265	105
4. Castings from raw iron	22	167,910	623,286	1,299
5. Bar and rolled iron	27	39,397	181,532	228
6. Iron wire	1	888	8,853	11
7. Steel	1	775	14,746	14
B.—Gold and Silver.				
1. Gold, in district of Harz, &c.	1	7·642 lbs.	3,393	(Same as II, B, 2)
2. Silver	4	21,000 lbs.	622,300	455
Ditto, in district of Harz	(Same as II, B, 1)	1,625·160 lbs.	48,213	2
C.—Lead Produce.				
1. Ordinary lead for the market ("Kaufblei")	(Same as II, B, 2)	84,907	549,631	(Same as II, B, 2)
Ditto, in Harz district, &c.	3	6,073	39,216	(Same as II, C, 2)
2. Litharge ("Glätte")	(Same as II, B, 2)	5,720	36,475	(Same as II, B, 2)
Ditto, in Harz district	(Same as II, C, 1)	3,052	19,533	165
3. Sheet lead, in Harz district, &c.	1	1,953	13,671	4
D.—Copper.				
1. Dressed copper ("Garkupfer")	(Same as II, B, 2)	1,319	43,219	(Same as II, B, 2)
Ditto, in Harz district, &c.	1	2,149	66,269	67
2. Wrought copper, in the district of Harz, &c.	1	883	38,852	12
E.—Brass.				
In district of Harz	1	637	26,754	25
F.—Zinc.				
Plates or bars, district of Harz, &c.	(Same as II, C, 1)	108	594	(Same as II, C, 2)

	Number of Works.	Amount of Produce in Quintals.	Money Value of Produce on the spot in Dollars.	Number of Hands employed.
G.—*Produce for the use of Dyers in Blue* ..	3	6,600	64,000	39
H.—*Alum.*				
Alum	1	300	1,100	9
Ditto, in Harz district, &c.	1	157	523	1
J.—*Vitriol.*				
1. Blue vitriol	(Same as II, H)	1,400	14,000	(Same as II, H)
Ditto, in Harz district	1	7,935	79,350	11
2. Sulphate of iron	(Same as II, H)	80	100	(Same as II, H)
Ditto, in Harz district, &c.	1	3,282	4,103	5
3. Zinc vitriol, Harz district	2	6,812	8,515	14
4. Mixed vitriol	(Same as II, H)	100	400	(Same as II, H)
Ditto, in Harz district	1	4,257	13,481	4
K.—*Sulphur.*				
In Harz district, &c.	1	834	3,186	2
Total of Foundries, Smelting-houses, &c., in the Kingdom	71	845,460	2,881,351	2,724
Total of ditto in Harz district, owned conjointly with Brunswick	16	50,371	388,848	332

III. SALTWORKS.

	Number of Works.	Amount of Produce in Quintals.	Money Value of Produce on the spot in Dollars.	Number of Hands employed.
1. White common salt	16	727,742	389,241	389
2. Black and yellow salt	(Same as III, 1)	20,484	6,396	(Same as III, 1)
3. Manure gypsum ("Dunggeyps")	(Same as III, 1)	3,334	420	(Same as III, 1)
4. Glaubers salt, in Harz district, &c.	(Same as III, 1)	961	1,492	(Same as III, 1)
5. Sulphuric acid, in Harz district, &c.	1	24,888	46,618	19
Total of Saltworks in the Kingdom ..	16	751,560	396,057	389
Ditto in Harz district, owned conjointly with Brunswick	1	25,849	48,110	19
Grand Total of Mines, Foundries, &c., and Saltworks, throughout the Kingdom	244	13,465,588	5,059,407	9,810
Ditto in Harz district, owned conjointly with Brunswick	46	76,220	436,958	557

RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Linen Cloths taken to the Hanoverian "Linnenleggen" (Government Cloth Marts, where the cloths are measured, stamped, and valued), during the year 1861, as compared with the four preceding years.

Years.	Quantities.		Value in Dollars.	Years.	Quantities.		Value in Dollars.
	Pieces.	Ells.			Pieces.	Ells.	
1861 ..	180,006	14,410,010	1,419,443	1858 ..	197,396	15,629,934	1,505,375
1860 ..	174,382	13,797,457	1,321,133	1857 ..	220,881	17,371,668	1,684,849
1859 ..	183,232	14,660,177	1,409,210				

ACCOUNT of the Quantities and Value of Flax Yarns and Hempen Yarns exported from the two Provinces of Hanover and Hildesheim in 1861, as compared with the four preceding years.

Years.	Flax Yarns and Hempen Yarns, in bundles of 20 Lopps.	Money value in Dollars.	Years.	Flax Yarns and Hempen Yarns, in bundles of 20 Lopps.*	Money value in Dollars.
1861 ..	68,491	123,152	1858 ..	98,276	194,666
1860 ..	71,505	129,575	1857 ..	108,142	200,452
1859 ..	83,785	172,343			

* The "lopp" contains 1,875 yards of thread.

Account of the Population of the Kingdom of Hanover, as determined by the Census of 1861.

Population.			Number of Families.	Number of Dwellings.	Ages.																		Married.	Widowers.	Widows.
Males.	Females.	Total.			1 Year.		2 Years.		3 to 7 Years.		7 to 14 Years.		14 to 20 Years.		20 to 45 Years.		45 to 60 Years.		60 to 90 Years.		Above 90 Years.				
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
943,581	944,489	1,888,070	395,851	275,362	35,455	34,15[illegible]	27,[illegible]13	27,186	96,144	93,906	143,600	138,591	108,745	107,661	332,960	338,519	125,189	127,527	73,998	76,751	177	196	631,108	36,649	79,464

Religious Denominations.

Lutherans.	Calvinists.	Catholics.	Other Religious Sects.	Jews.
1,555,448	97,018	221,576	1,943	12,085

Increase since the Census of 1858.

Population.				Number of Families.		Number of Dwellings.	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
23,153	20,941	44,094	2·39	10,688	2·77	5,043	2·01

ACCOUNT of the Number of Emigrants from, and Immigrants into, the Kingdom of Hanover, during the Year 1861, as compared with the Years 1860 and 1859.

Years.	Emigrants.		Total of Emigrants.	Immigrants.		Total of Immigrants.	Excess of Emigrants over Immigrants.
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		
1861	1,608	913	2,521	697	446	1,143	1,378
1860	2,894	2033	4,927	628	425	1,053	3,874
1859	2,680	1.882	4,562	554	334	888	3,674

Specification of Emigrants and Immigrants.

	Emigrants.			Immigrants.		
	Years.			Years.		
	1861.	1860.	1859.	1861.	1860.	1859.
Over fourteen years of age ..	2,038	4,168	3,795	910	837	708
Under ditto	483	759	767	233	216	184
Married—Males	236	435	424	167	142	123
„ Females	257	481	439	187	154	153
Number of familes	272	511	504	158	132	128
Number of persons composing them..	1,108	2,094	1,942	598	515	460

Destination of Emigrants.

Countries.	Years.			Countries.	Years.		
	1861.	1860.	1859.		1861.	1860.	1859.
United States and Canada ..	1,599	4,023	3,604	Europe (Germany excepted) ..	71	93	139
Central and South America ..	60	48	65	Germany	739	659	641
Australia (chiefly South) ..	29	83	92	Unknown	12	12	19
Africa (Cape of Good Hope) ..	4	9	..				
East Indies, Java, and China ..	7	..	2	Total	2,521	4,927	4,562

Portugal.

Report by Mr. Herries, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Mines.

THE neglect, the waste, and the obstruction of the abundant sources of national wealth possessed by Portugal have seldom been more strikingly illustrated than in the last Annual Report of the Inspector-General of Mines. From this official document lately published, I take some statements that may not be without interest.

It has long been known that Portugal is well supplied with mines, many of which were worked by the ancient conquerors of the country, a fact sufficiently demonstrated by the numerous remains of shafts, galleries &c., frequently met with.

In the modern history of Portuguese mines, there are three memorable epochs. The first, beginning at the restoration of Portugal, was devoted to iron. A century later a vast enterprise for the simultaneous working of mines in all the provinces of the Kingdom, ended in the total ruin of the undertakers. The third period commenced at the beginning of the present century, and ended in 1836. The only lasting result of its labours was the coal mine of St. Pedro da Cova.

The efforts hitherto made have been impeded by laws, habits, and prejudices,—by ignorance of the essential conditions of mining, by want of technical skill among all persons employed, from the simple miner up to the directors of the works, by the backwardness of the auxiliary branches of industry that ought to supply materials and implements of labour or should consume the produce of the mines, by the scarcity of capital, and above all by the want of means of transport. But whatever have been the obstacles that until now have opposed the development of mining industry, it must be admitted that they have considerably diminished since the introduction

of railroads, and also with the progress of industry in general. Besides their natural difficulties, miners had to strive against artificial obstructions. An almost insuperable barrier was created by the law which gave to the Sovereign the exclusive right to all mines. They now belong to the State, which on certain reasonable conditions secures to the discoverer the benefit of his discovery. If, however, the state of the law, the mode of transport, and the working of the mines present fewer difficulties now than formerly, others, on the contrary, have become more sensible. Timber and fuel, the scarcity of which is notorious, can never be sufficiently cheap so long as they have to be brought from a great distance. It is necessary that they should be found close at hand; but this indispensable condition cannot be realized without cultivation.

The area of the State forest is calculated at about 38,000 acres, not more than $\frac{2}{1000}$ of the whole surface of Portugal. As to the woods belonging to corporations and individuals, their extent, which cannot be ascertained, is inconsiderable. All that can be said of them is that travellers in Portugal rejoice greatly at the discovery of a single tree. Not only are the national forests of insufficient extent, but they are inconveniently distributed, more than half of their total area being occupied by a single pine wood in the neighbourhood of Leiria.

To give a notion of what is required for mining purposes, it may be mentioned that in the Hartz at the beginning of this century, the consumption of wood in 61 mines amounted to 158,000 cubic metres, the produce of at least 31,781 hectares (about 64,000 acres), and it would have been much greater but for the universal employment of water-power in the Hartz. In Portugal, under similar circumstances in other respects, the consumption of wood must be larger from the necessity of using steam-power. Coke too is used for smelting in the Hartz, but in Portugal, where there is so great a deficiency of coal, vegetable fuel must chiefly be employed.

The Report dwells upon the importance of planting trees, concerning the growth of which some elaborate calculations are given, and enters into a detailed examination of several questions relating to various kinds of fuel. It then proceeds to give a particular account of the mineral products of Portugal beginning with coal.

The coal beds hitherto discovered are the carboniferous basin of the Douro, the lignite at the mouth of the Mondego, in the district of Leiria and in the Province of Algarve, and likewise sundry deposits at St. Ubes in the Minho and elsewhere. Of mines in work there are only two, one at Buarcos, and the other at St. Pedro da Cova. The latter, discovered in 1794, was little explored before the year 1803, from which time until 1825 it was worked by the Government. During those twenty-two years its production amounted to about 68,000 metrical tons, sold for 307,398$344 (equivalent to 68,310*l.* 17*s.*), and the expenses were 205,100$946 (45,800*l.*). The extent of the basin has been estimated at 83 kilometres, but it is now believed not to exceed 24 kilometres. The works of this mine were originally defective, being conducted without any plan, and fifty years elapsed before some essential portions of them were begun. The consequences of these errors were deplorable. A great deal of coal was wasted, its extraction was very costly, and there being no plan the extent of the works ruined through neglect and mismanagement remained unknown. A Company to which a twenty years' lease was granted succeeded no better than the Government, but this lamentable state of things was improved by the Law of 1852, which gave the Company a perpetual interest in the mine. The produce is estimated as follows:—First period of twenty-two years, 3.090 tons annually; total 68,000 tons. Second period of twenty-three years, 5,000 tons annually; total 115,000 tons. Third period, 1849-55, 5,300 tons annually; total 37,100 tons. Fourth period, 1855-60, 6,000 tons annually; total 30,000 tons. Total of fifty-seven years, 250,000 tons.

The superficial extent of the strata within the limits of the concession is about 776,000 square metres, of which 400,000 remain still almost entirely unexplored.

The Buarcos Lignite Mine at Cape Mondego.—Considered as an industrial speculation, the working of this mine at the time when it was undertaken on false economical principles, at the cost of the State, was nothing but madness. What can be the meaning, indeed, of production where there is no consumption? The result was a great waste of capital spent in wasting a great deal of coal.

Technically considered, the works in this mine were a series of errors, beginning in 1761, and ending in 1847.

During the first period, from 1761 to 1780, when the works were carried on by the Board of Trade ("Real Junta do Commercio"), the expenses amounted to 12,236$789 (2,719*l.* 7*s.*), while the value of the produce was nil.

In the second period, from 1780 to 1803, the expenditure was 128,811$850 (28,627*l.*); the produce, more than four-fifths of which was coal dust, being valued at 25,778 milreis (5,728*l.* 10*s.*). The average quantity annually extracted was 1,000 tons, at a cost of 14*s.* 9*d.* per ton, and selling at 7*s.* 2*d.* This period ended with an irruption of the sea caused by imprudence.

The third period, from 1803 to 1825, was disastrous. The Directors had to sustain two formidable contests,—one with the sea, and the other with the Government. All sorts of blunders were committed, large sums were thrown away in vain attempts to pump out the water, a great quantity of coal was spoilt, and few consumers could be found for what was extracted. In the course of twenty-three years the produce realized 36,605$587 (8,156*l.*), against an expenditure of 75,393$400 (16,754*l.*).

The ensuing period of thirteen years, from 1825 to 1838, was one of comparative felicity, for there was no loss of either coal or money, the works being suspended.

The demands of some new manufactures in 1839 gave an impulse to production, and the works were resumed with better success. After ninety years of constant loss the receipts began, at last, in 1851, to exceed the expenses. But hitherto the favourable balance has not been great. The consumption of the Buarcos lignite in various manufactures has been prevented by the mixture of pyrites which it contains. When this impurity is removed it will be able to compete with common coal. The quantity annually extracted ought to amount to 12,000 tons.

The lignite beds in the neighbourhood of Leiria are richer than that of Buarcos, but less favourably situated for exportation, to which the difficulty of transport presents a serious obstacle. As to the local consumption of the district of Leiria, which is better supplied with fuel than other parts of the country, it amounts to nothing.

Iron.—There is a great consumption (?), but no production of this metal in Portugal, where, however, rich deposits exist, whence ore might be obtained at less cost than from the mines of the great producing countries which supply Portugal. Vegetable fuel may become cheaper than in Sweden. At Leiria the two principal elements present themselves together. The ore is good, mineral fuel can be partially employed, and the present supply of vegetable fuel ought to suffice until more is produced close to the furnaces and the ore. It remains to be seen whether any good results can be obtained from this combination. The Company which possesses the iron and lignite is said to be ready to set to work as soon as the State grants the third element—vegetable fuel. Meanwhile, in the beds of Leiria, reigns the silence of the grave.

The consumption of iron and steel in Portugal amounts, at present, to about 20,000 metrical tons, valued at 1,200,000 milreis (266,666*l.*).

Copper.—The production of this metal has better prospects than that of any other in Portugal, where there are numerous deposits, remarkable some for the abundance of ore that is poor in metal, and others for the rich quality of their ore. Those of chief importance are concentrated in the region on the south of the Tagus. To the first class belong the immense deposits of St. Domingos (Mertola), Aljustrel, Grandola, Odemira, and Portel. The ore contains only between 3 and 5 per cent. of copper, but its abundance makes ample compensation for its poverty. It contains, besides copper, about 47 per cent. of sulphur, of which more than four-fifths can be turned to advantage in making sulphuric acid. Two tons and a half of ore produce three tons of sulphuric acid at 66°. When the simple extraction of the copper is required, one ton may be obtained from between four and five tons of ore. One ton of ore will yield more than two tons of copperas. Ochre, likewise, is one of the secondary products of the ore. If the sale of the whole of them were possible, the value of the ore would be considerable. After the extraction of 20 per cent. of sulphur, the residue would yield two tons of copperas and copper. Unfortunately, the consumption of copperas is very limited, and sulphur could not command a remunerative price if entirely extracted from pyrites.

The ore from the St. Domingos mine exported in two years and a half, ending June 30, 1861, amounted to about 75,112 metrical tons. It was calculated to contain 4½ per cent. of copper, but the English assays gave a result of barely 3 per cent. The Portuguese miners vainly protest against such a reduction, and declare the English method of assaying to be incorrect.

The other copper deposits are in veins, as the greater part of those in the eastern zone of the Alemtejo, at Aveiro, and elsewhere, or are found in masses

("jazigos de contacto"), as in the Algarve. In those of the former class, the ore is principally common pyrites, containing from 32 to 34 per cent. of copper, while in the Algarve it is chiefly a simple sulphuret, giving from 68 to 76 per cent. of metal, native copper being also found along with it.

The Palhal mine, where the deposits belong to the class of veins, is the only one, besides that of St. Domingos, of which the ore is exported to England. The amount of copper contained in this ore has not yet been exactly ascertained, but it is believed to be about 15 per cent. In 1860-61 the produce of this mine was 1,098 tons.

The principal mines that are now being actively explored are those of Grandola and Almodovar, in the centre of Alemtejo, and of Chenez and Barcas, in the eastern part of that province.

In the other mines the works are proceeding slowly, if not suspended entirely.

The total amount of copper imported into Portugal in 1855 was about 300 tons. In the financial year 1860-61, 51,572 metrical tons of ore extracted from the St. Domingos mine were exported. The copper contained therein, reckoning it at 4 per cent., amounted to 2,062 tons. The ore exported from the Palhal mine at 15 per cent. represented 165 tons of copper; making a total of 2,227 tons of metal: so that the copper exported in the ore from these two mines in 1860-61 was seven times as much as the importation for home consumption in 1855.

Lead.—Lead mines in Portugal have so far an advantage over copper mines that fuel of an inferior quality can be used in smelting the ore. Their importance, as well as that of the copper mines, would be very slight if their production were limited to the consumption of the country. In 1843 the amount of lead imported, including that contained in chemical products, did not exceed 838 metrical tons. In 1855 it was 1,165 tons. The Braçal lead mine, the only one where the ore is smelted, produced in 1860-61 630 tons of metal. All the other lead mines extract only a few tons of ore. There are several, however, which might be worked with profit.

Silver.—Portuguese lead in general contains but little silver, enough, however, to admit of the extraction of the precious metal. What might be the results of the process cannot be positively known, but a few experiments made fifteen years ago showed a proportion of silver to lead amounting to less than $\frac{6}{10000}$. Of rich galena there is only one instance to be noted, that found in the Borha mine, containing from $\frac{2}{1000}$ to $\frac{3}{1000}$ of silver. The carbonate from the same mine gave from $\frac{4}{1000}$ to $\frac{5}{1000}$. The lead which is met with occasionally in the Aljustrel copper deposits contains more silver than the common galenas. Rather more than $\frac{1}{1000}$ of that metal has been found in it. Silver ore occurs only in the Palhal (copper) mine, but it has been hitherto looked upon only as a mineralogical curiosity.

Tin.—There are numerous deposits of this metal, especially in the Province of Tras os Montes. Although most of them are situated in the most remote parts of that province, yet tin being less affected than lead by difficulty of transport, they may be worked with considerable profit on account of the facility with which the ore is smelted, and the high price of the metal. Nevertheless, few attempts have been made to seek for it below the surface, and it may be said that the tin mines of Portugal have been quite neglected.

The annual importation of tin from 1843 to 1855 fluctuated between 21 and 34 tons. The maximum of the exportations during the same period was under $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons. In 1843, the only year in which there was any exportation of ore, it amounted to 250 kilogrammes.

Antimony.—Only two deposits of antimony have as yet been worked in Portugal, one not far from the Douro, and the other, recently discovered, on the Guadiana. The antimonial lead, which is found there in great abundance, is directly applicable for printing types.

The Vallongo mine (near the Douro) was discovered by a German miner in 1812. Though very rich, it attracted little attention at first on account of the slight demand for this metal. It was not until the national printing office of Lisbon began to cast types that a small quantity of ore was extracted by the Government. The works were then suspended till the year 1826, when a contract was made with an English firm. Interrupted by the civil war they were resumed in 1839, broken off again in 1842, and began again in 1850, since when they have frequently been disturbed. This mine could supply the whole of Portugal with antimony, and export a good deal besides. It appears, however, that while crude

antimony goes from Oporto to London, it is sent from London to Lisbon; the value of the exportations to London being set down in the Custom-house Returns at 120 reis per kilogramme, and the value of that which is imported into Lisbon from London at only 16 reis. At the same time the antimony exported to Bremen is valued at 43 reis.

The Alcoutim mine near the mouth of the Guadiana was latterly worked with a certain degree of activity, unfortunately of short duration.

The imports and exports of this metal are stated as follows:—

In 1843, imported 19,388 kilogrammes of crude antimony; exported 2,056 kilogrammes.

In 1848, importation, 1,370 kilogrammes, whereof 18 kilogrammes of regulus; exportation, nil.

In 1851, importation, 1,536 kilogrammes; exportation, 27,613 kilogrammes, crude antimony.

In 1855, importation, 3,409 kilogrammes of regulus; exportation, 10,062 kilogrammes of regulus.

Manganese.—The manganese imported in 1855 did not exceed 37 to 38 metrical tons, valued at 37,400 reis per ton. The amount consumed in the country is computed at from 15,000 to 20,000 tons. The deposits of manganese, partly mingled with the great masses of copper, extend from the north of the Guadalquiver across the Province of Alemtejo to the ocean. Most of the mines worked hitherto are in the vicinity of the Guadiana. They do not appear to be so productive as the Spanish mines, but the quality of the manganese is good, and its extraction may be profitable.

The concluding remarks of the Report are to the following effect:—

Mining industry in Portugal may be kept up by the exportation of ore, but the advantage it might afford can never be fully attainable without facilities for transport, and an abundant supply of cheap timber and fuel.

The question of transport must be considered with reference both to the great lines of communication connected with the general interests of the country, and to the special lines which more particularly belong to this branch of industry. These latter can only be independent of the former in exceptional cases where navigable rivers or seaports are at no great distance.

With regard to timber and fuel, it has already been shown that there is every facility for their production in a country like Portugal, having a thin population and abundance of waste land. It is a question less of capital than of time. The insignificant value of land, and the comparative rapidity of the growth of vegetation, in Portugal must make the cost of production there smaller than in the northern regions. But in estimating the price of fuel there is another item to be reckoned, the expense of carriage. In England and in Sweden it rarely happens that either the fuel or the ore has not to be brought from a distance to the works where they are required. But in Portugal this source of expense may be obviated by creating fuel and establishing furnaces close to the mines, and vegetable fuel may be employed as cheaply here as coal in the English furnaces, while iron ore can be obtained of better quality at less cost.

Appended to the Report is a comparative Table, which I subjoin, purporting to show the quantities and value of the principal mineral products exported from and imported into Portugal in the year 1855. This Table as it stands may be taken as a fair specimen of the usual negligence and inaccuracy which make Portuguese statistical documents mere stumbling-blocks to investigators. Portugal is represented in it as an iron-producing, coal-exporting, and salt-importing country—absurdities resulting apparently from a transposition of figures.

(Signed) EDWARD HERRIES.

Products.	Exportation, 1855.		Importation, 1855.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Tons.	Reis.	Tons.	Reis.
Gold	4·723	2,624,220$100	0 306	126,029 800
Silver	2·524	90,059 000	67·317	2,279,934 900
Iron	19,749·595	1,162,733 700	956·546	94,213 700
Various metals	1,396·177	358,153 200	746·566	88,456 100
Coal	69,701·919	289,206 100	1·153	16 600
Various minerals..	921·436	33,915 600	3,111 313	34,700 200
Common salt	0·007	2 400	292,571·190	391,341 300
Raw materials and chemical products	3,210·767	160,680 900	1,227·642	25,403 800
Pottery and glass	1,159·352	180,158 300	219·567	28,687 300
Machinery	740·406	290,377 900	11·020	4,938 600
Total	96,886·906	5,189,427 200	298,912·620	3,073,662 300

France.

Report by Mr. Grey, Her Majesty's Secretary of Embassy.

Paris, February 20, 1863.

1. (Introductory.)—THE close of the year 1862 has not been marked by any important innovation such as the commercial reform at the commencement, and the legislative reform at the end of the year 1860; nor such as the financial reform in 1861, of which the accession of M. Fould to office was the pledge. Neither in politics nor in public economy has any remarkable or salient event taken place in France of which the initiative or exclusive merit is to be attached to the year 1862. The expedition to Mexico has indeed assumed proportions which in 1861 the country never dreamt of, and which the Government itself hardly can have anticipated; and the object of that expedition (supposing it to be clearly defined in the minds of French Statesmen) appears to be yet far from accomplishment. The Roman question seems also to be as far from solution as ever. But these are topics foreign to my present purpose, and I merely now allude to them incidentally inasmuch as they are in no small degree connected with the public expenditure which I shall have to enter into at some length in the course of this Report.

At home the year 1862 has witnessed the first application to practice of M. Fould's ingenious device for ostensibly reducing the amount of the Budget, and rendering it at first sight less alarming by dividing and subdividing it. The vote of the Chamber sanctioning that Budget, and the conversion of the 4 and 4½ per cent. Rentes, were mentioned in my last Report; but it will be the coming year, 1863, which will enable us to form a definitive opinion on the working of M. Fould's system, and for the present we can only attempt to calculate the results by the facts which have already occurred. These I propose to consider presently.

The year 1862 may fairly claim the credit of having done much to develop one of the greatest measures introduced into France under the Empire, viz., the commercial reform, and the extension of free trade, which was first inaugurated by the English and French Commercial Treaty of January 23, 1860, and the Supplementary Conventions. It was, moreover, in 1862 that these Conventions came into complete effect on this side of the Channel, for in 1861 the Treaty was not in full operation before the month of October. The efforts of the French Government to extend the new system were, in 1862, principally devoted to negotiations with Germany and Italy. The result of those negotiations was very different. Towards the middle of 1862, it seemed as if they had been successful in Germany. The Triple Convention (commercial, maritime, and literary) was signed with Prussia on the 2nd of August, and it was hoped that it would come into operation by the 1st of January, 1863. But this hope has been deferred, and it may be feared that its realization is still distant. There is every appearance that the Conventions between France and Prussia will not, even in these reduced limits, be able to be carried out until the expiration of Treaties under which the Zollverein is consti-

tuted, that is to say, before the 1st of January, 1866. The negotiations with Italy, on the other hand, which at first had progressed smoothly enough, were interrupted in the autumn, principally on account of a difference on the score of the minerals of the Island of Elba, to which the Italian Government refused to grant the entire freedom of importation demanded by the French, inasmuch as it considered itself bound by a concession previously granted to a private Company by the Tuscan Government. The resignation of M. Thouvenel at Paris, and the fall of the Rattazzi Cabinet at Turin (events which seemed unlikely to ameliorate the relations of the two countries), having occurred soon after this difficulty had arisen, serious fears were entertained as to the issue of the whole affair, which was one of such paramount importance for the trade between France and Italy. Happily these fears have been dissipated since the beginning of 1863.

The Treaty of Commerce between France and Italy, based upon the Treaties with England and Belgium, was signed at Paris on the 17th of January, 1863, and now only requires the ratification of the Italian Parliament. The Treaty of Navigation signed by the French and Italian Plenipotentiaries at Paris on the 13th of June last, the Literary Convention signed at Turin on the 29th of June, and the Consular Convention signed at Paris on the 26th of July, were also to be ratified at the same time. There will probably be some opposition made in Parliament at Turin, principally with respect to the coasting trade, the right of which is given to France by the Treaty of Navigation, for all the Italian ports. It is not, however, anticipated that the ratification will be refused by the Italian Chambers; and sanguine hopes are entertained that the four above-mentioned Conventions will come into operation during the second half of the present year.

The success on paper obtained in the negotiations with Prussia, and the practical success of those with Italy, are not however the only triumphs obtained by the cause of commercial liberty in France during 1862. When M. Drouyn de Lhuys succeeded M. Thouvenel at the Foreign Office, it was for a moment feared that as he was apparently called to office for the very reason that he was less liberal in certain political questions than his predecessor, so he would also be less favourable to liberal ideas in questions relating to commerce. But this fear was of short duration. Since his accession to office, M. Drouyn de Lhuys has shown much activity in pushing forward negotiations for the development of the new system of commercial freedom. Besides the satisfactory conclusion of the Treaty with Italy which I have just noticed, fresh negotiations have been opened for a Treaty of Commerce with Switzerland, which in spite of various obstacles and some strong opposition raised by the Representatives of some of the Cantons, will, it is hoped, be brought to a successful termination. Similar advances have been made to the Dutch Government. The only question which appears to raise a difficulty in this case is with regard to wine, which the French Government wish to import into Holland at as low a duty as possible. With Sweden there is also the prospect of negotiations in the same sense being opened. In short, France, which was so slow and so unwilling to follow the example of commercial liberty set by England, has now entered with ardour into the new system, and by concluding these Commercial Treaties with one country after another contributes greatly to the general good. Thus the Treaty between England and Belgium is the result of that between Belgium and France; and Italy, even before her Conventions with France have been ratified, is preparing to conclude similar ones elsewhere. In the negotiations actually pending between France and Switzerland, M. Drouyn de Lhuys strongly insists that the same advantages which are enjoyed by French residents in Switzerland shall be extended to all French subjects without distinction; this concession would probably lead to the extension in Switzerland of that political liberty to which some of the Cantons are so much opposed.

These internal difficulties, arising in Switzerland from an antiquated code of laws, in Germany from political intrigues, and in Italy from local circumstances, are the only ones the French Government has met with during 1862, in its endeavours to consolidate and extend the system of commercial liberty. At home nothing stops or even impedes its progress. Public opinion has undergone a complete change, and Protection is nearly dead. The cry of alarm raised on the conclusion of the Treaty with England is no more heard, the predictions that the French markets would be "inundated" with English goods and that French industry would be ruined have not come to pass, and are now admitted to have been false. A remarkable proof of this is, that even in the Corps Législatif during the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, while every fault, real or

supposed, committed by the Government was attacked and condemned with no little freedom of speech, no blame was imputed to its policy in regard to commerce. M. Plichon, indeed, endeavoured to say a few words in a hostile sense, but his voice found no echo in the Chamber, which but a very short time ago was so ardently Protectionist. Facts have already pronounced in favour of the liberal system introduced three years ago with regard to the general commerce of the country, and France is from day to day acquiring an increased conviction of the advantages she will reap from the new state of things. The views of the Emperor, who has shown himself to be so staunch an advocate of free trade, are now universally applauded, and the commercial progress obtained in 1862 has materially contributed towards establishing the supremacy of liberal ideas throughout the country.

II. The industry and commerce of France during 1862 could not fail to be greatly affected by the war raging in America. In 1860, before that war broke out, the imports from the United States to France were valued at 240,000,000 francs, thus occupying the second place in the lists of imports from foreign countries, and being only exceeded by those from England, which in that year amounted to 308,000,000 francs. With regard to the exports of French produce, the United States also occupied the second place (250,000,000 francs), coming again next to England (599,000,000), though at a much greater interval than in the case of the imports. Taking the whole of the "special" commerce (*i. e.*, exclusive of transit) of France together, the United States figured in it for a value of 490,000,000 francs, or about 12 per cent. of the whole, which in 1860 amounted to 4,174,000. It is further calculated that if the value of the interchange of commodities in that year between France and England amounted to 907,000,000 francs, at least one eighth was of American origin or destination. The close of the American market for buying and selling would therefore appear at once to inflict a loss of 15 or 16 per cent. on the exchange of commodities between France and foreign countries.

It is obvious that a fact of this nature must necessarily cause great disturbance and suffering to commerce and industry. In this case, however, we must add the consideration that the American imports which have been thus suddenly cut off consisted principally of that article which in great manufacturing countries has become as it were the daily bread of a vast proportion of the working classes, namely, cotton. After England, France is the greatest consumer of cotton. It has been calculated—and the calculation is probably not far wrong—that on the 4,000,000,000 francs which represent the annual produce of the cotton manufacture and of which one half (2,000,000,000 francs) belongs to England, the share of France amounts to 800,000,000 francs; the remainder (1,200,000,000 francs) being the share of other countries together. A recent official publication states the number of spindles in France to be 5,993,165, and the number of workmen deriving their subsistence from the cotton trade to be 500,000. The scarcity, therefore, of the raw material affected a vast number of interests, and this scarcity has become very great. In 1860, France imported 139,399,931 kilogrammes of cotton wool; in the following year notwithstanding that the war had broken out, there were still 128,377,560 kilogrammes imported, but in 1862 the imports fell to 46,280,636 kilogrammes, and even of this diminished stock the whole was not retained for French consumption. In 1861, of the 128,300,000 kilogrammes imported, only 5,000,000 or 4 per cent. of the quantity received were re-exported; the whole of the remainder, 123,400,000, was consumed by the French manufactories. On the other hand there were re-exported in 1862, 7,500,000 kilogrammes, or in other words 16 per cent. of the whole quantity imported. The French manufacturers considering the prices too high, or finding that they derived more profit from re-exporting the raw material than from working it up, only consumed 38,800,000 kilogrammes. This is less than one-third of the consumption of the two preceding years. The following Tabular statement shows, in more accurate detail, the amount of cotton consumed, and the sources from which it was received by France during the three last years:—

Countries from whence.	Cotton consumed in France in the Years		
	1860.	1861.	1862.
	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.
England	1,873,086	3,670,447	22,747,286
Belgium	39,363	164,836	93,092
Turkey	1,685,008	1,581,460	3,954,482
Egypt	3,361,723	5,441,544	4,496,581
India (British)	1,353,190	2,120,635	2,789,203
United States	114,803,434	109,443,525	295,343
Other countries	586,278	946,047	4,455,405
Total	123,702,087	123,368,494	38,831,392

The direct importation from America was thus reduced to a mere nothing, and it was the indirect importation from England which, in some measure, supplied the deficiency. This indirect importation from England was more than tenfold greater in 1862 than it was in 1860. When the official Returns are published, in the course of next summer, we shall doubtless have some more precise information as to the origin of the 22,700,000 imported from England, as well as of the 4,500,000 shown in the above Table to have come from "other countries." The French manufacturers assert that about four-fifths of the cotton imported in 1862 were from India; that it was in a deplorable condition, and entailed a loss by the weight of 20 to 25 per cent.; and this is the explanation given by the manufacturers, especially those of the Lower Seine (Rouen, &c.), of the cause of their not having worked up even all the cotton they might have obtained, and of thus having aggravated the distress created by the suspension of labour. It is certainly a fact that the factories in Alsace have not been able to continue work longer, and that even now the stoppage is considerably less than it is in the cotton districts of the West.

Last year the Corps Législatif had voted a sum of 2,000,000 francs to be applied to the relief of the operatives, who were beginning to suffer by the stoppage of work in the cotton districts. It was not, however, till towards the month of August last that the suspension of work became general in the Departments of the Lower Seine and of the Eure. Subsequently the evil extended itself to several other Departments, especially the Haut-Rhin, Haute Saône, Aube, Calvados, Orne, Vosges, and some other cotton-manufacturing districts. The "Conseils-Généraux," &c., of the several Departments last summer voted sums of more or less magnitude for the relief of the sufferers by the crisis. A committee was formed at Rouen for the receipt of subscriptions; and during the autumn about 1,000,000 francs was distributed in the parishes most severely affected. Towards the commencement of the winter, upon the example set by Paris, subscriptions began to be collected throughout the country. They did not come in rapidly, and the amount collected by the 31st of January was about 800,000 francs.

Up to that date the subscriptions were devoted exclusively to the relief of sufferers in the Department of the Lower Seine; but for the future they are to be divided among all the Departments affected by the crisis. A credit of 5,000,000, also to be applied generally to the relief of all sufferers, was unanimously voted by the Corps Législatif on the 26th of January last. This credit is divided between the Departments of the Ministers of Public Works and of the Interior. The former will apply his share directly to the execution of works in the suffering districts, and the latter will employ the portion at his disposal in subventions in aid of local undertakings, and in pecuniary relief to be distributed by charitable societies. The comparative insignificance of this sum in relation to the extent of the distress which exists shows that the Government were fully determined, as indeed they declared, to "limit" their assistance, and by no means to take upon themselves the burden of entirely relieving the sufferings of the unemployed operatives. And this time, by way of exception, the credit asked for by the Government has fallen far short of what was generally expected. Not only the public, but the members of the Chamber also, anticipated that at least 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 francs would be asked for, and the Corps Législatif was quite disposed to vote as much. It may not be out of place to mention here that the conduct of the operatives themselves during this crisis has been beyond all praise. In many instances they have clubbed together and deprived themselves of comforts and enjoyments in order to contribute to the relief of their suffering brethren.

It cannot be said that analogous branches of industry have gained what was lost by the cotton trade; but it is certain, however, that the woollen trade has not

had any reason to complain in 1862. At Elbœuf and the neighbourhood the factories were in full work at the beginning of the winter, and were enabled to give work to a considerable number of unemployed cotton operatives. At Roubaix there appeared to be a safe prospect of work for the whole winter season. The flax and hemp trade find that the high prices of cotton create an increased demand for their products; and the raw material, as well as yarns and twists, are rising in value. The silk trade, the chief staple of French industry, naturally feels the loss of the great outlet it had in America, and in a less degree the restrictions which in consequence of the existing distress all Europe imposes on itself in its consumption of articles of "luxe." Nevertheless, orders at home and from England have given a certain briskness to this branch of trade, as is proved by the amount of the imports under the head of "special" commerce. As compared with 1861 the consumption by the French factories has increased in 1862, as follows:—

	1861.	1862.		1861.	1862.
	Kilos.	Kilos.		Kilos.	Kilos.
Silk, raw	2,051,661	2,400,146	Silk, waste (carded) ..	67,904	76,313
„ thrown	676,095	819,715	„ spun	329,370	352,540
„ waste (in masses) ..	849,935	969,965			

Lastly, the iron manufacture has, although there have certainly been instances of failure in the case of some ill-regulated works, continued to progress and improve in France during 1862. The production of cast iron shows during that year an increase of 1,650,000 metrical quintals as compared with 1861, and of 2,000,000 as compared with 1859, the year which preceded the Treaty of Commerce with England. Of bar iron there was manufactured during 1862:—

(1.) With charcoal, 711,000 metrical quintals, of the value of 29,870,000 francs.

(2.) With charcoal and coal mixed, 294,000 metrical quintals, of the value of 10,100,000 francs. And,

(3.) With coal, 6,000,000 metrical quintals, of the value of 143,100,000 francs.

Taking the three classes together, we have a result which shows an increase compared with 1861 of 1,278,000 metrical quintals, and 26,380,000 francs. This considerable advance in the French manufacture of iron (which according to the Protectionists was to have been completely ruined by the English Treaty) has been assisted by the progress also made by the coal trade, the latter being at the same time equally benefited by the progress of the former. In 1859 the quantity of coal produced in France hardly reached 75,000,000 metrical quintals. In 1860 it exceeded 80,000,000 metrical quintals, and amounted to 84,000,000 in 1861. In 1862 it appears to have reached the figure 94,000,000 metrical quintals.

Finally, I may add that the good harvest of 1862 has also contributed towards enabling the labouring classes better to support the distress entailed upon them by the American war. The corn harvest in the north of France was generally one of a good average year. In the south of France, where the cultivation of corn is less important, the harvest was not very satisfactory; but any loss in this respect was compensated by an abundant vintage. The production of wine has been greatly augmented by the Commercial Treaties with England and Belgium.

III. Indeed, this augmentation is beginning to be thought excessive or premature. Wines ("les boissons") are, in fact, the only important article in regard to which the Commercial Treaty of the 22nd January, 1860, does not appear to have as yet realized the hopes of French partizans of commercial liberty. Compared with 1861 the exportation of common wines ("vins ordinaires") to England (in wood or in bottle) has, indeed, risen from 73,990 to 76,634 hectolitres. But that of the higher classes of wine (in bottle) has fallen from 21,985 to 20,230 hectolitres. The exportation of liqueurs has risen from 24,220 to 28,845 hectolitres; and that of spirits of wine (pure alcohol) from 75,411 to 84,651 hectolitres; that of spirits of all kinds from from 105 to 187 hectolitres; but, on the other hand, the exportation of molasses and rice brandies and of the other alcohols has fallen from 1,335 to 391 hectolitres, and that of liqueurs of alcohol from 62,272 to 60,200 hectolitres. Nevertheless, the diminution in the exports of several of these kinds of wines and spirits is not confined to the trade with England, and, on the other hand, it is hoped in France that when the English taste is better known, and when, above all, French wine meets with fairer play from the owners and merchants, the demand for it in England will be considerably increased.

In all other important articles of which there is an interchange between

England and France, the liberal régime created by the recent Treaty, which, as I have already observed, came fully into operation last year, has produced results with which both countries ought to be satisfied. I think I can justify this assertion by the following figures, which I extract from the official publication "Commerce de la France," which appears as a monthly supplement to the "Moniteur:"—

IMPORTS FROM ENGLAND.

Articles.	Quantities.		Value.	
	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.
	Kilos.	Kilos.	Francs.	Francs.
Cast iron*	98,011,291	141,421,180	10,781,242	15,566,330
Rails	6,667,075	30,123,940	1,266,744	5,723,549
Iron, tinned, coppered, &c.	729,745	1,328,589	802,719	1,461,448
Steel in bars	1,050,246	1,478,415	1,102,758	1,552,336
Iron ore	713,764	2,086,918	14,275	41,738
Copper ore	212,509	507,246	212,509	507,246
Cotton yarns	604,549 per 1,000 metres	746,476 per 1,100 metres	3,673,931	5,166,110
	423,776	892,841	71,143	145,792
Woollen yarns	97,626	505,821	1,131,143	2,084,872
„ tissues†	..	..	15,936,256	33,821,052
EXPORTS FROM FRANCE.				
Wool	845,990	2,591,286	2,738,675	8,208,461
Seeds	4,928,818	6,528,328	6,308,887	8,356,260
Millinery and artificial flowers	..	..	1,972,048	3,212,488
Hosiery	1,293,826	1,519,216	16,426,337	22,771,799
Glass and crystals	4,807,569	6,759,294	2,060,568	3,639,931
Sugar, raw and syrups	2,666,372	8,628,769	1,738,033	5,843,853
„ refined	1,921,022	6,350,214	1,575,239	5,207,175

* Pig iron for the ballast of ships. The share of England is not specified for the head of "Fontes brutes en masses pesant 15 kilos. et plus," of which the total rose from 3,400,000 in 1861 to 23,800,000 in 1862.

† The Return of the amount of tissues imported is incomplete.

In the above tabular Returns I have purposely omitted the imports of raw silks and the exports of wines, as I have already spoken of those two articles, and I have likewise omitted a mass of articles of secondary importance. I have done so with less scruple as the official Returns from which my figures are extracted are themselves but provisional as yet, and as the final and definitive Returns will not appear for some months to come. The word "provisional" is especially to be applied to the estimated value of the imports and exports. In compiling the official Returns as yet published, the calculations and estimates of the Special Commission appointed to report on the commerce of 1861 have been followed, because the Report of the similar Commission for 1862 is not yet ready. The incomplete and approximative calculations of which I have given a short summary will, however, suffice to enable us to conclude that the working of the Treaty of Commerce was satisfactory for both countries in 1862. The sum total of the exchange of commodities between France and England during 1862 amounted to 1,066,000,000 francs for the exports, and to 465,000,000 francs for the imports. The average for the five preceding years (1857 to 1861 inclusive) was but 813,500,000 francs, and for the ten years before that (1847 to 1856 inclusive) only 406,700,000 francs. The increase in 1862 on this latter average is, therefore, of more than 150 per cent.

It is in this increase of commerce with England that France has most obtained a partial compensation for what she has lost in America. Notwithstanding that the hopes for a time entertained in France (and perhaps at Washington) that after the capture of New Orleans by the Federals, the commerce between France and America would recover some activity, fell to the ground, at least as far as cotton was concerned, it nevertheless seems that the re-opening of some of the Southern ports after the Federal victories in the spring of 1862 exercised a slight influence on French exports to the United States. The chief item of these exports to the United States was silks. The exportation of plain silks, which amounted to 44,200,000 francs in 1860, fell to 11,200,000 francs in 1861, but rose again to 13,000,000 francs in 1862. That of figured silks, which fell from 21,500,000 francs in 1860, to 3,800,000 francs in 1861, rose again to 6,200,000 francs in 1862. The exportation of mixed stuffs ("étoffes melangées"), hosiery, and silk ribbons still continued to decrease. There is a slight amendment as regards the consumption of French wines in America, while on the other hand the exportation of brandies still continued to fall. It is hardly necessary to say that the exports of millinery, and of the articles of the Paris manufacture, have not at all

recovered during the horrors of the civil war. Nevertheless the United States have not been prevented from purchasing 75,000 francs' worth of pianos, and of 188,000 francs' worth of artificial flowers, from France during 1862. These two sums represent respectively the sixth and tenth part of what the Union had consumed under these two heads in 1860.

The general total of the exchange of commodities under the head of Special Commerce—that is to say, of foreign produce consumed in France and French produce sent abroad—amounted to 4,315,964,471 francs, of which 2,126,970,975 francs represent the value of the imports, and 2,188,993,496 francs that of the exports. In 1861, the corresponding figures were—

	Francs.
Imports	2,442,327,567
Exports	1,926,259,758
Total	4,368,587,325

There is, therefore, a decrease on the general total of about 53,000,000 francs. But the analysis of this total shows that the exports, far from having diminished in 1862, increased, on the contrary, by 262,700,000 francs, and that it was the imports which were reduced by 315,500,000 francs. This diminution is explained by the falling off which took place in the importation of two articles only. The first is cotton wool, the value of the imports of which in 1861 amounted to 276,600,000 francs, while in 1862 it was only 80,100,000 francs. The second article is one the diminution of the importation of which is a subject of congratulation to the country. I allude to corn. In 1861, France was obliged to purchase corn from abroad to the amount of 325,600,000 francs (9,197,641 metrical quintals), while in 1862, thanks to the good harvest, it was only necessary to import 4,146,226 metrical quintals, of the value of 146,800,000 francs, which shows a diminution of 178,800,000 francs. On the two articles of cotton and corn alone, therefore, there is a falling off of the imports to the amount of 369,300,000 francs, which exceeds the total decrease of the imports mentioned above by 53,800,000 francs. In other words, it may be said that, putting corn and cotton out of the question, the French imports in 1862 have increased by nearly 54,000,000 francs.

The movement of the navigation between France and foreign countries, as well as the colonies and the fisheries, shows that 28,822 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 4,566,673 tons, entered, and 19,205 vessels, of 3,005,969 tons, cleared out from French ports during 1862. Compared with 1861 there was, consequently, a diminution in the number and tonnage of vessels entered, and an increase in that of vessels cleared out from, French ports. The total number of ships entered inwards and cleared outwards was—

	Ships.	Tons.
In 1861	47,246	7,616,043
1862	48,027	7,572,642
Or an increase of ..	781	..
And a decrease of ..	..	33,401

The diminution is confined to foreign vessels. The French flag has continued to gain, as will be seen by the following figures :—

SHIPS ENTERED INWARDS.

Year.	French Flag.		Foreign Flag.		Total.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1860	10,681	1,667,093	14,400	2,350,200	25,081	4,017,293
1861	11,646	1,763,623	18,371	3,171,001	30,017	4,934,624
1862	12,374	1,907,897	16,448	2.658,776	28.822	4.566.673

SHIPS CLEARED OUTWARDS.

Year.	French Flag.		Foreign Flag.		Total.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1860	8,013	1,342,714	10,446	1,503,016	18,456	2,845,730
1861	6,842	1,245,831	10,387	1,434,583	17,229	2,680,419
1862	8,201	1,445,831	11,004	1,560 138	19,205	3.005.969

The official Returns do not as yet indicate the nationality of the ships classed

under the head of the "foreign flag," but they do specify the port from whence and the destination to which the different vessels sailed. The following Table shows the number of vessels which entered from and cleared out to England at the different French ports in 1862:—

SHIPS ENTERED FRENCH PORTS IN 1862.

Name of Port.	Total Number.		Of which from England.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Marseilles	5,405	1,322,163	375	95,862
Hâvre	2,214	590,400	1,088	220,931
Bordeaux	2,087	415,420	1,206	190,846
Nantes	1,336	119,877	1,152	94,369
Rouen	825	106,835	585	68,535
Dunkirk	1,539	207,582	910	110,356
Boulogne	1,690	295,218	1,626	285,884
Calais	1,484	225,898	1,371	205,195
Cette	825	114,948	Not specified.	..
Dieppe	1,584	239,003	1,486	2,228,017
Other ports	9,869	929,329	Not specified.	..
Total	28,822	4,566,673	9,799	1,299,995

SHIPS CLEARED OUTWARDS IN 1862.

Name of Port.	Total Number.		Of which to England.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Marseilles	4,103	1,007,455	323	88,479
Hâvre	1,392	381,182	672	137,973
Bordeaux	1,098	261,150	318	61,263
Nantes	586	54,726	507	44,747
Rouen	529	58,097	400	40,091
Dunkirk	876	112,300	619	80,101
Boulogne	1,196	224,389	1,186	223,293
Calais	1,209	176,621	1,207	176,022
Cette	788	105,094	Not specified.	..
Dieppe	726	119,610	705	116,133
Other ports	6,702	505,345	Not specified.	..
Total	19,205	3,005,969	5,937	968,102

Of the number of ships entering French ports the share of England is, therefore, 34 per cent., and of the total tonnage 28 per cent. Of the number of ships clearing outward, her share is 31 per cent., and of the tonnage 32 per cent. Taking the entrances and clearances together, the share of England amounts to 15,736 ships and 2,268,097 tons, or 29·5 per cent. The increasing importance of the commercial relations between France and England is more clearly proved by these figures (which, in reality, include the transit trade also) than by those which profess to give the respective value of the imports and exports.

IV. While waiting for the publication of more complete and definitive Returns with regard to the commerce of 1862, I now propose, in accordance with the promise I made in my last Report, briefly to complete the imperfect details I then gave of the commercial transactions of 1861. Since my last Report was sent in, the final Returns of the Commerce of France ("Tableau Général du Commerce de la France") for 1861 have been published in a bulky volume by the Department of the Customs. From this volume we gather that the "general" commerce of France, with her colonies and with foreign countries, embraced in 1861 a mass of articles whose real value ("valeur actuelle") amounted to 5,746,000,000 francs. This is less by 59,000,000 francs than it was in 1860, and more by 412,000,000 francs than the average of the years 1856 to 1860 inclusive. The diminution in 1861 compared with 1860 only occurred in the transit, which, as implied by the word, is included in the amount of the "general" commerce. If we put this out of the question, and only take the "special" commerce into consideration, we arrive at a result which gives for 1861 a total of 4,364,000,000 francs, or an increase of 194,000,000 francs as compared with 1860. These figures comprise the imports and exports together; separately they are as follows:—

	General Commerce.			Special Commerce.	
	1861.	1860.		1861.	1860.
	Francs.	Francs.		Francs.	Francs.
Imports	3,086,000,000	2,657,000,000	Imports	2,442,000,000	1,697,000,000
Exports	2,661,000,000	3,148,000,000	Exports	1,926,000,000	2,277,000,000

Unlike the result at which we have arrived in the examination of the provisional Returns for 1862, we find that it was the imports which increased and the exports which fell off in 1861. The considerable and sudden increase of the imports in 1861 is in a great measure to be explained by the large quantities of grain which France was forced by the bad harvest to purchase from abroad. The diminution in the exports was owing partly to the disturbance to commerce produced by the American war, for which at that time no compensation had been found, and partly to the state of transition in which French industry was placed by the abandonment of the protectionist and even prohibition system, and by the adoption of a scheme of commercial liberty. I need hardly repeat here that 1861 was the last year of the reign of the old commercial régime. I subjoin a tabular Return showing the progress of French commerce during the last ten years of the old system (the figures represent millions of francs, hundreds of thousands):—

Years.	General Commerce.			Special Commerce.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Together.	Imports.	Exports.	Together.
1852	1,392·0	1,680·2	3,072·2	989·4	1,256·9	2,246·3
1853	1,695·7	2,053·4	3,749·1	1,196·1	1,541·9	2,738·0
1854	1,805·4	1,952·4	3,757·8	1,291·6	1,413·7	2,705·3
1855	2,159·7	2,167·2	4,326·9	1,594·1	1,557·9	3,152·0
1856	2,740·2	2,659·2	5,399·4	1,989·8	1,893·0	3,782·8
1857	2,689·1	2,639·4	5,328·5	1,872·8	1,865·8	3,738·7
1858	2,164·4	2,561·1	4,725·5	1,562·8	1,887·3	3,450·1
1859	2,354·8	3,057·1	5,411·9	1,640·7	2,266·4	3,907·1
1860	2,657·3	3,147·5	5,804·8	1,897·3	2,277·1	4,174·4
1861	3,085·4	2,660·2	5,745·6	2,442·3	1,926·3	4,368·6

Dividing this period of ten years into two equal parts of five years each, we find that from the first to the second, the yearly average of the imports increased in the "general" commerce by 631,600,000, and in the "special" commerce by 471,000,000 francs; that of the exports increased by 711,000,000 and 492,000,000 francs in the general and special commerce respectively. Imports and exports together, the five years' average increased from the first to the second period by 35 per cent. in the general commerce, and 33 per cent. in the special commerce.

It is self-evident that the "special" commerce is the all-important element, inasmuch as it alone can guide us in estimating the amount of production and consumption in France, whilst the "general" commerce only affects directly the traffic on the railways and other means of locomotion. It is, therefore, to the special commerce that I confine myself in the two following tabular Returns, which I conceive are required in order to complete the information which will enable us to form a tolerably correct idea of the state of the commerce of France on the eve of the change to a liberal system. The first of these Tables, classing in order the imports and exports to the provincial foreign countries having commercial relations with France, is the following (the figures represent millions of francs, hundreds of thousands) :—

Name of Country.	Imports.			Exports.			Total 1861.
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1859.	1860.	1861.	
England	278·2	308·4	438·1	591·3	598·9	456·4	894·5
United States	198·5	239·7	362·6	308·3	249·9	82·2	444·8
Belgium	160·2	177·1	223·7	168·6	166·8	157·8	381·5
Italy	134·9	169·7	177·5	181·1	173·2	179·5	357·0
Russia	54·6	59·4	155·1	28·3	26·7	30·1	185·2
Zollverein	106·8	117·0	171·9	147·7	162·7	160·8	332·7
Turkey	80·3	108·6	112·2	39·2	40·4	32·5	144·7

These seven countries, the only ones from which the imports to France exceeded 100,000,000 francs in 1861, absorb a share of 62 per cent. of the whole foreign commerce of France (imports and exports together), and the foregoing

Table indicates the fluctuations caused by the political events and changes of late years. In the second Table which follows, I give a Return of the imports and exports of the most important articles of commerce during the same three years (the figures represent again millions of francs, hundreds of thousands):—

Name of Article.	Imports.			Name of Article.	Exports.		
	1859.	1860.	1861.		1859.	1860.	1861.
Corn	37·7	22·2	390·0	Silks	499·9	454·8	333·3
Cotton wool ..	153·7	202·7	270·6	Tissues of wool ..	180·6	229·3	188·0
Silk	211·5	260·5	184·1	Furniture, mercery, &c.	103·4	97 8	95·8
Wool	125·7	178·6	166 1	Wines	232·0	221·0	195·9
Common woods ..	106·2	123·6	139·8	Linen cloths, &c. ..	108·9	104·2	77·9
Coal	83·2	89·1	92·1	Corn	152·0	120·4	34·1
Colonial sugar ..	59·0	80·6	75·4	Prepared hides ..	74·3	86·5	59·2

The seven articles specified above occupy in the gross total of the imports of 2,442,000,000, a share of 1,318,000,000 or 54·9 per cent., and respectively on the gross total of the exports of 1,926,000,000, a share of 984,000,000 or 51·8 per cent.

V. It will not be in reality till during the present year that the new financial system of which M. Fould is the representative will fully enter into operation. The Budget of 1863 is the first which has been entirely framed by the present Minister of Finance, and it is the coming year which will first put his plans to the test. The year 1862 has, however, already witnessed a partial application of the new system to practice. The principal point gained consisted, as will be recollected, in obviating the necessity of having recourse to an arbitrary expenditure, by providing amply in advance for all legitimate wants that could be foreseen, and by authorizing the Government to cover certain unforeseen expenses by the means of "transfers" ("virements"—this term I have explained in a former Report). Supplementary credits voted last session were intended to place the Budget of 1862 on a par with future Budgets, that is to say, that they were to enable the Government to end the years without incumbrances, and without exceeding the supplies voted in the Budget. I will not enter again at length into this question, which I considered in some detail in my last Report, but I may be permitted to observe that the doubts which I then ventured to express as to the success of the practical working of M. Fould's scheme have not been entirely dispersed by the results of the financial operations of 1862. At this very moment we are told that several Bills are before the Corps Législatif asking for supplementary credits on account of the past financial year. The Report addressed by the Minister of Finance to the Emperor on the 27th of December last laid those credits at 35,000,000 francs, which were to be added to the 261,000,000 francs already voted as supplementary credits for the year 1862. In a theoretical point of view M. Fould may say that this increase of expenditure is due to extraordinary and abnormal causes, which, as it often happens, have deranged the most wisely matured combinations. The supplementary credits voted last session for the expedition to Mexico did in fact amount to 59,000,000 francs; in the new demands before the House 24,000,000 francs more are required for that expedition. But in a practical point of view, people are beginning to ask themselves whether the history of the last ten years justifies them in regarding the expenditure caused by distinct expeditions as absolutely extraordinary and "abnormal," and whether in fixing the Budget no account can be taken beforehand of complications which may arise. It is asked, too, whether there is any reasonable probability that this class of expenditure will soon disappear from the French Budget. What, people say, is the use of the ingenious scheme and classification of the Budget contrived by the Minister of Finance, if it is to be deranged and overthrown year after year by "circumstances" or "some unforeseen necessity?" M. Fould is, indeed, in hopes that the excess of income in 1863 will suffice to cover the expenses of the Mexican expedition and other unforeseen requirements, but the public are not so sanguine. In the first place it is much doubted whether the excess of income will be as considerable as the Minister anticipates. The experience of the past two years shows us (in the case of tobaccos and brandies) that it does not always necessarily follow that if the amount of a tax is increased, the revenue arising from that tax is also increased in proportion. This experience is now likely to receive additional confirmation in the case of the second war tenth ("second décime de guerre"), which in 1862 was re-added to several existing taxes. In consequence of this addition a check has been given to the progressive advance which those taxes had

maintained up to that time. In the second place, it is again much doubted whether the excess of income of 110,000,000 francs as estimated by M. Fould (supposing it to be realized, and entirely applied to the Mexican expedition) will suffice to defray the cost of that war, which seems as far from a termination as ever, and which daily requires the despatch of fresh reinforcements to the army under General Forey.

Before the Corps Législatif proceeds to discuss the new Bills laid before them by M. Fould, they will probably be in a position, to a certain extent, to form an opinion as to the practical worth of M. Fould's calculations for 1863. The following is a statement of the amount of income derived from the indirect taxes in 1862, as compared with 1861. The new and augmented taxes voted by the Chamber last year are included in this Return:—

Description of Tax.	Amount of Indirect Taxes during	
	1862.	1861.
	Francs.	Francs.
Registry	318,310,000	297,127,000
Stamp duties	65,296,000	58,421,000
Customs duties on imports of—		
Corn	4,125,000	4,271,000
Various articles of merchandise	77,462,000	68,950,000
French colonial sugar	31,126,000	27,558,000
Foreign sugar	39,602,000	25,961,000
Customs duties on exports	1,067,000	1,610,000
Navigation duties	4,283,000	4,870,000
Sundry Customs duties	1,414,000	1,547,000
Salt duties (within the rayon of the Customs)	27,608,000	26,846,000
Duties on wines and liquids	204,446,000	195,316,000
Duty on consumption of salt (without the rayon of the Customs) ..	11,891,000	11,184,000
„ manufacture of home sugar	47.680,000	30,260,000
Sundry duties and receipts under various heads	53,721,000	52,009,000
Produce of the sale of tobacco	220,446,000	215,255,000
„ „ powder	13,946,000	13,273,000
Produce of postage	64,001,000	61,272,000
2 per cent. duty on money orders	1,764,000	1,758,000
Duty on transmission of declared "valeurs"	635,000	551,000
Transit duty on foreign correspondence	1,987,000	1,467,000
Sundry receipts	35,000	60,000
Total	1,190,687,000	1,099,566,000

This Return shows an increase of 91,000,000 francs as compared with 1861; the augmentations of taxes which came into operation by the Law of July 2, 1862, absorb a share of about 38,000,000 francs in that increase; and it is consequently clear that the natural and spontaneous increase of the revenue from the indirect taxes was almost nothing during the second half-year of 1862. This amounts, in fact, to saying that taxation in France has at this moment reached that extreme limit at which any attempt to force up the revenue on one point will naturally entail a diminution on another.

In order to form a definitive opinion on the financial results of 1862, we ought to be acquainted with not only the amount of income, but also with the corresponding details of expenditure; but the final amount for 1862 will not be published for probably eighteen months, for the Corps Législatif has only just received the "Compte Définitif" for 1860, and the provisional account for 1861. This latter year, which closes both the period anterior to the reforms introduced by M. Fould, and also the first ten years of the Empire, requires some especial attention. The Law of July 26, 1860, had estimated the Budget for 1861 at—income, 1,840,795,670 francs; and expenditure, 1,840,121,858 francs; leaving an excess of income over expenditure of 673,812 francs. The real Budget, according to the provisional account above-mentioned, in which it is pretty certain that facts are not overstated, rates the actual expenditure at 2,208,000,000, so that the Estimates were exceeded by 367,000,000 francs.[1] The increase in the receipts over and above what was estimated certainly tends to diminish the enormous difference caused by the increase in the expenditure; but, nevertheless, the Budget of 1861 (which was to have given an excess of income over expenditure of 673,812 francs) closes, as far as we know, with an excess of expenditure over income of 146,494,492 francs.

The greatest share of this deficit is absorbed by the War Departments, viz., 125,000,000 francs for ordinary and extraordinary expenses. The rest, 21,500,000, is to be divided among the other branches of the Civil service. Under the War

Department, the occupation of Rome, China, and Cochin China, and the Syrian expedition, take the lion's share. The deficit of 1861 has necessarily to be placed to the account of the floating debt, which is thus again increased to nearly the old amount of 1,000,000,000 francs (40,000,000*l.* sterling). The following Table shows the fluctuations in the floating debt from 1852 to 1862 :—

FLOATING DEBT during the first ten Years of the Empire—1852–62.

	Francs.		Francs.
January 1, 1853	802,200,000	January 1, 1858	860,000,000
„ 1, 1854	754,700,000	„ 1, 1859	847,100,000
„ 1, 1855	881,800,000	„ 1, 1860	921,700,000
„ 1, 1856	785,600,000	„ 1, 1861	810,600,000
„ 1, 1857	895,800,000	„ 1, 1862	937,500,000

From this it appears that the floating debt had reached its highest figure on the accession of M. Fould, and it will not be forgotten that it was the floating debt which played the principal part in the alarm sounded on the 14th of November, 1861, which took all France by surprise. Can we doubt that M. Fould will not do his utmost to reduce it?

With regard to the Consolidated Debt, it does not appear that the Minister has its reduction (at least as far as the capital is concerned) in view. The operation of the conversion of the 4½ per cent. Rentes, which is still incomplete, will itself increase the capital of the debt by 2,000,000,000 francs. The documents lately laid before the Corps Législatif give the following statement of the position of the Consolidated Debt on the eve of the conversion, *i.e.*, on the 1st January, 1862 :—

	No. of Inscriptions.	Capital.	Rente.
		Francs.	Francs.
Old 4½ per Cent. Rentes ..	1,519	19,656,889	884,560
New ditto ditto	709,220	3,831,686,155	472,425,877
4 per Cent. Rentes ..	2,145	52,800,375	2,112,015
3 per Cent ditto	395,792	6,020,730,800	181,621,924
Total	1,108,676	9,924,874,219	356,044,576

Compared to the 1st January, 1852, the amount of the rente on the 1st of January, 1862, shows an increase of 113,268,598 francs. This applies only to the rente properly so-called. The total expense of the debt is far greater, and in the Budget (proposed) for 1864 figures to the amount of 680,000,000 francs.

The Budget (for 1864) which is now being examined by the Financial Committee of the Corps Législatif, does not seem to require much comment at present. It is based faithfully (many people think too much so) on the model of the Budget for 1863. For instance, in the Budget for 1863, the Minister caused a number of new taxes and augmentations of taxes to be voted, which were announced to be only temporary. They are all maintained in the Budget for 1864, and there is no symptom of its ever being intended to relinquish them. M. Fould follows the example of Finance Ministers elsewhere, and these "temporary" additions to taxation will probably be permanent. The following is a summary of the provisions of the Budget laid before the House :—

Budget for 1864.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Francs.	Francs.
Ordinary Budget	1,781,726,986	1,778,461,501
Expenses on Special Resources	222,189,123	222,189,123
Ditto belonging to the "Services d'Ordre" ..	100,046,704	100,046,704
Extraordinary Budget	104,015,000	104,015,000
Total	2,207,977,813	2,204,712,813

As a provisional Budget this is the highest figure ever demanded of the country. It is, however, a Peace Budget. The War Department figures for less than 8,000,000 francs in the Extraordinary Budget, which is tantamount to saying that provision is not made therein for the cost of the Mexican Expedition, or for other similar enterprises which "unforeseen" events may produce between this and next year.

But it is not only military expeditions or political complications which threaten to overburden the Budget, and upset its equilibrium. There is another serious point which I mentioned in my last Report, namely, the guarantee of 4½ per cent. interest which the Government has assured to the whole capital invested and to be

invested in the construction of the second or new "réseau" of the railroads. This engagement is to take effect on the 1st January, 1865. When it was signed (in 1859) the Government believed, or at all events endeavoured to make the Corps Législatif believe, that this guarantee of interest would be purely nominal, inasmuch as the new "réseau" would pay the shareholders more than 5 per cent. I said six months ago how little I thought facts then tended to justify this assumption, and they now seem to refute it more and more. The secondary lines of which the new "réseau" is composed yielding a comparatively small return, the result is unfortunately that the more the extent of railway opened for traffic is increased by the construction of new branch lines, the more the returns per kilomètre are decreased. Thus the total returns of the traffic of the French railways, which amounted to 460,000,000 francs in 1861, has, indeed, risen in 1862 to 476,000,000 francs; but the return per kilomètre has at the same time fallen from 48,000 francs in 1861 to 45,000 francs in 1862. It is satisfactory, however, to observe that the development of the "réseau" continues, nevertheless, to show progress. In 1861 the length of the new lines opened for traffic was only of 655 kilomètres, whereas in 1862 it was of 980 kilomètres. The total length of line open for traffic in France now amounts to 11,098 kilomètres, which is equivalent to nearly two-thirds of the whole plan at present contemplated. This plan may be stated as follows:—

	Kilomètres.
Concessions made to the great Companies	15,990
Ditto ditto various other Companies	830
Total definitive concessions	16,820
Eventual concessions	290
Lines decreed but not conceded	1,320
General Total	18,430

At the cost at which railroads are still constructed in France, the 7,432 kilomètres of line, which according to this statement still remain to be completed, would require a capital of at least 2,000,000 francs, and France is assuredly rich enough to provide this in the space of a few years. But it is evident that in view of the backward tendency of the kilomètric Returns there are but two alternatives, either to construct the lines more economically, or to require the State to make good the deficiency of revenue. The Companies seem to think the latter alternative by far the most convenient, and this is not wonderful. But will the public, who are taxed to meet this combination, be of the same way of thinking, and content to bear this additional burden without grumbling? It is, at least, probable that the opinion will become general that if the great Companies are unable to stand on their own legs, and are continually obliged to apply to the State for subventions, it would be far better that the State should itself take all the railroads into its own hands. The idea that the State should buy up all the lines is gaining ground in France, and the condition of the "réseau" is to a certain degree encouraging that idea. By endeavouring to draw too largely on the State, the great Companies will end by forcing the State to expropriate them.

(Signed) W. G. GREY.

Italy.

Report by Mr. West, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Turin, January 15, 1863.

Finances and Public Credit.

THE income and expenditure of the Kingdom of Italy for the year 1863 are calculated as follows:—revenue, 614,811,000 francs; expenditure, 935,387,000 francs. There will be, therefore, a deficit of 320,576,000 francs.

On the 7th of June last, the then Minister of Finance, M. Lilla, estimated the deficit at 350,936,254 francs. The real deficit, he stated, was 433,000,000 francs, but by various financial operations the Government hoped to reduce it by 83,000,000 francs.

It would seem that the different sources of revenue have not been as productive as had been anticipated, and that a greater elasticity has been attributed to them than in reality they possess. The proceeds of the Customs were calculated at 190,978,879 francs, whereas they will only reach 178,500,000 francs, and this is supposing that the diminution observable during the months of July and August did not continue. Again, the proceeds of the Crown lands ("Domanio e Tasso") were calculated at 139,607,845 francs, whereas they will not exceed 115,000,000 francs. The profits from the State lines of railways were also over-estimated. It is not, however, such items as these which materially affect the finances of the country. The enormous and never-ceasing expenditure which is forced upon the Government, and which in some instances could scarcely have been anticipated, is the main cause of the derangement in the Financial Department.

The expedition against Garibaldi is calculated to have cost 15,000,000 francs, which must be added to the existing deficit. As long as there exists the necessity for the enormous military expenditure which is at present incurred, increasing deficits will be presented. There has been a tendency in all the financial statements to over-estimate the revenue, and to underrate the expenditure. But it must be admitted that the circumstances causing such expenditure could not have been foreseen. In the financial statement for 1860 the revenue was estimated at 547,595,899 francs, whereas it only reached 456,316,226 francs; the expenditure at 608,520,941 francs, and it reached 829,875,718 francs; and the deficit for that year was 373,559,491 francs, instead of 60,925,042 francs. And, again, the estimated revenue for 1861 was set at 477,663,571 francs, and only reached 468,509,205 francs; the expenditure being 972,951,736 francs, instead of 853,729,548 francs. The deficit for that year was 504,442,530 francs, which was partially covered by loans and reduced on paper to 27,893,133 francs. It is only tranquillity that can restore the financial equilibrium. Italy could without difficulty supply a revenue of 30.000,000*l.* The debt is under 120,000,000*l.*, and the interest at 6 per cent. would not exceed 7,000,000*l.* But until public opinion is in some measure set at rest with regard to Rome and Venice, the ruinous expenditure must necessarily continue.

ANTICIPATED EXPENDITURE of the different Departments of the Government for 1863, as compared with the actual Expenditure of 1862.

Ministry of the Interior.

1863.	Francs	c.	1862.	Francs	c.
Ordinary Expenditure	53,906,168	16	Total Expenditure	65,164,833	52
Extraordinary Expenditure ..	9,287,430	76			
			Showing diminution of	1,971,254	60
Total	63,193,598	92			

Ministry of Finance (Passive).

1863.	Francs	c.	1862.	Francs	c.
Ordinary Expenditure	340,658,902	88	Total Expenditure	355,595,660	2
Extraordinary Expenditure ..	11,324,196	92			
			Showing a diminution of ..	3,612,560	22
Total	351,983,099	82			

War Department.

1863.	Francs	c.	1862.	Francs	c.
Ordinary Expenditure	197,076,164	0	Total Expenditure	289,162,333	0
Extraordinary Expenditure ..	62,431,926	0			
			Showing a diminution of ..	29,654,293	0
Total	259,431,926	0			

This reduction, it must be remarked, is owing to the anticipated extraordinary expenditure being less by 57,093,193 francs. On the other hand, the ordinary expenditure will be increased by 27,438,900 francs. It is, however, quite impossible to estimate the probable expenditure of this Department, as past experience has shown, in the case of the suppression of the Garibaldian movement, which no Finance Minister could have anticipated would have cost the country 15,000,000 francs. The ordinary expenses steadily increase, while the extraordinary ones are comparatively reduced from time to time, not permanently, but from the absence of

revolution, or other causes, involving extra outlay. It need scarcely be observed that, under existing circumstances, no Government would be justified in reducing either the Army or Navy Estimates.

Ministry of Marine.

1863.	Francs	c.	1862.	Francs	c.
Ordinary Expenditure	50,675,450	22	Total Expenditure	85,373,950	13
Extraordinary Expenditure ..	45,299,345	0	Showing an increase of	10,600,845	9
Total	95,974,795	22			

This increase cannot be considered large. Indeed, sufficient attention does not seem to have been given to this service; and Italy, instead of becoming a great maritime Power, remains in this respect much what she was.

Ministry of Public Works.

1863.	Francs	c.	1862.	Francs	c.
Ordinary Expenditure	69,820,366	84	Total Expenditure	107,196,898	62
Extraordinary Expenditure ..	37,354,508	48	Showing a diminution of ..	22,023	30
Total	107,174,875	32			

Ministry of Public Instruction.

1863.	Francs	c.	1862.	Francs	c.
Ordinary Expenditure	14,751,136	0	Total Expenditure	15,347,910	3
Extraordinary Expenditure ..	752,584	3	Showing an increase of	155,810	0
Total	15,503,720	3			

Ministry of Grace and Justice.

1863.	Francs	c.	1862.	Francs	c.
Ordinary Expenditure	29,023,217	83	Total Expenditure	30,428,747	32
Extraordinary Expenditure ..	1,778,046	35	Showing an increase of	372,516	86
Total	30,801,264	18			

Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

1863.	Francs	c.	1862.	Francs	c.
Ordinary Expenditure	3,181,628	88	Total Expenditure	3,238,832	1
Extraordinary Expenditure ..	206,500	0	Showing an increase of	149,296	87
Total	3,388,128	88			

Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

1863.	Francs	c.	1862.	Francs	c.
Ordinary Expenditure	4,250,261	43	Total Expenditure	22,837,284	23
Extraordinary Expenditure ..	3,609,591	61	Showing a diminution of ..	14,977,431	19
Total	7,859,853	4			

I have again to remark that the ordinary expenses of this Department have increased by 497,670 francs 75 centimes, and that the decrease on the total expenditure is to be attributed to the absence of causes calling for extraordinary expenses, which are not at the present moment anticipated.

Ministry of Finance (Active).

1863.	Francs	c.	1862.	Francs	c.
Ordinary Revenue	549,355,244	28	Total Revenue	623,411,143	81
Extraordinary Revenue ..	65,456,407	85	Showing a decrease of	8,599,491	68
Total	614,811,652	13			

The expenditure, therefore, for the whole year 1863, as anticipated, stands thus :—

	Francs	c.
Ordinary Expenditure	763,343,296	24*
Extraordinary Expenditure	172,044,129	15
Total	935,387,425	39
Deduct Revenue	614,811,652	13
	320,575,773	26

* Equal to £30,533,731 sterling.

The anticipated deficit for 1862 was 350,935,355 francs 7 centimes, so that there would appear to be a saving of 30,000,000 francs.

Funds.—The monthly variation in the funds during the last year is as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.	Difference.		Highest.	Lowest.	Difference.
January	63·84	63·63	2·21	July	72·43	70·23	2·20
February	69·26	66·50	2·76	August.. ..	72·70	69·31	3·39
March	68·30	67·24	1·06	September ..	72·70	71·23	1·47
April	69·56	67·80	1·76	October ..	74·75	71·83	2·92
May	72·31	69·56	2·75	November ..	73·30	71·26	2·04
June	73·27	71·02	2·25	December ..	73·04	71·35	1·69

The following is the amount of revenue derived from indirect taxation for the year 1861 as compared with 1860:—

	1861.	1860.		1861.	1860.
	Francs c.	Francs c.		Francs c.	Francs c.
Customs	61,222,825 07	67,011,935 48	Powder	985,090 05	1,162,736 21
Maritime dues ..	1,473,026 93	1,258,342 87	Playing cards ..	79,611 87	82,234 05
Octrois	11,053,833 77	11,263,138 28	Ice (Naples) ..	423,244 73	347,915 45
Rent dues and taxes on drink ..	5,692,329 76	5,908,815 33	Monopoly dues (salt and tobacco) .	312,704 22	296,193 12
Salt	32,292,266 14	36,479,174 30			
Tobacco	60,178,616 49	61,421,079 48		173,713,549 03	185,231,564 57

The contribution of each province was as follows:—

	1861.	1860.		1861.	1860.
	Francs c.	Francs c.		Francs c.	Francs c.
Piedmont ..	56,195,610 34	59,521,124 65	Naples ..	33,924,674 80	38,745,064 52
Lombardy ..	28,976,435 93	30,161,462 44	Sicily	7,053,262 77	7,620,328 12
Emilia	20,636,380 88	22,677,818 50			
Umbria and Marches	7,951,229 40	7,038.002		173,713,549 03	185,231,564 57
Tuscany	18,975,954 91	19,467,764 34			

From these figures it appears that the Neapolitan provinces, which contain double the population of the old provinces, return one-third less revenue, and that even this is diminishing.

The amount of revenue raised by indirect taxation during the first six months of 1862 was as follows:—

	Francs c.		Francs c.
Piedmont	17,452,650 79	Naples	12,660,692 62
Lombardy	7,831,107 34	Sicily	5,161,325 32
Emilia and Marches	8,668.699 59		
Tuscany	6,958,841 34		58,733,316 90

The amount for the eleven months is 93,958,360 francs 80 centimes, so that compared with the year 1860 there is a deficit of 91,498,247 francs 67 centimes.

Money Market.—The state of the money market, although not satisfactory, has been somewhat improved by the Speech of the Emperor of the French, which was generally judged here as pacific; and should the present year pass without any great crisis, a more hopeful state of financial affairs may be anticipated. After the events of the last few years, and after so much political excitement, a period of tranquillity is absolutely required to restore confidence, as well as to enable the Government to reduce the enormous and daily increasing expenditure. Rome and Venice are made the pretext for the maintenance of large armies and a large military establishment; and the people generally seem even contented to see themselves saddled with debt, so long as the hope of obtaining them is held out. The question of a new loan occupies general attention.

(Signed) L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Persia.

Mr. Eastwick, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation, to Earl Russell.

My Lord, *Tehran, February* 2, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a Report on the commerce of Khurásán, the materials for which I collected during my recent visit to that province.

As the cotton question is now of paramount importance I venture to mention a circumstance, trivial in itself, but at the present time perhaps not uninteresting. Last year I transmitted to Sir C. Dilke a book for deposit in the Great Exhibition. That book was packed in Persian cotton of inferior description, and Sir C. Dilke sent the cotton to the Chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce for inspection, who stated that if I could assist in procuring the transmission of such cotton to England I should be doing a great service. From this remark I gather that the Chairman had not seen my Commercial Report of July 5, 1861, or the specimens of Persian cotton I sent with it, as those specimens were greatly superior to the cotton in which the book was packed, and some of them, I believe, equal to the best American.

I also gather that the English public have not at all grasped the fact that water-carriage exists all the way from the Persian coast on the Caspian to England, by the Volga and the Volga canal, through Russia. Besides this, goods from the Caspian might be taken up to Tzaritsin on the Volga in the steamers, from which point there is a railway to the Don. Thus the goods could pass by the Black Sea to England. It appears to me that these facts are of the greatest importance, and deserve to be made generally known in England, as it follows that if Russia would permit the through-traffic, any amount of cotton might be raised in Khurásán and Mazandarán, bought by English firms at Ashurádáh harbour for 3*d.* or 4*d.* per lb., and landed in England at that price, plus the charges for freight, which I suppose would not be very considerable.

I have shown, too, in the Report which I have now the honour to send that Khurásán furnishes many other most valuable articles of commerce; and I venture to solicit attention to the plan I have pointed out for making these stores available.

In conclusion, I would say that I am persuaded the Persian Government would, if supported by the English and Russian Governments, use every means in their power to develop this commerce.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. EASTWICK.

Inclosure.

Report on the Trade of Khurásán.

The Province of Khurásán, about twenty-five years ago, extended as far west as the village of Lasgird, upwards of twenty miles on the Tehrán side of Semnún. Since then, the district of Semnún, Damghán and Sháhrud-Bastán have been separated from Khurásán, and formed into distinct Governments. Khurásán, therefore, has been curtailed in length from east to west by not less than 200 miles. It is nevertheless still the largest Province of Persia, and might unquestionably be made, if it be not already, the most productive. Its present boundaries are as follows: For the western limit a line must be drawn from the Pul-i-abrishm ("bridge of silk") twelve miles west of Mazínan, in north latitude 36° 20′, east longitude 34° 10′, almost due north to the Turkuman country, in about north latitude 37° 30′, and south to the Salt Desert. The northern boundary of Khurásán is the Turkuman country, the frontier of which slopes southwards from north latitude 37° 30′ to the fort of Sarakhs in about 36° 40′, this fort being the farthest point to the north-east occupied by the

Persians. To the east Khurásán is bounded by the Herat territory, the limit of which runs almost due south along the 59th degree of east longitude. To the south Khurásán is divided from the Provinces of Kerman and Yezd by a line which commences to the north of the district of Khabis, almost exactly in the 32nd degree of north latitude, then descends south about half a degree, and finally turns northwards to north latitude 33° 45′.

It is difficult to estimate accurately the area of Khurásán, but it certainly cannot be taken at less than 70,000 square miles. The following are the principal districts, each of which has a separate Governor, over whom, however, the Wali or Viceroy of Khurásán is supreme. Commencing from the west, the first district is Sabzwár, and this is succeeded by Nishapur, and this again by Meshed. To the north of these, beginning from the same point, are Kucháu, Bujnurd, Rádkáu, Derágez, Kelát, and Sarakhs. On the extreme south are Jandak, Tabbas, Tuu and Kain, and between these and Meshed are Turshiz, Turbat, and Kháf. The population may be roughly estimated at 1,500,000, or about twenty-one persons to the square mile.

The first important feature of this fine country which calls for notice as regards commerce, is the magnificent road which unites its capital Meshed with Tehrán the capital of Persia. This road, with the exception of three defiles of no great length, which will be mentioned hereafter, is almost a perfect level, bisecting a valley of about fifty miles in average breadth, which only requires an irrigation that could easily be supplied, to be one of the most fertile tracts in the world. On each side of the valley rises a chain of bare rocky mountains, attaining in places the height of 7,000 feet, and forming for four-fifths of the way from Tehrán to Meshed, a distance of 600 miles, an almost impassable wall of defence. Unfortunately, from Sháhrúd to Pul-i-ábrishm, the northern chain is pierced with a great number of passes, and besides, sinks down much below its average height. These passes afford to the Teki Turkumans of Khurd Kalach, a different tribe from the Tekis of Mero, and more properly called Aháls, the means of entering Persia on their marauding expeditions; and so great is the terror they inspire, that for 112 miles from Sháhrúd to Sadrábád near Mazinan, the country has been reduced to a desert, where the wild ass securely pastures, and man alone is in danger. There are, however, ruins which prove this region was once in a far different condition as regards inhabitants. As it is the robbers are favoured by the solitude, and equally so by the conformation of the country, which consists of a series of long ridges, of from 30 to 200 feet in height, with lofty rocks here and there, behind which 1,000 horsemen might muster unperceived. Within the last few years the Turkumans have experienced some severe checks, and one party of 100 horsemen, who were returning from sacking a village, each with a captive before him, were destroyed almost to a man by Haji Mutallib Khan Afshar, the spirited officer who commands the Persian patrols on this road. Nevertheless, the greatest precautions are observed in crossing from Sháhrúd to Mazínan. Travellers are obliged to wait until an escort of horsemen, and a gun with some artillerymen and shamkhál men,* can accompany them, and in crossing the desert the whole body of passengers, numbering often some hundreds, occasionally thousands, are formed in regular ranks, and are never allowed to quicken their pace beyond a walk, while videttes are thrown out to reconnoitre the ground in advance of the main body. Except at Mai-a-mai and Abbás-ábád, the first and third stations, the little water that is to be found is execrable, and supplies are everywhere scarce. This tract, then, where the traffic with Khurásán is exposed to such dangers and delays, forms a most serious impediment to the commerce of North-Eastern Persia, and there seems to be but one way of rendering this part of the road permanently secure, viz., by planting villages between it and the Turkuman country, with such an amount of cavalry in garrison as would furnish daily patrols.

But putting out of consideration the danger from the Turkuman robbers throughout the four stages mentioned above, it may fairly be said that it would be difficult to find in the East a road of such extent as that between Tehran and Meshed so well adapted for every purpose of commerce. This will be more apparent from the following Table.

Where no remark is made, it is to be understood that the road is on tolerably hard ground, with but few rocks or stones.

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* The shamkhál is the jezáil of Afghanistan, a long, heavy matchlock, or rifle, fired from a rest.

TABLE of Stations from Tehrán to Meshed, 150 Farsakhs, equal to 600 Miles.

No.	Names of Stations.	Distance in		Remarks.
		Farsakhs.	Miles.	
1	Tehrán to Kabud Gumbaz	7	28	Road almost a perfect level. Good post-house at Kabud Gumbaz, and plenty of excellent water, but no village. Instead of Kabud Gumbaz travellers may halt at Khatun-ábád, 6 farsakhs, or 24 miles, from Tehrán, a small village, with good accommodation in the villagers' houses.
2	Diwán-i-Kaif ..	6	24	Road a perfect level. Tolerable post-house and plenty of good water. The name of this large village is properly Diwán-i-Kai (Palace of the Kaianians). It derives this name from a very ancient castle, perhaps Parthian, about 3 miles off to the south, close to which is also a mound of the Fire-worshippers.
3	Kishlák	6	24	Four miles of level road; then enter a defile about 10 miles long, thought by some to be the famous "Caspian Gates," being about 20 miles from the site of Rhages. There is a very ancient castle at the western mouth of the defile and another in the middle of it. The road might easily be made an excellent one. On either side are rocks about 200 feet high. From these and from the hills south of Diwán-i-Kaif an inexhaustible supply of rock-salt is obtainable. After leaving the defile a quite level road, but stony, to Kishlák, which is a moderate-sized village, with a tolerable post-house.
4	Dih Namak ..	6	24	Road quite level, but for the first 12 miles much intersected with watercourses. Good post-house at Dih Namak, but water brackish.
5	Lasgird	7	28	About 14 miles from Dih Namak ascend a steep hill, and 3 miles from Lasgird enter very rocky ground. Good post-house at Lasgird, and a curious old castle densely filled with families of peasants.
6	Semnún	6	24	Excellent level road all the way. Semnún is a very neat flourishing town, with about 15,000 inhabitants. The architectural remains here are interesting, and include a very fine mosque and two isolated minarets, or rather towers, with Kufik inscriptions, from 800 to 1,000 years old. Cotton of a superior quality is largely cultivated here, and might be shipped in the Caspian after a land journey of about 80 miles.
7	Dhwán	6	24	Six miles of level road but stony; then enter a range of low hills, where the cold in winter is intense and remarkable even in summer. A good post-house at Dhwán and a very ancient caravanserah, but no village, and supplies scarce. Liability to detention and even danger from snow-drifts during winter.
8	Gúshah	6	24	Twelve miles of hilly ground and then a hard level road. Good post-house and caravanserah at Gúshah and a small hamlet.
9	Damghán	7	28	Excellent level road all the way. Good post-house at Damghán, pleasantly situated amongst trees and near a brook. Damghán is a very ancient city, and is, according to D'Anville, the Hecatompylos of the Parthians. It was ruined in the time of Nádir Sháh, and there are now not more than 5,000 inhabitants. There are here, as at Semnún, two ancient minarets with Kufik inscriptions, and a mosque of great antiquity, which appears to have been originally a temple. Cotton is largely cultivated, but the quality is inferior to that of Semnún. There is a very good road from Damghán through the hills to Sárí, in Mazandarún, near the Caspian. It passes by a beautiful summer station called Chashmah-i-'Ali, famed for a spring and stream of the clearest water, near which travellers may lodge in pavilions belonging to the Shah. Damghán and the two next stations are infested with a poisonous bug, the bite of which produces fever, and is, it is said, sometimes fatal.
10	Dih Mullá.. ..	7	28	Good level road. Dih Mullá is a small town, with a good post-house outside the walls.
11	Sháhrúd	4	16	Good level road. Sháhrúd is a town with about 8,000 inhabitants. The post-house is large and commodious. An escort must be taken here for the four next stations. This is the most convenient place along the whole line of road for the transmission of goods to the Caspian, the direct distance from which is not much more than 50 miles.

No.	Names of Stations.	Distance in		Remarks.
		Farsakhs.	Miles.	
12	Mai-a-Mai.. ..	11	44	Good level road the whole way, but dangerous on account of the Turkumans. Mai-a-Mai is a neat village with a comfortable post-house and good water.
13	Miyándasht ..	5	20	Two miles from Mai-a-Mai enter a range of low hills abounding in game. Copper mines about 12 miles off. The last 6 miles the road is over level ground. Excellent post-house at Miyándasht, but the water is brackish.
14	'Abbásábád ..	5	20	After 4 miles enter low hills. At the extremity of the range, which is about 10 miles broad, is a defile where there is great danger from the Turkumans. A copper mine, apparently worked out, lies close to the road, which is tolerably level, hard, and good throughout. Half-way is a fort called Alhák, with a few inhabitants. 'Abbásábád is a large village with one of the finest and largest caravanserahs in Persia, and excellent water. The people are a Georgian Colony.
15	Mazínán	7	28	Good level road all the way. Twelve miles from Mazínán is the village of Sadrábád, with thirty-two houses and a new caravanserah. Danger from the Turkumans ceases here. Mazínán was ruined by 'Abbás Mirza, but there are still about 2,000 inhabitants. It must have been a large town, for there are rows of fine buildings standing, though without an occupant. The soil is rich and productive, the post-house small, and the water indifferent. The heat in summer is insupportable.
16	Mihr	6	24	Midway pass the fine village of Satkhar, with about 1,000 inhabitants. Mihr is about half as large, with a good post-house, excellent water, and picturesque scenery. The soil is most productive; the road level throughout.
17	Sabzwár	8	36	Good level road throughout. Sabzwár is a city with 12,000 inhabitants, and several factories where excellent felt is made. The soil is very fertile, and cotton, though not of the best quality, is largely cultivated.
18	Rubit-i-Záfaráni ..	6	24	Good level road all the way. Záfaráni has 250 inhabitants, a tolerable post-house, and a fine new caravanserah. This is the most convenient place for visiting the torquoise mines, which are in the hills to the north, about 12 miles off.
19	Nishapur	10	40	Good level road for 8 miles. Then enter a range of hills, which rise in some places to 2,000 feet. Road ascends gradually all the way through the hills, and after about 12 miles debouches into a level country. Half-way pass the small village of Shurál, where there is a post-house just built. About 10 miles from Shurál pass the hamlet of Sagdik, infested by the venomous bug. From this the road passes through deep soil, and crosses three difficult water-courses, which much require bridging, and are at present a great impediment to traffic. Nishapur is one of the oldest cities in the world, and was, until the last two centuries, the capital of Khurásán. The city and the district around are said to have been immensely populous, and this is corroborated by the ruins which are found in all directions, and by the number of water-courses made by labour, which are no fewer than 15,000. At present there are only 10,000 inhabitants in the city, 10 mosques, 20 public baths, and 6 colleges. The fertility of the soil is quite remarkable, and excellent cotton is produced, and the crop might be increased to any extent, as water is most abundant. In the city are good manufactures of broadcloth and of pottery. The post-house is outside the walls and is a most comfortable one.
20	Kadamgáh.. ..	5	20	Excellent level road. Good post-house at Kadamgáh, which is a most picturesque place, with a cool and salubrious climate. There are two forts in the hills above the post-house, one in ruins and deserted, the other with the village at its foot containing about 600 inhabitants. Kadamgáh is a place of pilgrimage, and has its name, "Footsteps," from a stone exhibited at the mosque with the impression of two human feet deeply stamped into it. The mosque was built by Sháh 'Abbás. The magnificent pine trees near it date from the reign of that monarch.
21	Sharífábád.. ..	8	32	Road good. There is some slight danger from the Turkumans on the stage. Sharífábad is a village with about 250 inhabitants, a tolerable post-house, and a good caravanserah.
22	Meshed	5	20	Road requires repair. Gradual descent.
	Total ..	150	600	

Meshed is a fortified city with about 80,000 permanent inhabitants, and a floating population during the summer months of 30,000 more, chiefly pilgrims, who resort to the shrine of Imám Rizá, the eighth Imám. The mosque of this Imám is perhaps the finest in the world, and the dome and two of the minarets are entirely covered with gold, as are the doors of the sanctuary. These latter are also studded with large rubies. The revenues of the mosque are not less than 50,000*l.* a-year; and from them dinner is given to 500 persons, pilgrims and others, daily. The Custom-house hire is farmed for 15,000 túmáns per annum. Meshed is the great mart for European goods, which pass thence into Afghánistán, the Turkunan country, and Bukhárá. These goods pay 1 in 35 in cash or kind. Printing of cotton stuffs is very fairly done in Meshed. There is also a good manufacture of shawls, which pay the Customs 1 kirán (11*d.*) a piece. Kashmîr shawls pay 2½ kiráns the piece. Kermánsháh shawl-thread pays 5 kiráns the mule-load. The soil round Meshed is extremely fertile, and produces good grain and excellent fruit. Wine of first quality might be manufactured, as the grape in this locality is singularly well adapted for the purpose.

From the above itinerary the extraordinary facilities for developing the commerce of Khurásán presented by the Grand Trunk-road from Meshed to Tehrán will be apparent. This point will come again to be considered at the conclusion of this Report; but it is desirable now to pass under review, and in detail, the principal exports of Khurásán, in order to show the kind of commerce which might be developed on this line.

Exports.—The principal exports from Khurásán may be classed as follows:—Cotton, wool, skins, metals and minerals, precious stones, and dried fruits.

Cotton.—The method of cultivating cotton in Khurásán, of picking and cleaning it, is the worst possible. In fact, no pains whatever are bestowed on the plant, or its product, which, nevertheless, is of such a quality as to find a ready market in Russia and other neighbouring countries. It is fair, therefore, to suppose that, by judicious management, cotton might be produced in Khurásán equal to any but the Sea Island, and the soil is so well adapted for this crop throughout great tracts, now waste, that the 3,500,000 lbs. exportable at present might easily be increased to almost any amount. Cotton is planted in Khurásán from 35 to 50 days after the vernal equinox. It is sown like wheat, and the growth of the plants is greatly checked by their being far too close to one-another, and by weeds and shrubs which are suffered to come up with them. No water is given until the plant begins to sprout; but after that epoch it receives four or five heavy waterings. The pods are gathered in September,* and no effort is made to prevent seeds, twigs, and dirt, from being mixed up with the cotton, so that before the cotton is carded, the seeds alone make up about one-third of the weight. The mode of cleaning is very rude and imperfect. The cotton is first picked with the hand in a large earthen vessel; it is next carded with a wheel; a boy turns a handle, which makes a wheel revolve rapidly; the iron rod which connects the wheel and the handle is quite close to a wooden shaft about four inches in diameter; the boy puts the foul cotton with his hand under the iron rod, and this, as it revolves, rubs out the thick seeds; much leaf and dirt, however, remain. The seeds, being useful to feed cattle, are almost as valuable to the natives as the cotton itself, and hence the indifference about excluding them during the picking operation. The cotton of Nishapur and Kain is, perhaps, the best, and that of Sabzwar the worst, produced in Khurásán. The ordinary price of cleaned cotton in Khurásán is a kirán for a Tabriz "man" of 7 lbs., or a trifle more than 1½*d.* per lb. The Customs tax is 3 shahis for every Tabriz "man," or, at rough estimate, ¼*d.* per lb. A camel will carry about 285 lbs., and the hire of a camel from Nishapur to Ashurádeh harbour would never exceed 2½ túmáns, or 1*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* The carriage of cotton, therefore, from Khurásán to the place of shipment on the Caspian may be taken at 1*d.* per lb. Thus the whole cost of the article to the spot whence it could be carried by water all the way to England would be about 2¾*d.*

Wool.—The wool of Khurásán commands a higher price in the Indian markets than that of India or Sindh. The usual rate at which this article is sold in Meshed is 2 kiráns the "man" of 7 lbs., or about 3*d.* per lb. Like cotton, it pays ¼*d.* per lb. to the Customs. The whole exported produce may be reckoned at millions of pounds; but from the Turkuman country additional supplies might be obtained to any extent. At present the road to Merve, which may be considered

* From the 21st of September to the 21st of October they may be gathered according to the season, so as to avoid rain.

the capital of the Turkuman country, is closed to Persian traders; but twelve years ago it was quite open and safe, and a vast amount of traffic was carried on by it.

The stations from Meshed to Merv, and thence to Bukhárá, are as follows:—

From Meshed to Merv and Bukhárá, 436 miles.

No.	Name of Stations.	Distance in		Remarks.
		Farsakhs.	Miles.	
1	Meshed to Kuzkun ..	4	16	Small village.
2	Rubát i Málú	4	16	Ditto.
3	Mazdurán	7	28	Ditto.
4	Kárah Kistı	5	20	Desert; no inhabitants.
5	Sádakli	5	20	Ditto.
6	Sarakhs	5	20	Fort garrisoned by two Persian regiments.
7	Palizak	6	24	Desert; no inhabitants.
8	Tash Rubát	7	28	No inhabitants. No water, except in wells known only to the Turkumans.
9	Kuchah Kum	7	28	No inhabitants. No water, except in wells.
10	Mero	5	20	Fine river and pasturage. Fort repeatedly occupied by the Persians since the city was destroyed seventy years ago by the Amir of Bukhárá. This place was the capital of the Khalif Maimún, and is said to have contained several hundred thousand inhabitants. About 40,000 Teki Turkuman families now reside at or about it.
11	Kalchah	5	20	No inhabitants.
12	Sarichah Awázchaluk ..	7	28	Ditto.
13	Uch Hájí	7	28	Ditto.
14	Rafahtah .. .	8	32	Ditto.
15	Ishák Rubát . ..	5	20	Ditto.
16	Karámal Khándh i Chahár Jug	4	16	Village.
17	Chahár Jug	2	8	Ditto.
18	Labi Daryá	1	4	Bank of the Oxus.
19	Alat	4	16	Village.
20	Karákul	4	16	Ditto.
21	Yakkalut	4	16	Ditto.
22	Bukhárá	3	12	Large city.
	Total	99	436	

Skins.—Among these the most important are the famous lamb-skins from Bukhárá, which, owing to the road by Merv being closed, have for some years past been imported into Meshed by way of Herát. These lamb-skins pay at the Meshed Custom-house 5 kiráns, or 4*s.* 7*d.*, per package of ten. They find a ready sale in Persia, being used to make the national hat, and also for the lining of winter garments. They sell at from 5*s.* to 15*s.* per skin. Those called "karpak" are the most prized, and fetch as much as 15 túmáns (7*l.*), the dastah or piece of ten jilds or skins. These karpak skins are said to be obtained by causing the ewes to bring forth prematurely, which is managed as follows.—the ewes that are within a month of lambing are driven out two miles or so on a cold night, and are brought back suddenly into a very warm stable. The violent change of temperature causes the ewes to bring forth, and the skins of the lambs thus born are those which are so highly prized. A hat made from these skins will sell for 20 túmáns (nearly 10*l.*), and in such a hat only the choice part of the choicest skins will be used. Of the ordinary skins there are two kinds—the "ábguli" and the "ján-i-farih." The former kind is again divided into three classes:—inferior, which sell at from 6 to 7 túmáns the piece of ten skins: middling, which fetch from 8 to 10 túmans the piece; and superior, priced the piece at from 12 to 14 túmáns. The quality of the skins differs year by year. If the winter is unusually cold at Bukhárá, the skins will be remarkable for their excellence, and *vice versâ*. Besides lamb-skins, fur cloaks are imported into Meshed. These come from Kábul, and pay 2½ kiráns (2*s.* 4*d.*) to the Custom-house. From Khurásán, when the Herat road is open, about 50,000 fox-skins, and from 2,000 to 4,000 sumára, or martin skins, are carried westward for exportation. The former sell at Meshed at from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* each, and the latter at from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* This year fox-skins from Khurásán sold at 4*s.* each in Russia, and Khurásán martin-skins at 12*s.* each.

With regard to the tanning of skins it must be added that a Company* has

* The Company of Markoff and Johanna Mesropian, a Prussian and Perso-Armenian firm. They undertake to send skins to any English port through Russia, but cannot declare the charge for freight. They also offer to

just commenced operations in the neighbourhood of Tehrán, who bid fair to do a great business. Their head-quarters are at the town of Demavend, bordering on Mazandarán. They can at present undertake to supply 25,000 lamb-skins, and the like number of sheep-skins and kid-skins a-year. Their kid leather appears to be equal to the best European, and they can sell kid-skins at 4 kiráns each, and sheep-skins and lamb-skins at 3½ and 3 kiráns respectively. They expect to double their business next year, and with the resources of Khurásán open to them there is no doubt they could meet any demand that could possibly be made upon them.

Metals and minerals.—Khurásán is rich in mines of lead, iron, copper, antimony, coal, marble, and alabaster, and in sulphur and rock salt. Silver is also found, and a mine about twenty miles to the west of Meshed has been worked within the last twelve years. Grains of gold also are discoverable in some of the streams. Of all the mines those of copper are the most conveniently situated for commercial purposes, some of them being close to the great trunk-road from Tehrán to Meshed. At present an intelligent merchant who resides at Sháhrúd is working the copper-mines which are situated near Zaidah, a few miles from Mai-a-mai, one stage from Sháhrúd. The ore he obtains is very pure. He pays the miners at the rate of 5*d.* each a-day, and the copper sells at 9 kiráns (8*s.* 3*d.*) the man of 7 lbs., so that after deducting all expenses he clears 1*s.* a lb. It must be observed that at these mines, and at all other mines of metals in Persia, the gains are greatly diminished by the want of properly constructed furnaces. The natives class the ore under three heads, as follows:—"zarafsháni," gold sprinkled, which yields 22 per cent. of copper; "sábúni," soapy, yielding 8 per cent.; and "lá surkhi," without red marks, sometimes called "fanladi," steely, from its colour, which yields 50 per cent. All these the natives say exist together in the same rag or stratum.

Coal mines exist, no doubt, throughout the whole range of mountains from Resht to Meshed, a distance of 800 miles. The mine which is worked for the use of the arsenal at Meshed is about twenty-four miles distant from the city.*

The natives have no idea of mining, and the coal, which was first brought from the mine, being taken from near the surface, was of inferior quality, and largely mixed with sulphur, which had an injurious effect on the iron manufactured with it. Since the necessity of sinking shafts has been pointed out,† and acted upon, better coal has been obtained, and as the strata exist in localities where no influx of water need be dreaded, the great expense of pumping will not be incurred.

Most excellent saltpetre abounds throughout Khurásán resting on the surface. That which is employed in the powder factory at Meshed comes from Tahát Khán, about twenty-eight miles north of the city. The saltpetre is purified twice at the place where it is collected, and would then sell in the Meshed market for about 10*s.* the 100 lbs. It is not, however, pure enough for the use of the powder factory, and has to be repurified three or four times, and then yields about 65 per cent. of pure saltpetre. The charcoal used in the factory is made from the white salix tree. Sulphur is found in abundance all along the mountains near Meshed, and within five miles of the city. It is very impure, and costs about 1*d.* per lb. The crude sulphur yields about 30 per cent. after being purified by distillation. The excellence of the gunpowder made at Meshed by Colonel Dolmage is remarkable, being equal, or superior, to the finest made in England. In a trial with a 9-inch mortar, 38 drachms of the best English fine grained powder, manufactured by Pigon and Wilks, carried a distance of 1,100 yards, while the best fine grained powder made in the factory at Meshed carried 1,165 yards. It may be remarked that the windage was considerable, the mortar being a very old one. The Meshed powder-factory at present furnishes a kharwar (700 lbs.) in thirty-six hours, but it is to be much enlarged next year, so as to supply three times as much. The machinery is put in motion by water, and consists of twenty-four pestles and mortars, striking forty times in a minute, and two large polishing drums, each capable of polishing 350 lbs. in three hours.

Marble.—A mine of yellowish white marble at Shandiz, twenty miles from Meshed, is beginning to be worked, and the Prince Governor is about to send 100 camel-loads of this marble to Tehrán for the house he is building there. This marble resembles that of Yezd.

sell 30,000 kilogrammes of wool, brown and black, at 3½ kiráns the man of 7 lbs., or about 5½*d.* per lb., and white at 4 kiráns or 3*s.* 8*d.* the man.

* Mr. Andreini claims to have discovered it.

† By Colonel Dolmage.

Lead.—There is an excellent mine of lead four farsakhs from Ahuwán, between Semnún and Damghán. The ore taken from this mine yields 60 per cent. of metal.

Precious stones.—Carbuncles and turquoises are the principal gems found in Khurásán, and there is a brisk trade in both. The "ijárah" or contract for all the mines of precious stones in Khurásán was taken last year at 14,000 túmáns, and reckoning 6,000 túmáns for the presents which the contractor has to make to influential persons to obtain the farm, it may be said to be purchased at about 10,000*l.*, and this gives a large margin of profit. From the turquoise mines alone 40,000 túmáns worth of stones were collected, but were not all sold. Subsequently the mines filled with water, and the working of them is at present partly suspended. The Shah possesses a conical turquoise about an inch and a-half in diameter, which is valued at upwards of 20,000*l.* Turquoises, however, worth even 500*l.* are very rare. The stone is much prized, particularly when the colour approaches that of indigo. The lighter shades are not esteemed. A good trade might be done in sapphires and emeralds. These stones are to be bought in Khurásán at rates which would allow of full 50 per cent. profit in Europe. The topaz of a deep pink colour, called "lál," is very highly esteemed in Persia, and commands such prices as would yield to the European importer 200 per cent.

Dried fruits.—This article can be obtained from Khurásán in any quantity. The charge at the Custom-house is only 1½ kiráns (1*s.* 4*d.*) the camel-load. The chief kinds are figs, plums, raisins, apricots, jujubes, and almonds. All these are excessively cheap. Thus excellent raisins might be purchased at Turshiz for less than 1*d.* per lb. Great quantities are exported to Russia. The Askariya grape is admirably adapted for the fabrication of champagne.

Tobacco.—The tobacco of Khurásán is of inferior quality, owing probably to the mode of cultivation. It is planted about the 1st of July. The jerib or Persian acre (equal to 60 square yards) will yield about 90 mans or 630 lbs. of leaves. Of these 70 lbs. are the choice part, consisting of the three leaves which grow at the top of each plant. The fields are kept carefully clear of weeds, and are watered every twelve days. The harvest takes place in the autumn, and the tobacco sells at 1*s.* to 2*s.* the 7 lbs. Tabbas alone produces a tobacco of a better quality, and highly valued for its rich perfume. It is used to mix with that of Shiráz to increase the aroma.

Grain.—The wheat of Khurásán is of good quality, and sells in Meshed at 13*s.* 6*d.* the kharwar of 700 lbs. Barley sells at 8*s.* the 700 lbs. There is no exportation, but were there a demand, besides the grain produced in Khurásán itself, an endless supply might be obtained from Sistán, where so much more is grown than is required for home consumption that the article can scarce be said to have any price. Payments in Sistán are said to be made in pieces of cotton.

From Meshed to Sistán, 119 farsakhs = 476 miles.

No.	Names of Stations.	Distance in		Remarks.
		Farsakhs.	Miles.	
1	Meshed to Sharifábád ..	6	24	Village.
2	Rubát Sufid	5	20	No inhabitants.
3	Rubát i Miyándasht ..	4	16	Ditto.
4	Turbat	5	20	Ditto.
5	Khizrábád	6	24	Ditto.
6	Kujd	8	32	Ditto.
7	Kágh	5	20	Ditto.
8	Khidri	5	20	Ditto.
9	Muhammadábád . ..	7	28	Ditto.
10	Chahak	5	20	Ditto.
11	Birjaud	6	24	Ditto.
12	Múd	6	24	Ditto.
13	Sirbeshah	6	24	Ditto.
14	Sahlahábád	6	24	Ditto.
15	Tark	8	32	Ditto.
16	Nih	5	20	Ditto.
17	Aliábád	6	24	Ditto.
18	Baudán	6	24	Ditto.
19	Lab i áb	10	40	From Baudán to Lab i áb no water is procurable. Lab i áb ("Brink of water") is so called from being at the edge of the great Sistán Lake.
20	Dáúdí	4	16	
		119	476	

It may be asked how is it that with such valuable exports, and such facilities for exportation, the commerce of Khurásán remains so undeveloped. At a time, for example, when cotton is in such demand in Europe the cultivation of cotton in Khurásán has not increased in anything like the proportions that might have been expected. Yet around Nishapur and Sabzwár there are many hundreds of thousands of acres of good soil lying waste, and abundance of water to cultivate them. How is it that they are not sown with cotton? The simple fact is that there are only a certain number of camels and mules for transport, and that were more cotton produced it would be impossible to convey it to sea. Were the beasts of burthen multiplied there would be a difficulty in finding forage, a necessity for growing a far greater quantity of grain. It is only by a railroad that it is possible to increase economically the means of transport. A line of American rails from Gez harbour on the Caspian to the cotton-fields of Sabzwár would not cost more than 240,000*l*., at 9,302 túmáns the farsakh of four miles, the whole distance being only 212 miles. In addition to the merchandize that rail would carry, there would be a traffic of 500 passengers at least daily. For, not to mention ordinary travellers, there are, it is computed, from 50,000 to 100,000 pilgrims that visit the shrine at Meshed yearly, under all the disadvantages of dangerous roads, where supplies and water are scarce. A railroad would probably quadruple the number of pilgrims. To open the cotton stores of Khurásán the sum above mentioned is a mere trifle, and the whole project well deserves the attention of European capitalists.

(Signed) EDWARD B. EASTWICK.

CALCULS pour la Construction d'un Chemin de Fer Américain de Téhéran jusqu'à Mesched à la distance de 150 farsak, d'après le plan.

	Tomans.
Travaux de Terre—	
Par farsak 850 tomans et pour 150 farsak	127,500
Travaux en bois—	
On coupe et prépare le bois dans les forêts de Sa Majesté le Chah près de Damghán, 1,637 tomans par farsak, per 150 farsak	245,550
Transport du bois de la forêt jusqu'à Damghán et Scharut à 10–12 farsak, 940 tomans, pour la quantité du bois d'un farsak au dos de mulets et pour 150 farsak	141,000
Transport du bois de Damghan à Téhéran	1,400
,, ,, Damghan à Scharut	300
,, ,, Scharut à Mesched	2,000
N.B.—On transporte le bois de Damghán vers les deux côtes à Téhéran et à Mesched, en se servant des petits waggons sur le chemin de fer même.	
Pour la position du bois sur le chemin de fer, 869 tomans par farsak, et pour 150 farsak ..	130,350
Travaux de Fer—	
Per farsak 3,000 tomans, et pour 150 farsak	450,000
Construction des ponts et passages des eaux—	
200 tomans par farsak, et pour 150 farsak	30,000
Bâtiments et maisons de station—	
600 tomans par farsak et pour 150 farsak	90,000
Somme de dépenses de 150 farsak de construction d'un chemin de fer Américain de Téhéran à Mesched, ou par farsak la dépense de 8,120 tomans	1,218,100
Moyens de transport, 40 waggons pour le commencement, construits dans l'arsenal de Téhéran à 200 tomans	8,000
Instruments et requisites pour la construction de la route	4,000
Somme	1,230,000

N.B.—Considéré que la fondation des ateliers pour le service des locomotifs est trop couteuse, précaire, et difficile en Perse, vû que les frais pour l'achât et le transport d'un grand nombre de machines, la solde de mécaniciens et de différentes professionistes, monteraient trop haut, et réfléchi que n'occurrera pas cette vélocité si grande excepté dans des cas extraordinaires, ce sera pour la Perse toujours mieux de se servir par moyens de transport des chevaux attelées aux waggons sur le chemin de fer.

N.B.—Au lieu des rails, qui couteraient trop cher pour le gran transport de l'Europe, et qui seraient bientôt volées dans ce pays-ci, on emploit, sans préjuger la construction et la solidité du chemin de fer même, des laminettes (platines) de fer (voir le détail du dessin) qu'on importe de la Russie d'Astrachan à 30 tomans le halwar.

	Tomans.
Les dépenses de la construction d'un chemin de fer de Téhéran à Mesched, avec les chevaux comme moyens de transport, résultent	1,230,100
Avec des petits locomotifs à vapeur, 165,200 tomans de dépenses	1,395,300
Donc par farsak—	
Avec des chevaux	8,200
Avec des locomotifs..	9,302
Dépenses de l'administration dans chaque année—	
Appointements des ingénieurs et employées	33,000
Pour gardiens et personnel de service	22,000
Somme de dépenses pour l'administration	55,000
Maintien et conservation de la route : on calcule que tous les quinze ans il faudra changer les bois et les ferraments ou dépenser chaque année la somme de..	48,530
Il aura donc la dépense annuelle pour l'administration et la conservation ..	103,530

Téhéran, Février 1863. .. .. A. GASTEIGER, *I. R. Ingénieur.*

Sweden and Norway.

Report by Mr. Hamilton, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Boulogne-sur-Mer, March 14, 1863.

Finance.

THE following are the leading features of the Budget laid before the present Diet :—

ORDINARY INCOME.

	Rix-dollars.
Rent from Crown Lands, Fisheries, &c.	8,447,358

EXTRAORDINARY INCOME.

	Rix-dollars.	Rix-dollars.
Gross Revenue, Customs	14,000,000·00	
„ „ Post-Office	1,500,000·00	
„ „ Stamps	1,300,000·00	
„ „ Excise on Brandy	8,400,000·00	
		25,200,000·00
Total Income		33,647,358·00

The ordinary yearly expenditure is divided under the following heads :—

Civil List	1,230,000·00	
Justice, including Prisons, &c.	2,180,570·00	
Foreign Department	479,200 00	
Army and Ordnance	9,585,740·40	
Navy	3,634,950·00	
Civil Administration	3,857,265·39	
Finance (including the charges of collecting extraordinary revenue)	5,450,075·00	
Public instruction	3,624,516·64	
Superannuation Fund	1,194,682·57	
Total Expenditure		31,237,000·00
Annual Surplus		2,410,358·00

EXTRAORDINARY SUPPLY.

The under-mentioned sums are proposed to be voted for the whole triennial period (not annually) :—

	Rix-dollars.		Rix-dollars.
For the construction of a new prison ..	300,000·00	Finance..	76,000·00
Ordnance	3,114,988·24	Public instruction	913,605·12
Navy	2,748,000·00		
Civil Administration	2,139,600·00	Total Extraordinary Expenditure.	9,292,193·36

This is to be covered by a reserve fund created by the surplus revenue of former years, the expected surplus of the annual Budgets, the income tax (yielding 2,600,000 rix-dollars annually), taxes on newspapers, playing-cards, billiards, and other assessed taxes.

Besides the above, a sum of 26,315,000 rix-dollars is proposed to be voted for the construction of railroads during the years 1864, 1865, and 1866. Of these, 25,000,000 rix-dollars are to be raised by means of a loan. The remaining 1,315,000 rix-dollars are to be provided for from the residue of former loans.

Public Credit.

The Public Debt of Sweden consists of the loans contracted for the construction of railroads. In 1858, a sum of 20,000,000 rix-dollars was borrowed for this purpose, and in 1860 a further loan of 25,000,000 rix-dollars was negotiated.

The bonds bear interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The Stock is at present quoted at 98 per cent. These loans are to be paid off in forty years by annual instalments.

Commerce.

The principal articles of export were in 1861—

Pig-iron	257,057	centners	
Bar-iron	1,665,159	„	
Ore	134,874	„	
Tar	141,559	„	
Deals	1,478,393	dozen	
Oats	7,397,455	cubic feet (672,496 quarters)	
Barley and malt	1,602,077	cubic feet	
Steel	137,572	centners	

(Note.—100 centners are equal to $4\frac{1}{8}$ English tons.)

The principal imports in 1861 consisted of—

Cotton	18,145,567	lbs.	
Raw sugar	40,401,481	„	
Coffee	15,856,549	„	
Coal	15,263,232	cubic feet	
Tobacco leaves	4,773,171	lbs.	
Stalks	3,247,711	„	
Wool	3,187,106	„	
Silk goods	62,702	lbs.	
Cotton goods	907,176	„	
Woollen goods	1,094,411	„	
Machinery	1,500,601	rix-d. value	
Cotton yarn	875,096	lbs.	
Woollen yarn	351,685	„	

Manufactures.

The value of goods manufactured in Sweden in 1860 is stated to amount to the following sums, namely:—

		Rix-dollars.			Rix-dollars.
99	Manufactories of woollen goods	9,191,000	16	Manufactories of silk stockings	611,000
6	Manufactories of mixed fabrics	1,501,000	12	Sugar-refineries	11,925,000
27	Manufactories of cotton goods	4,560,800	103	Tobacco Manufactories	4,570,000
20	Cotton Mills	12,181,000	598	Tanneries	4,245,000
4	Sail-cloth Manufactories	526,000	87	Paper-mills	3,066,000
5	Manufactories of silk goods	930,000	71	Works for the manufacture of machinery	3,580,000
11	Manufactories of silk ribbons	93,000			

The total value of all the manufactures in the kingdom is computed at 69,000,000 rix-dollars.

Agriculture.

The exportation of grain of all kinds from Sweden has amounted to the following quantities, viz.:—

Years.	Imperial Quarters British measure.	Years.	Imperial Quarters British measure.
1821	17,000	1851	131,000
1831	31,000	1860	1,028,000
1841	75,000	1861	880,000

Shipping.

IMPORTS, 1860.

In Swedish bottoms.	In Norwegian bottoms, not from Norway.	In Vessels belonging to the countries from whence the importation has taken place.	In other foreign Vessels not belonging to the countries from whence the importation has taken place.	By Land.	Sum total of Importations.
Rix-dollars.	Rix-dollars.	Rix-dollars.	Rix-dollars.	Rix-dollars.	Rix-dollars.
43,475,000	1,831,000	24,617,000	12,366,000	180,000	82,469,000
IMPORTS, 1861.					
52,177,000	2,130,000	31,228,000	20,809,000	226,000	106,570,000

EXPORTS, 1860.

In Swedish bottoms.	In Norwegian bottoms.	In Vessels belonging to the respective countries whence the importation took place.	In other foreign Vessels not belonging to the countries from whence the importation took place.	By Land.	Sum total of Exportations.
Rix-dollars. 43,851,000	Rix-dollars. 18,094,000	Rix-dollars. 15,151,000	Rix-dollars. 9,133,000	Rix-dollars. 267,000	Rix-dollars. 86,496,000
EXPORTS, 1861.					
34,600,000	16,731,000	16,984,000	12,552,000	247,000	81,084,000

(Signed) FRED^C. HAMILTON.

General Report.

Summary of the Royal Report on the Affairs of the Kingdom since the last "Riksdag," 1862.

THIS Report contains a number of interesting facts, among which the following may be mentioned :—

The progress of the works on the Western Trunk of the Royal Railways is most satisfactory.

On the northern part of the Southern Trunk, from Fahlköping to Jönköping, the works are so far advanced that the traffic from Fahlköping to Mulsjö Station ($3\frac{1}{2}$ Swedish miles*) can be opened at the same time as the Western Trunk, on the 8th of November, when postal and "diligence" communication with Skäne will simultaneously commence from Mulsjö, situated $2\frac{3}{4}$ Swedish miles from Jönköping. The line between Mulsjö and Jönköping can be opened during the year 1864, if sufficient capital be soon provided. The traffic on the southern part of the same Trunk will probably, before the end of the year, be extended to Liatorp, $1\frac{1}{4}$ Swedish mile north of Elmhult and 14 miles Swedish from Malmö.

The total length of Royal Railway lines opened for traffic will, at the close of the year, amount to $62\frac{4}{10}$ Swedish miles. There is reason to hope that engines, carriages, and other railway materials will be provided in sufficient quantities by native manufacturers, and attempts are also being made to manufacture rails in Sweden at reasonable prices. Twenty-five pensions, amounting together to 1,014 rix-dollars, are paid out of the railway funds to soldiers and private workmen who have received injuries on the works, or to the families of those who have died of such injuries. The fear that railway traffic would not even defray the expenses of working has been proved to be groundless; for, after the payment of these expenses, together with the maintenance of the lines and the materials, the deduction of a sufficient sum for the fuel required for the following years, and other disbursements, 50,000 rix-dollars have been deposited in the Riksgälds (National Debt) Department in 1860, and 200,000 rix-dollars in 1861, and it is probable that this year at least 300,000 rix-dollars will be so deposited. The receipts have exceeded the disbursements per railway mile, by 5,046 rix-dollars 65 öre in 1859, by 9,462 rix-dollars 33 öre in 1860, and by 10,856 rix-dollars in 1861; consequently in progressively increased proportion.

The receipts of the Exchequer in 1858 left a deficit of 794,903 rix-dollars; in 1859, an only apparent deficit of 822,951 rix-dollars 63 öre (caused by the Excise duty on brandy ("bränvin") for the first three months of 1860 not being placed, as they had previously been, to the receipts of 1859, but entered in those of 1860); in 1860, however, they have left a surplus of 1,173,667 rix-dollars 74 öre; and a still greater one for 1861, although the exact figures cannot yet be stated with certainty.

The crops have not generally been unfavourable (excepting last year, in the Government ("Läu") of Stockholm, and some parts of those of Gothenburg and Bohus, and the funds provided for relief in times of dearth have not been employed to any considerable extent.

The delegates of the National Bank ("Banko Fullmäktige") having redeemed in full the 12,000,000 Loan, the Royal obligation of the 9th of February, 1858, was on the 25th of last February returned from the Exchequer to His Majesty, and

* A Swedish mile is about $6\frac{3}{4}$ English miles, or 6 miles, 5 furlongs, 77 yards.

destroyed. For the benefit of those merchants and manufacturers in the capital who needed time for the payment of the foreign debt, caused by the commercial crisis of 1857, a Discount Association was formed in 1860, with the object of dividing the payment of the remaining debt into instalments extending over five years more, viz., to 1865.

All the seven "Hypothek" (Mortgage) Associations in existence at the institution of the "Hypothek" Bank on the 26th of April, 1861, have now incorporated themselves as shareholders in the "Hypothek" Bank; and since then, three new Associations have been chartered, viz., for the Government of Gotland, for the Governments of Gefleborg and Kopparberg, and the four northernmost Governments. Separate mortgage funds have been provided for owners of house or landed property in Stockholm and Gothenburg.

Postal communication has been extended by the opening of thirty new mail lines, and the length of road traversed yearly by these mails amounts to 14,000 Swedish miles. The postage for books and printed music forwarded by the packet-post has been reduced. Preparatory steps have been taken for a new postal communication with Russia and Finland. The number of letters forwarded by the post office amounted during the past year to 7,017,000, being 324,000 more than in 1860; and the receipts of the post office in 1861 amounted to 1,695,000 rix-dollars, being 74,000 rix-dollars more than in 1860. During the first half of the present year, these receipts have exceeded those of the corresponding six months in 1861 by 42,000 rix-dollars.

By the establishment of post diligences between twenty-one post offices, and the employment of railways, seventy-seven "mantals"* have been released from the obligation of forwarding the mail, without employing the Reserve Fund of 70,000 rix-dollars assigned by the last "Riksdag."

The Swedish and Russian telegraph nets have been united, and new lines have been laid out between Uddevalla and the Norwegian borders, and also between Gefle and Oregund.

The telegraph station at Alingsas has been suppressed, but the railway telegrams are forwarded to and from the town. A new wire, in addition to the one previously existing, has been laid out from Stockholm to Hernösand; and as the common telegraph props do not resist rot for more than five years, a beginning was made in 1859 to rebuild the older lines with props steeped in a solution of vitriol, and now a length of $184\frac{1}{8}$ Swedish, or about 270 geographical miles, is provided with props so prepared. The Royal telegraph lines now extend a total length of $720\frac{5}{10}$, or if the double wires be measured $1{,}029\frac{1}{10}$ geographical miles, with sixty-nine stations, and the number of telegrams dispatched last year amounted to 175,988, of which 112,041 were inland. The number of inland telegrams having decreased in the two latter years the charge for telegrams was reduced at the beginning of the present year, and the inland correspondence has since then considerably increased, although it is uncertain whether this increase will be sufficient to meet the loss occasioned by the reduction of the charge. The receipts in 1861 left a surplus of 69,142 rix-dollars 60 öre, chiefly produced by foreign telegrams; but it is not probable that the surplus of this year will be of equal amount.

During the latter part of the present year the receipts from the Custom duties have risen to about the same amount as during the corresponding period in 1861, when they amounted to 15,354,000 rix-dollars for the whole year.

The activity of the twelve provincial private banks has not been disturbed by any temporary disorder in the money market. The value of their notes in circulation amounted, in even figures, in 1860 to 28,600,000 rix-dollars, and in 1861 to 30,600,000 rix-dollars; their advances to the public in 1860 to 41,900,000 rix-dollars, and in 1861 to 42,200,000 rix-dollars; and their liabilities on deposits and creditives in 1860 to 17,500,000 rix-dollars, and in 1861 to 19,300,000 rix-dollars.

The total exports and imports of the Kingdom, which during the three years 1855-57 amounted on the average to 170,000,000 rix-dollars annually, exclusive of gold and silver, but in 1858 sank to 113,000,000 rix-dollars, rose again in 1859 to 148,000,000 rix-dollars, in 1860 to 166,000,000 rix-dollars, and in 1861 to upwards of 180,000,000 rix-dollars. In the year 1851 the value of these exports and imports was only 81,000,000 rix-dollars. The share of Swedish vessels in the transport of freights was as follows:—in the year 1851 3,375 Swedish and 1,925 foreign vessels

* A "mantal" was originally a farm of sufficient size to support one man and his family. It now describes a system of valuation for the taxation of farms.

sailed with cargo from Sweden, the tonnage of which vessels was, respectively, 121,628 and 160,409 lasts;* in 1860 3,918 Swedish and 3,422 foreign vessels of, respectively, 182,021 and 295,898 lasts; and last year 3,626 Swedish and 3,538 foreign vessels of, respectively, 166,267 and 358,923 lasts. The number and tonnage of foreign vessels has been, consequently, progressively rising, which has not been the case with Swedish vessels. In 1851 2,094 Swedish, and 1,634 foreign vessels arrived from abroad with cargo, the tonnage of which vessels was, respectively, 75,626 and 71,101 lasts; and in 1860 2,940 Swedish and 2,540 foreign vessels of, respectively, 115,330 and 123,909 lasts. In 1861 1,278 Swedish vessels, of 134,020 lasts, transported cargoes from foreign ports to Sweden. The Swedish mercantile marine consisted at the end of the year 1861 of 3,313 vessels (113 more than in 1860, but 51 less than in 1859), of 153,426 lasts (somewhat less than in the two previous years). The inland navigation employed 2,061 vessels, of 42,884 lasts. The steam marine, which in 1860 numbered 203 vessels (10 more than in 1859), of 9,332 horse-power, consisted in 1861 of 176 vessels of 10 horse-power and upwards, with an aggregate of 8,750 horse-power, and 41 steam-sloops, with an aggregate of 180 horse-power, making, together, 217 vessels, of 8,930 horse-power.

The value of manufactured goods amounted in 1860, in even figures, to 67,900,000 rix-dollars, being 3,300,000 rix-dollars more than the prosperous year 1857.

During the "iron" year, 1861, 3,408,368 centners† 27 lbs.‡ bar iron (and smelting pieces) was produced at 427 separate works, with 987 forges, being 188,700 centners more than in 1860. Of miscellaneous iron goods and steel 569,853 centners 48 lbs. were manufactured. In addition to this 23,681 centners 30 lbs. of Bessemer steel was produced at Edske blast furnace in the Government of Gefleborg. The produce of copper in ingots is calculated at about 36,000 centners; but the silver yielded amounted only to 2,207 lbs. 40 ört.§

During the years 1860-62, charters have been granted to forty-three Joint Stock Companies with an aggregate capital of 28,000,000 rix-dollars. When to this is added the capital of 60,000,000 rix-dollars for the Joint Stock Companies chartered previously to 1860 in conformity with the Royal Regulation of the 6th of October, 1848, the total shows a capital of nearly 90,000,000 rix-dollars. Should it even prove to be a fact that some of these Companies have never come into operation, and that the whole capital has not always been paid in, and that certain Companies have only developed schemes of enterprize previously existing, yet the above figures show to what a high degree speculation is urged by the opportunity of entering on industrial enterprizes of the greatest magnitude, by means of mutual, and sometimes small, contributions from a large number of shareholders with limited liability.

Up to the end of September, forty-seven Volunteer Rifle Corps or Association had been formed on the basis established by His Majesty, and on the 15th of last October the active members of these corps or associations amounted to 7,000 men. Between 4,000 and 5000 stand of arms have been issued on loan from the Royal stores to be used for practice, in addition to which a large number of public schools have been allowed to purchase, at a low rate, old arms unsuited for military service. Those arms intended for bayonet practice have been previously adapted to this purpose.

The Treasury Books, 1860.

The balance sheet of the Public Accounts for 1860, published to-day (December 3rd, 1862), opens with a balance of net assets, brought over from the previous year, amounting to 18,290,456 rix-dollars 5 öre, and states the total receipts of the year 1860 at 36,836,784 rix-dollars 48 öre, making a total credit of 55,127,240 rix-dollars 53 öre; while the total debit for the year is stated at 45,302,489 rix-dollars 89 öre; so that the net balance of credit to be placed to the account of the next year (1861) was reduced to 9,824,750 rix-dollars 64 öre. This decrease of the balance in hand, as compared with the previous year, was caused by the change in the position of the funds in the "Riksgäld" (National Debt) Department. This Department commenced the year with a debt of 11,133,628 rix-dollars 49 öre, which at the end of the year had increased 19,912,381 rix-dollars 87 öre; the disbursements amounting to 14,845,596 rix-dollars 27 öre, and the receipts to only 6,066,842 rix-dollars 49 öre,

* A Swedish ship's last is about two English tons of shipping.
† 1 Swedish centner = 93·7147 English lbs. avoirdupois.
‡ 100 Swedish skalpund = 1 Swedish centner.
§ 100 ört = 1 skalpund.

although the ordinary settlement of the public accounts left a surplus in favour of the "Riksgäld" Department amounting to 1,173,667 rix-dollars 74 öre. This surplus was produced as follows:—The surplus on the estimated receipts of the Exchequer amounted to 3,084,544 rix-dollars, and the savings on the estimated disbursements to 367,091 rix-dollars 42 öre, making together 3,451,635 rix-dollars 42 öre; while the deficit on other receipts of the Exchequer only amounted to 1,065,850 rix-dollars 21 öre, and the deficit on certain grants contained in the Budget to 1,121,628 rix-dollars 91 öre; to which must be added another item not included in the Budget, viz., 90,488 rix-dollars 56 öre, for assistance granted to the families of deceased officials, in lieu of other advantages formerly enjoyed and paid by the successor in office, and for compensation for loss of certain vested rights connected with the Tithe Commutation.

Most of the ordinary sources of revenue show a surplus on the Estimates amounting together to 580,655 rix-dollars 16 öre. The chief items in this surplus are:—Ordinary interest on invested funds nearly 185,000 rix-dollars; tenths and hammer dues on iron, 67,000; tenths on corn, 65,000; public rents, 38,000; Crown head money, 35,000; and extra revenue and taxes, 108,000; the whole stated in round figures. The sale of gunpowder and saltpetre left a deficit of 144,359 rix-dollars 50 öre. In the extraordinary sources of revenue, the Custom duties gave a surplus on the Estimates of 2,267,280 rix-dollars, and the stamp duty an excess of 236,445, while the Excise duty on brandy ("bränvin") left a deficit of 919,204 rix-dollars.

The second heading (the Department of Justice) left a surplus of 127,107 rix-dollars on the grant for the guard and maintenance of prisoners; but a deficit of about 11,000 rix-dollars in each of the said three grants for stationery, for travelling expenses, and for the compensation to witnesses and others. Under the fourth heading (the War Department) there arose a deficit in the Estimates of 666,801 rix-dollars, consisting, among other items, of 340,641 in the Estimate for the exercise of the National ("Indelta") Army; of 163,020 for the forage of artillery and cavalry horses; of 19,517 for rations provided for regiments on garrison duty; of 83,744 for the exercise of the Militia ("Beväring") regiments; and of 52,400 for travelling expenses. Under the fifth heading (the Marine Department) there was a deficit of 12,933 rix-dollars in the Estimate for travelling expenses, and a saving of 57,691 on the Estimate for the sustenance of sailors and privates in the Marine Corps. Under the sixth heading (the Home Department) there was a deficit in the Estimates of 86,940 rix-dollars, the major part of which, 45,783 rix-dollars, was caused by an excess in the expenses incurred in connection with the re-division of land; and of 19,000 in each of the two items stationery and travelling expenses. Under the seventh heading (Finance Department) there was a deficit of 213,208 rix-dollars in the Estimate for the expenses connected with the Stamp Office; and of nearly 11,000 for restitutions. Among the savings under this heading was the sum of 142,036 rix-dollars in the Reserve Estimate for woods and forests. The eighth heading (the Ecclesiastical Department) shows a deficit of 17,567 in the Estimate for the maintenance of paupers; of 8,837 in the Estimate for stationery; and of 15,289 in the Estimate for maintaining, at a certain sum, such salaries at the University of Upsala as are paid, in part, by corn. Lastly, the ninth heading (the Pension List) shows a deficit of 19,262 rix-dollars in the estimated grant for military pensions paid as equivalent for certain farm rents and dues, resumed by the Crown; and of 10,651 in the estimated grant to the Wadstena Hospital Fund for Superannuated Soldiers, as compensation for farm dues and tenths resumed by the Crown.

The "Riksgald," or National Debt Department, 1861.

The balance-sheet, which opens with a credit in excess of debit at the commencement of the year to the amount of 6,385,255 rix-dollars 85 öre, states the surplus at the end of the year at 3,538,500 rix-dollars 44 öre, thus showing a decrease of 2,846,755 rix-dollars 41 öre; the Estimates and the expenses connected with the sessions of the Legislative Chambers, and with the administration charged to the account, being 8,612,373 rix-dollars 61 öre; while the receipts, savings, &c., placed to the credit of the same account amount only to 5,765,618 rix-dollars 20 öre.

Among the items entered on the credit side of the accounts the following may be mentioned:—The general taxation for the year, 2,250,000 rix-dollars; the surplus on the same item from the previous year, 355,847 rix-dollars 32 öre; net

receipts on card-duty, 24,334 rix-dollars 68 öre; net receipts on newspaper stamps, 42,640 rix-dollars 4 öre; savings, 484,224 rix-dollars 57 öre (of which 462,518 rix-dollars 93 öre on the Estimate for popular education). Sum received for 1861 from the Exchequer 2,059,790 rix-dollars riksmynt. The sum voted for 1861 to the Riksgälds Department from the Bank profits, 333,333 rix-dollars 33 öre; interest, 124,260 rix-dollars 78 öre; and the share of the Riksgälds Department in the profits of the Discount Fund for manufactures, 21,000 rix-dollars riksmynt.

On the debit side, among other items, are the following:—Interest and amortization on the Home State Loan of 1855, 13,655 rix-dollars riksmynt; ditto on the Foreign Loan of 1858, 1,166,666 rix-dollars 66 öre; ditto on that of 1860, 1,466,000 rix-dollars riksmynt; and ditto for half-a-year on the Home Loan of 1861, 82,500 rix-dollars riksmynt; State expenses granted by the Legislative Chambers of 1859-60, 3,992,668 rix-dollars; grants for popular education, 259,000 rix-dollars; additional disbursements for the Legislative Chambers of 1859-60, 30,305 rix-dollars (exclusive of the 570,253 rix-dollars riksmynt before accounted for); pay of the "Justitie Ombudsinan" (the Solicitor of the four Chambers), and others, 21,729 rix-dollars; deficit in the Estimates for 1859, &c., 822,951 rix-dollars riksmynt; deficit in the Army Pension Fund in 1860, in consequence of new pensions, 66,205 rix-dollars riksmynt; discount on capital, and commission on the Home Loan of 1861, 270,000 rix-dollars riksmynt; other disbursements for the same loan, 7,931 rix-dollars riksmynt; and the disbursements attendant on the administration of the Riksgälds Department, 77,179 rix-dollars (exclusive of öre).

Of the liabilities of the Riksgälds Department, amounting to 11,701,686 rix-dollars riksmynt, 7,553,488 rix-dollars riksmynt bore interest, and 4,148,197 rix-dollars riksmynt were free; the former had increased during the year by nearly 3,000,000 rix-dollars riksmynt. Liabilities balanced without being brought out into the column amounted to 14,701,235 rix-dollars riksmynt, of which more than 6,000,000 rix-dollars obligations, deposited in the General Hypothek (Mortgage) Bank. Of the claims of the Riksgälds Department, amounting to 15,240,186 rix-dollars riksmynt, 11,134,188 rix-dollars riksmynt bore interest, 956,766 rix-dollars riksmynt were free for a limited time, and 3,149,232 rix-dollars riksmynt entirely free (exclusive of assets balanced without being brought out into the column, 14,571,753 rix-dollars).

With regard to the Railway Loan, 6,750,000 rix-dollars riksmynt had been disbursed for carrying on the State Railway works. The liabilities, which at the commencement of the year amounted to 43,064,612 rix-dollars riksmynt, had increased at its close to 47,426,277 rix-dollars riksmynt; but that when from this be deducted the assets (8,095,652 rix-dollars riksmynt of which were invested in railway obligations, or lent at 5 and 6 per cent. interest), the excess of liabilities over assets amounted to 33,151,630 rix-dollars riksmynt.

Custom Duties, 1861.

From the Report of Customs Duties in 1861 (founded on the books of the Customs Department as made up to the end of the same year), which the General Board of Customs presented to His Majesty the 28th of May last, it will be seen that the receipts from those sources the net profits of which fall to the Exchequer, such as customs, tonnage, warehouse and bonded dues, confiscation fines, coast wrecks, salvage, abandoned goods, goods unclaimed during the space of a year and a night, extra receipts, and checks on defective accounts,—amounted during the year to—

	Rixdollars	öre.	Rixdollars	öre.
Duty on imported and exported goods	14,857,508	1		
From other sources	496,568	14		
			15,354,076	15
Lighthouses and beacon dues	494,344	38		
Checks on defective accounts	130	70		
			494,475	8
Total gross receipts			15,848,551	23
If from the above gross receipts be deducted—				
Deductions amounting to	76,188	12		
Compensation to Commissioners for repealed dues to the trade and navigation fund	750,000	0		
Compensation for town dues	1,079,420	63		
Expenses connected with the management of the Customs Department which, exclusive of the commission allowed for collecting (amounting to 14,869 rix-dollars 49 öre), has exceeded by 3,483 rix-dollars 43 öre, the estimate for the year	1,835,931	7		
			3,741,540	47

	Rix-dollars	öre.	Rix-dollars	öre.
A surplus is left to the Exchequer of—				
Consisting of Custom duty	11,628,677	81		
Lighthouse and beacon dues	478,332	95		
			12,107,010	76
The Estates of the Kingdom had estimated the net receipts for the year				
of Customs duty	9,300,000	0		
Lighthouse and beacon dues	240,000	0		
			9,540,000	0
Showing a surplus on this Estimate of—				
Custom duty..	2,328,677	81		
Lighthouse and beacon dues	238,332	95		
			2,567,010	76
The receipts for miscellaneous purposes, including the grant for the furtherance of manufactures and the hospital dues, have amounted to the gross sum of ..			704	66
The total receipts for the year 1861 have consequently amouuted to—	Rixdollars	öre.		
For the Exchequer	15,848,551	23		
For miscellaneous purposes	704	66		
			15,849,255	89
If from this be deducted the above-named compensations to the trade and navigation fund, and for the town dues	1,829,420	63		
And deductions on the receipts for the Exchequer	76,188	12		
Also deductions on the receipts for the trade and navigation fund ..	28	16		
And on those for miscellaneous purposes	142	33		
			1,905,779	24
There is a balance of			13,943,476	65
If further be deducted expenses connected with receipts for the Exchequer ..			1,835,931	72
A total surplus for the year is left			12,107,544	93
The total receipts for the year 1860 amounted to			10,608,317	13
So that the total receipts for the year 1861 exceed those of the previous year by			1,499,227	13

Exports from the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway to Great Britain during the first half of 1862.

According to Official Reports the exports from the United Kingdoms to Great Britain during the first half of the present year have amounted to the value of 1,111,428*l.*, of which goods to the value of 618,313*l.* were imported from Sweden, and from Norway to the value of 493,115*l.*

The value of exports during the same period in the previous year amounted to 1,287,330*l.*, of which 886,896*l.* was from Sweden, and 400,434*l.* from Norway.

The increase in the value of exports from Sweden has, consequently, not been inconsiderable, while the value of the exports from Norway has somewhat decreased.

SWEDEN.

The Position and Requirements of the Exchequer, 1862.

The most important items in the Royal Proposition laid before the Riksdag on the 31st of October, stating the position and requirements of the Exchequer, are as follows:—

The receipts of the Exchequer are estimated at—

	Rixdollars	öre.
Total of the ordinary receipts	8,447,358	0
The extraordinary receipts as follows—		
Custom duties	14,000,000	0
Postal Receipts	1,500,000	0
Stamps	1,300,000	0
Excise duty on brandy	8,400,000	0
Total	33,647,358	0

The ordinary and fixed expenditure as follows:—

Under the first heading, for His Majesty's household and the royal palaces .. (Being 48,400 rix-dollars less than in the Budget of October 29, 1860.)	1,230,000	0
Under the second heading, for the Department of Justice .. .. .. (Being 18,000 rix-dollars less than in the present Budget.)	2,180,570	0
Under the third heading, for Foreign Affairs (unchanged)	479,200	0
Fourth heading, for the Army and Land Defences .. .. (Being 858,020 rix-dollars 40 öre in excess of the present grant, and of which 248,500 rix-dollars 84 öre, have already been expended for extraordinary purposes, and 188,317.)	9,585,740	40

	Rix-dollars	öre.
Under fifth heading, for the Marine Department	3,634,950	0
(Being 329,850 rixdollars in excess of the present grant, of which 122,440 rix-dollars, the increased estimate for the Pilot and Lighthouse Departments, is counterbalanced by the estimated increase in the pilot and lighthouse dues.)		
Under sixth heading, for the Civil Department	3,857,265	39
(Being 1,650,315 rix-dollars 39 öre in excess of the present Estimate. This increase is chiefly caused by raising the Estimates under this heading to a sum more approximate to the corresponding disbursements, viz., 69,434 rix-dollars 9 öre; and also by the proposal of two new grants, amounting together to 1,190,000 rix-dollars.)		
Under the seventh heading, for the Financial Department	5,450,075	0
(Being 1,179,625 rix-dollars in excess of the present Estimate. As, however, the increase in the proposed grants amounts to 1,218,400 rix-dollars, and the disbursements to the amount of 24,700 rix-dollars are to be transferred from the extraordinary expenditure of the State, making together 1,243,100 rix-dollars, the other Estimates under this heading will be diminished by 63,475 rix-dollars.)		
Under the eighth heading, for the Ecclesiastical Department	3,624,516	64
(Being an excess upon the present Estimate of 348,116 rix-dollars 64 öre.)		
Under the ninth heading, for Pensions and Retrenchments	1,194,682	57
(Being an excess on the present Estimate of 25,762 rix-dollars 57 öre.)		
Making a total of	31,237,000	0
In the existing Budget the receipts are estimated at	28,971,500	0
And the disbursements at	26,911,710	0
By this proposition of His Majesty it is estimated there will be an increase in the Estimates of	4,675,858	0
In the disbursements of	4,325,290	0

It should, however, be borne in mind that the Customs duties and the Excise duty on brandy, which have hitherto only been stated in the Estimates at the net sum that has come into the Treasury, viz., the Customs duties, less the dues to the Trade and Shipping Fund, and the compensation to towns for loss of town dues, and the Excise duty on brandy, less the expenses of control, collection, and book-keeping,—these receipts have now, in conformity with the desire of the last Riksdag, and the Resolution of His Majesty, been stated in their gross sums, and the above-named expenses have been included in the Estimates as disbursements.

These deductions from the Customs duties and the Excise duty on brandy are estimated—

	Rix-dollars.
To trade and shipping fund	750,000
To towns for loss of town dues	1,040,000
Expenses for collecting and excise duty on brandy	440,000
Making a total of	2,230,000

The charge referred to in the system of bookkeeping has thus produced a corresponding nominal increase in the Estimates, both in the receipts and in the disbursements. If this nominal increase be deducted, the real increase in the receipts will only be 2,445,858 rix-dollars, and in the proposed disbursements 2,095,290 rix-dollars.

The Auditors appointed by the Riksdagen having drawn attention to the fact that disbursements, for several purposes, which have hitherto been met by grants in the Estimates, have during several years considerably exceeded these grants, His Majesty has, in conformity with the proposal of the Auditors, stated these items in the present Estimates at sums corresponding to the real disbursements. The increase that has arisen, chiefly from such causes, in a number of items in the estimated expenditure, and which increase does not, consequently, describe any new requirements, amounts to 482,690 rix-dollars 90 öre. In addition to the above, His Majesty has deemed it right to propose that certain items of a fixed character, to the amount of 435,075 rix-dollars 85 öre, which have hitherto been included in the Extraordinary Expenditure of the State, be now transferred to the Ordinary Expenditure, 2,095,290 rix-dollars.

If these last two sums, making 917,766 rix-dollars 75 öre, be deducted from the above-stated increase in the expenditure, the remainder, 1,177,523 rix-dollars 25 öre, will show the amount of those grants which His Majesty now asks for new requirements.

On comparison of the above-named estimated revenue and expenditure there will be found an annual surplus of 2,410,358 rix-dollars to be deposited in the Riksgälds (National Debt) Department, as a contribution to meet the disbursements of that Department; among these disbursements must be included the grants now

asked by His Majesty, either in one sum or in annual payments for a certain term of years to the following amounts :—

	Rix-dollars	öre.
Under the second heading—the Department of Justice	300,000	0
Under the fourth heading—the Army and Land Defences	3,114,988	24
Under the fifth heading—the Marine Department	2,748,000	0
Under the sixth heading—the Civil Department	2,139,600	0
Under the seventh heading—the Financial Department	76,000	0
Under the eighth heading—the Ecclesiastical Department	913,605	42
Total	9,292,193	36
And for payments already made in advance for several requirements of State	112,411	20

In addition to the above item for incidental expenses, to be met by the funds at the disposal of the Riksgälds Department, His Majesty has also asked for a grant of 231,581 rix-dollars for similar purposes under the first heading—"His Majesty's household and the Royal palaces;" but at the same time proposed that this latter sum should be met by the saving under the "first heading," which are adequately sufficient for the purpose.

	Rix-dollars.	
By the statement contained in the Minutes of Council that accompany the Royal Proposition, the assets in the "Riksgälds" Department at the end of 1863 may be estimated at		2,936,000
And its Receipts during the three financial years that will then commence, inclusive of the annual contribution from the Exchequer above named, may be estimated at		22,812,000
Total		25,748,000
	Rix-dollars.	
While the Disbursements to be liquidated by the "Riksgälds" Department during the three years 1864, 1865, 1866, amount for stated purposes to about	10,796,000	
And for the grants asked by His Majesty to	9,292,000	
Total		20,088,000
		5,660,000

So that the balance, 5,660,000 rix-dollars, may, with one-third of its sum, or 1,887,000 rix-dollars for each year, be applied as interest on and for amortizing a new Railway loan, and for other requirements not yet stated, without taking into calculation any contribution from the National Bank ("Rikets Ständers Bank"), the profit of which, in even figures, has amounted—

	Rix-dollars.
In the year 1860 to	1,560,000
„ 1861 to	2,099,000

And consequently, for the three years above named, 1864, 1865, 1866, may be estimated at nearly 6,000,000 rix-dollars.

The "Riksgald," or National Debt Department, 1862.

The Debt of the National Debt ("Riksgäld") Department increased in 1861 by 2,911,840 rix-dollars 49 öre to 11,704,686 rix-dollars 22 öre; 7,352,213 rix-dollars 27 öre of which was paying interest, and the remainder consisted of accumulated interest, of grants in the Estimates not drawn 2,576,498 rix-dollars 78 öre,—of reserve funds remaining in the Department 1,353,731 rix-dollars 66 öre, and of deposited or applied funds.

The claims and other assets of this Department increased in the above year by 65,085 rix-dollars 8 öre, and amounted to 15,240,186 rix-dollars 66 öre, of which 10,987,454 rix-dollars 5 öre had been invested, and 956,766 rix-dollars would be invested subsequently; so that the assets exceeded the debt by 3,538,500 rix-dollars 44 öre, showing a decrease in the surplus of 1861 as compared with the previous year of 2,846,755 rix-dollars 41 öre. The disbursements entered in the main account for the year amounted to 8,612,373 rix-dollars 61 öre, and the receipts or increased assets entered in the same account to only 5,765,618 rix-dollars 20 öre. Among the items that caused this decrease are 822,951 rix-dollars 63 öre, as compensation to the Treasury for deficiencies in the Estimates of 1859, &c.; 270,000 rix-dollars discount and commission on the Home Loan of 1861; and 82,500 rix-dollars for six months interest on and the amortization of the same loan.

The total receipts in 1861 amounted to 11,493,297 rix-dollars 44 öre; and the expenditure to 12,768,306 rix-dollars 88 öre, being 1,275,009 rix-dollars 44 öre more than the receipts. During the first half of the present year the receipts amounted to

6,748,992 rix-dollars 27 öre, comprehending 1,200,000 rix-dollars surplus revenue of the Exchequer in 1860; 200,000 rix-dollars deposited profits on the Royal Railways in 1861; and 2,480,413 rix-dollars 70 öre duty on playing cards and newspaper stamps. The total expenditure during the same period was 6,749,968 rix-dollars 91 öre, comprehending 4,176,250 rix-dollars temporarily invested.

The separate statement on the railway loans state the debts under this heading on the 30th June, 1862, at 47,528,242 rix-dollars 53 öre, comprehending the unamortized balance of the Loan of 1858 amounting to 20,859,884 rix-dollars, and of the Loan of 1860 amounting to 24,834,692 rix-dollars 23 öre. The assets in the same statement are stated at 10,728,560 rix-dollars 32 öre, comprehending 6,361,116 rix-dollars 81 öre temporarily invested, so that the balance of debt over assets was 36,799,682 rix-dollars 21 öre.

The four and a-half per cent. obligations in circulation abroad at the above date were estimated at 7,532,600 thalers for the Loan of 1858, and 6,268,600 thalers for that of 1860, equivalent to 36,803,200 rix-dollars Swedish, to which must be added the so-called premium obligations. In addition to the above, four and a-half per cent. obligations of the Loan of 1860 to the value of 1,055,500 thalers were deposited in the National Bank ("Rikets Ständers Bank"), and at the end of the present year 510,500 thalers in the same obligation were further to be deposited in the National Bank, making together 1,566,000 thalers, equivalent to 4,176,000 rix-dollars Swedish.

Of the 25,000,000 rix-dollars voted by the last "Riksdag" (House of Parliament) for railway works there remained 4,750,000 rix-dollars in the "Riksgäld" Department at the date of the last Report.

The receipts for general taxation for the year 1858 had exceeded by 451,175 rix-dollars 61 öre the estimated sum of 1,725,000 rix-dollars, and for the years 1859, 1860, and 1861, these receipts have up to the 1st October of last year exceeded respectively the estimated sum of 2,000,000 rix-dollars for each year by 345,656 rix-dollars 95 öre; 362,107 rix-dollars 78 öre; and 430,963 rix-dollars 17 öre.

The total disbursements for account of the last "Riksdag," paid by the "Riksgälds" Department, amounted to 606,185 rix-dollars 11 öre, of which the expense of printing and binding amounted to 86,118 rix-dollars 21 öre.

The Distillery of Brandy ("Bränvin") in the Kingdom, 1862.

The summary drawn up November 13, 1862, in the Office for the Control of Brandy in the Civil Department, from the notifications delivered to the Governors of Provinces of the quantity of brandy to be distilled in the fourth and fifth distilling terms of this year, extending from the 15th of October to the 15th of December, shows that the quantity of brandy, of 50 per cent. strength, at + 15 degrees of Celsius, amounted to 7,847,000 kannas.*

The summary drawn up by the same office on the 29th of last April, of the brandy distilled in the whole Kingdom during the three first distilling terms of the year, shows that the quantity of brandy then produced, and measured by the controllers, amounted to 6,311,954·5 kannas. The quantity of brandy distilled during the year will probably be about 14,158,954·5 kannas.

The production in the whole Kingdom in the year 1861, according to the yearly Report of the Office for the Control of Brandy, dated the 31st of July of the present year, amounted to 14,007,107·5 kannas.

Shipwrecks in 1861.

According to Reports received from the different Departments, and submitted to His Majesty by the Admiralty, relative to the shipwrecks on the Swedish coasts during the year 1861, it appears that 119 vessels stranded, of which 30 were Swedish and 89 foreign ships; among the latter were 14 Danish, 14 Russian and Finnish, 14 Prussian, 8 from the German States, 18 English, 2 Dutch, and 7 whose nationality was unknown.

Of these vessels were saved,—2 foreign by their own crews, 11 Swedish and 25 foreign by assistance from the coast, and 19 Swedish and 52 foreign were total wrecks.

The Census.

The population of the whole Kingdom on the 31st of December, 1860, amounted, exclusive of Stockholm and Gothenburg, to 3,710,197, of which 285,085 lived in

* 100 Swedish kannas = 57·603 English imperial gallons.

towns, and 3,425,112 in the country. The number of "Landstings" men for the country is 851, and for towns 158. It is assumed that the above figures will remain unchanged after the final revision yet to be made by one or more Governments ("Län"), and providing there has been no error in the process of addition.

It is to be regretted that the statements from Gothenburg are so much at variance with each other that no certain figure can yet be stated in reference to the population of that town. By the calculation of probabilities it may, however, be estimated that the population at the end of 1860 amounted to somewhat more than 34,412. If this figure, together with the real population of Stockholm, at the time named, 112,391 persons be added to that of the rest of the country above stated, it will be found that the population of the whole Kingdom amounted to 3,857,000. The increase during last year being estimated at nearly 50,000 persons, the population of Sweden at the end of 1861 may be stated at upwards of 3,900,000.

The adjoined Table shows the whole population of each Government at the end of 1860, with a separate statement of the proportion thereof, which belonged to the towns of each Government, Gothenburg excepted:—

In the Government of—	In the whole Government.	In the Towns.	In the Government of—	In the whole Government.	In the Towns.
Stockholm	121,737	5,674	Elfsborg	269,322	11,733
Upsala	92,536	10,012	Skaraborg	222,240	11,605
Södermanland	126,705	12,933	Wermland	247,171	8,934
Ostergöthland	240,770	31,565	Oerebro	151,651	10,785
Jönköping	171,011	10,530	Westmanland	103,300	12,567
Kronaberg	152,225	3,229	Kopparberg	166,949	6,612
Calmar	221,029	17,979	Gefleborg	136,061	16,417
Wisby	50,137	5,443	Westernorrland	116,669	7,671
Blekinge	117,875	22,536	Jemtland	61,218	1,496
Christianstad	209,581	8,804	Westerbotten	81,478	2,202
Malmöhus	284,430	44,828	Norrbotten	69,225	3,807
Halland	119,578	9,369			
Götheborg	177,299	8,354	Total	3,710,197	285,085

The population of Sweden amounted on the 31st December, 1861, according to the account published by the Statistical Department, to 3,917,339, of whom 449,391 were inhabitants of towns.

The increase of the population throughout the whole Kingdom is estimated for the year 1861 at 57,611.

The Audit of the Bank Accounts.

The Report of the Auditors published this day (22nd November) is dated the 14th of last October, and embraces the accounts of the Bank and of the Tumba paper-mills for the year 1861, and also the Protocols of the Delegates ("Fullmäktiges") from the 16th of August last year to the 15th of August of the present year.

The net assets and claims of the Bank had during the year increased by 2,099,122 rix-dollars 74 öre, and were at the close of the year 27,614,686 rix-dollars 33 öre, the total assets being 74,495,513 rix-dollars 24 öre, and the debts 46,880,824 rix-dollars 91 öre. The gross profits amounted to 2,624,563 rix-dollars 45 öre, and the expenses of management to 506,406 rix-dollars 76 öre.

A plan for the re-organization of the National Bank has been drawn up by a Committee of the Delegates, and the question of providing more suitable premises has been discussed. On this subject the Delegates have already resolved to make a proposition.

The specie and bullion, which on the 14th of September, 1861, amounted to 27,435,691 rix-dollars 21 öre, had on the 13th of last September sunk to 18,599,708 rix-dollars 83 öre, showing a decrease in silver of 8,812,486 rix-dollars 38 öre, and in gold of 23,496 rix-dollars.

In foreign specie the Bank possessed 689,664 rix-dollars 92 öre, chiefly in Russian roubles.

Silver specie has been sold (from the 14th of September, 1861, to the 13th of September this year) to the amount of 119,348 rix-dollars 99 öre, at a profit of 2,054 rix-dollars 11 öre.

The net profit on bills of exchange during the year 1861 amounted to 269,276 rix-dollars 82 öre.

Worn-out bank notes to the number of 3,781,223 in riksmynt were returned from the 1st of July, 1861, to the 30th of June, 1862, amounting in value to 20,315,350 rix-dollars, and of which 2,893,250 were 1-rix-dollar notes: 684,190 "banko" notes were returned, amounting in value to 1,948,400 rix-dollars.

New notes to the number of 4,510,000 have been provided, amounting in value to 19,601,000 rix-dollars, and of which 3,746,000 were 1-rix-dollar notes.

New bank-note paper has been adopted by the Delegates. The tenders for for such paper submitted by Consul L. W. Olde and the American Bank Note Company in New York have not been accepted.

Loans on gold and silver, which were discontinued at the close of 1859, the Auditors consider should be again available to the public, and that no further reduction of the fund provided for general discount and loan should be thought of, it having already appeared, especially in Gothenburg, that the funds provided for loan transactions are insufficient. The Auditors also consider that the interest on loans from the General Discount Fund should be fixed at 5 per cent.

The so-called "frisk" notes it has been ascertained have been issued to the number of 7,000 of 3 rix-dollars each, amounting together to the value of 21,000 rix-dollars, and up to the 30th of June of this year 2,400 of these notes, to the value of 7,200 rix-dollars, have been returned to the "Filial" (Branch) Bank at Hudiksval, leaving a balance of 13,800 rix-dollars on this account.

The assets of the Bank in obligations bearing interest amounted on the 13th of last September to 10,551,778 rix-dollars 66 öre.

Among the internal concerns of the Bank, it is stated that a contract has been executed for conducting water into the premises from the Stockholm Water Works at a cost of 8,614 rix-dollars 74 öre.

REPORT of the Specie and Bullion in the National Bank, together with the Bank Notes in circulation, and also the Deposits and Unemployed Credit and Loans, 30th June, 1862.

DEBIT.

	Rd. Rmt. öre	Rd. Rmt. öre
Bank Notes in Circulation.		
Notes for 1,000 rix-dollars rixmynt, in circulation from March 28, 1859	8,211,000 0	
" 500 " " " "	1,992,000 0	
" 100 " " " "	6,891,500 0	
" 50 " in circulation from April 4, 1859 ..	2,627,650 0	
" 10 " in circulation from August 1, 1859 .	5,615,000 0	
" 5 " in circulation from March 28, 1859 .	3,660,750 0	
" 1 " in circulation from Sept. 1, 1859 ..	4,200,318 0	
" 500 " in circulation from April 2, 1836 ..	206,250 0	
" 100 " " " ..	378,150 0	
" 33⅓ " " " ..	210,050 0	
" 16⅔ " " " ..	120,050 0	
" 10 " in circulation from May 11, 1836 ..	413,250 0	
" 6⅔ " in circulation from Dec. 1, 1835 ..	498,500 0	
" 2 " in circulation from January 2, 1837.	939,855 0	
Notes for 32 skillings banco, in circulation from January 2, 1837 ..	891,800 0	
Notes for 16, 12, and 8 skillings banco, of the years 1803 to 1849 ..	780,389 25	
Notes for 14 and 10 skillings banco, of the years 1803 to 1804 ..	9,897 50	
	37,646,409 75	
Assignments and Certificates of Investiture in Circulation.		
Between the Depactments for Deposit and Issue 44 85		
Between the Departments for Loan and Issue 5,515 21		
Unentered certificates of investiture for the Loan Department 23 10		
	5,583 16	
		37,651,992 91
Deposits.		
Balance belonging to the Departments of State and Public Institutions, and also to companies and private individuals	9,745,569 74	
Balance in gold, 564 ducats at 8 rix-dollars 25 öre	4,653 0	
		9,750,222 74
Unemployed Credit and Loans.		
Belonging to the Deposit Department, namely:—		
To the credit of the Board of Trade ("Kommers Kollegium") ..	296,039 55	
To the credit of the Office for Iron Trade ("Jern Contoret") ..	38,000 0	
To the credit of the Branch Bank in Blekinge	133,300 0	
" " Boras	40,800 0	
" " Cahmar..	109,600 0	
" " Carlshamn	120,500 0	

	Rd. Rmt. öre.	
To the credit of the Branch Bank in Christianstadt	141,540 0	
„ „ Gefle	121,900 0	
„ „ Helsingborg	91,600 0	
„ „ Hermösand	9,200 0	
„ „ Hudiksvall	46,100 0	
„ „ Lund	147,250 0	
„ „ Norrobottens Län.. ..	190,300 0	
„ „ Nyköping	145,000 0	
„ „ Skaraborgo Län	94,700 0	
„ „ Sundsvall	192,050 0	
„ „ Uddevalla	93,300 0	
„ „ Westerbottens Län ..	101,300 0	
„ „ Wisby	26,200 0	
„ „ Orebro Län	98,800 0	
„ „ Ostersund	52,000 0	
General Discount Funds for Trade and Industry, and also the State Loan Fund—		
The Discount Office in Stockholm	1,207,273 29	
The Loan Office at Gothenburg	2,722 59	
„ Malmö	250 0	
„ Wisby	1,865 67	
	3,501,599 10	
Belonging to the Loan Department, namely:—		
Of the Fund for Loans on Land and House Property in town and country 138,629 89		
Balance of the Reserve Fund of the Bank .. 5,019,796 43		
	5,158,426 32	8,660,025 42
Total		56,062,241 7
From this must be deducted, pursuant to § 118 of the last Bank Regulation—		
Advances on Country drafts	94,750 0	
Redeemed illegible notes	5,175 0	
Redeemed illegible Rixmynt notes	600 0	
Advances on and for Postal drafts	3,800,000 0	
		3,900,525 0
Total Stock of Notes		52,161,716 7
Difference between the above and the Maximum amount of stock of circulating Bank Notes, computed in accordance with § 119 of the Bank Regulations		455,606 70
Total		52,617,322 77

CREDIT.

	Ducats.	Rix-dollars Rixmynt in Silver.	Rix-dollars Rixmynt.
Gold and Silver in the Bank.			
Current specie in the Bank	5,572	3,589,128 0	
Foreign specie according to valuation	..	689,664 92	
Uncoined, assayed, and valued at	..	7,088,063 63	
At the Royal Mint	19,990	1,060,093 13	
Abroad, partly in hand and partly not yet due	..	9,979,486 59	
Total gold and silver	25,562	22,406,436 27	
Ducats 25,562, at 8 rix-dollars 25 öre	..	210,886 50	
The whole reduced to silver	..	..	22,617,322 77
In accordance with § 119 of the Bank Regulations the stock of Bank notes in excess of the above may, at the maximum, amount to	..	..	30,000,000 0
Observation.—In the above statement of the specie and bullion in the Bank, made in accordance with § 109 of the Bank Regulations, the copper specie, amounting to 174,050 rix-dollars rixmynt, is not included.			
Total	..	..	52,617,322 77

(Signed) S. W. GRASSENGIESSER.

Audit and Managing Department of the Bank,
Stockholm, July 18, 1862.

NORWAY.

Summary of the Report of the Executive Government of Norway to the Stor Thing, at the opening of the Diet in October 1862, on the State and Management of Public Affairs since the Sessions of the previous Stor Thing.

The iron and copper mines are expected to yield less than in the three preceding years.

The spring herring-fishery proved, both in the previous year and in the present one, more than usually abundant. A measure providing for those herring-fisheries, not included in the special enactments for the spring herring-fisheries, will be laid before the Stor Thing.

The reactionary effects of the monetary crisis of 1867 seem now to have subsided, and the imports during the later years have risen to their normal amount.

The exportation of wood has increased rapidly, and amounted in 1861 to 344,777 lästs.* It is not expected that the wood trade will be equally favourable in the present year.

The increase of the mercantile marine has not been so great as in the three previous years, amounting only to 246 vessels, with a tonnage of 18,834 lästs. At the end of the last year the mercantile marine consisted of 5,493 vessels, with a tonnage of 276,077 lästs.

Shipments to and from foreign ports have been in continual progression; in the year 1861, 3,419 cargoes, amounting to 395,743 lästs, were shipped in Norwegian vessels.

The question of establishing a Polytechnic Educational Institute has been submitted to the consideration of competent persons.

A proposition for the participation of Norway in a general European measurement of the meridian will be laid before the Stor Thing.

The Statistical Tables have been continued.

The Shipping and Commercial Tables for the years 1858, 1859, and 1860 are published, and those for the year 1861 are in the press.

A review of the economic ("ekonomisk") position of the Kingdom during the five years 1856 to 1860 will soon be ready for publication.

The National Hospital needs enlargement, and a new Lunatic Asylum is being erected in Trondhjem.

The receipts from the custom duties of the Kingdom, which after the changes made by the Stor Thing in the Tariff for the period of the existing Budget were estimated at 2,750,000 specie dalra† per annum, amounted in 1861 to 2,842,605 specie dalra.

The excise duty on brandy ("bränvin"), which in the existing Budget is estimated at 600,000 specie dalra per annum, amounted in the year 1859-60 to 619,900 specie dalra, in 1860-61 to 238,050 specie dalra, and in 1861-62 to 485,450 specie dalra. The unusual decrease in this duty is to be ascribed to the bad potato crops of 1860, and also to the fact that of late the consumption of ale has diminished that of brandy.

The silver mines at Kongsberg, which during the years 1856-58 yielded on the average 32,800 marks‡ fine silver, and net proceeds of about 216,000 specie dalra annually, have, during the years 1859-61, yielded on the average 17,000 marks fine silver, and net proceeds of about 61,000 specie dalra.

The mint at Kongsberg has been in activity during a part of the years 1861-62, and 681,000 specie dalra have been coined, chiefly in whole and half specie dalras.

The outstanding claims of the Exchequer, which at the expiration of the year 1858 were 2,557,000 specie dalra, amounted at the close of 1861 to 2,790,369 specie dalra.

The cash surplus in the Treasury, which on the 31st of August, 1859, amounted to 3,460,000 specie dalra, has gradually continued to decrease, so that at the end of August in the present year it had sunk to 1,218,000 specie dalra. The causes of this decrease have been, partly the railway works which have been completed, and partly the receipts from several sources of income having yielded less than the estimated sums.

The public debt, which at the close of the month of August 1859 was 7,688,000 specie dalva, amounted at the end of last August to 7,266,500 specie dalra.

* 1 Norwegian ship's last = 5,716 lbs. English avoirdupois, or $2\frac{7}{10}$ tons of English shipping.
† 1 Norwegian specie dalra = 4*s.* $7\frac{3}{4}$*d.* English.
‡ 1 Norwegian mark silver = 7 oz. 10 dwt. $7\frac{1}{4}$ gr. English troy.

The "Hypothek" (Mortgage) Bank, has issued obligations for 3,093,000 specie dalra, and granted loans to the amount of 2,381,490 specie dalra, exclusive of the sum of 1,717,000 specie dalra, which has been subsequently issued on loan.

The new building for the Stor Thing is in progress, and fresh supplies for carrying on these works will be asked of the Stor Thing.

A new model for infantry fire-arms has been adopted.

On the fortifications of the Kingdom the needful repairs have been carried out.

Two steam gun-boats, the "Rjukan" and "Sarpen," are completed; and two others, the "Glommen" and "Langen," are on the stocks.

A sloop of war, the "Nordstjernen," has been launched; and a frigate, the "Kong Sverre," is almost completed.

Postal communication between Sweden and Norway is now opened three times in the week; and the compulsory pre-payment of letters is abolished in both countries.

Norwegian Budget for 1863–66.

In the proposition for the Budget of the years 1863-66, laid before the "Stor Thing," the receipts of the Exchequer are estimated at 4,780,000 specie dalra, of which the Custom duties alone are taken at 2,850,000 specie dalra.

The estimated disbursements are as follows:—The Royal family, 97,000 specie dalra; the Stor Thing, 84,825 specie dalra 40 skillings;* the Government, 180,924 specie dalra 80 skillings; Ecclesiastical Department, 153,598 specie dalra 4 skillings; the Department of Justice, 368,067 specie dalra 48 skillings; the Home Department, 379,633 specie dalra; the Department of Finance, 1,261,962 specie dalra 112 skillings; the Army, 1,027,140 specie dalra; the Marine and Postal Department—(*a*) Postal, Telegraph, and Lighthouse Department, 580,816 specie dalra 8 skillings, and (*b*) the Marine Department, 465,000 specie dalra; or, together, 1,045,816 specie dalra 80 skillings; Foreign Affairs, 112,902 specie dalra 18 skillings; Incidental and Unanticipated Disbursements, 68,129 specie dalra 98 skillings; making a total of 4,780,000 specie dalra.

The Estimate for the navy is apportioned as follows:—300,000 specie dalra for building a new armour-clad vessel; 90,000 for a new machine for the frigate "St. Olaf;" 85,000 for the partial plating with armour of the frigates "Kong Sverre" and "St. Olaf," and the sloop "Nordstjernen;" and 38,000 for a factory for the manufacture of armour-plates.

It is proposed to stop, for the present, the works on the fortifications at Horten, and only to provide guns and ammunition.

For re-boring old guns, and providing fifteen new ones, 19,800 specie dalra are asked.

(Signed) FRED^{c}. HAMILTON.

United States.

Report by Mr. Stuart, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation.

Washington, February 20, 1863.

AS the Preliminary Report of the Eighth Census of the United States, taken in 1860, has been lately published by Mr. Joseph C. G. Kennedy, the Superintendent of that work, and as, besides statistics of the population, it contains others of great variety and value, I conceive that my present time could scarcely be more usefully employed than in collecting some of the facts which appear to be of the most general interest, as relating to the marvellous progress and prosperity of the country during the decennial period between the Census of 1850 and that of 1860.

* 120 skillings = 1 specie dalra.

Except in particular cases, I shall merely give the general results of Mr. Kennedy's more detailed statements.

It must be borne in mind that when this census was taken, there were no forebodings of the civil war which has since cast its disastrous shadow over the bright anticipations then formed of the future from the success of the past, and that were a new census to be now taken both the general and detailed results would be very different. The decade referred to is the more interesting from its so immediately preceding the years which are creating a fresh starting-point in the history of the nation.

The first subject treated of by Mr. Kennedy is the population of the States and territories, which is estimated as amounting, in 1860, to 31,445,089, showing, in round numbers, an increase of about 8,250,000 over the Returns of 1850; of 13,333,000 over those of 1840; of 18,500,000 over those of 1830; of 21,750,000 over those of 1820; of 24,200,000 over those of 1810; of 26,000,000 over those of 1800; and of 27,500,000 over those of 1790, when the population only amounted to 3,929,827. The average rate of increase during each of the above decades has been 34·6 per cent. No State has declined in population. Vermont has remained nearly stationary, whilst Illinois has more than doubled its population during the last decade.

Of the entire population 26,975,575 are white, and the remaining 4,441,765 are coloured. Of the latter, 3,953,760 are slaves, leaving 488,005 free coloured persons. The increase of these last, although including liberated and escaped slaves, had, during the previous thirty years, been proportionally much less than that of the slaves. This is partly attributed to an excessive mortality amongst free coloured persons in the large Northern cities.

While the whites between 1850 and 1860 gained 38 per cent., the African race increased only about 22 per cent. It should, however, be remembered that during the same period some 1,500,000 immigrants must have come to the United States; and if their subsequent progeny is taken into the account, the two races would appear to be almost equally prolific.

The following Table arranges the States into groups, and affords an opportunity of observing the growth of each group separately, as compared with the results of the preceding Census of 1850:—

	Area in Square Miles.	1850.		1860.	
		Population.	Number to Square mile.	Population.	Number to Square mile.
New England States (6)	63,272	2,728,106	43·11	3,135,283	49·55
Middle States, including Maryland, Delaware, and Ohio (6)	151,760	8,553,713	56·36	10,597,661	69·83
Coast Planting States, including South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana (6)	286,077	3,557,872	12·43	4,364,927	15·25
Central Slave States, including Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and Arkansas (6)	309,210	5,167,276	16·71	6,471,887	20·93
North-Western States, including Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Kansas (7)	250,295	2,734,945	10·92	5,543,382	22·14
Texas	237,321	212,592	0·89	604,215	2·55
California	188,982	165,000	0·87	379,994	2·01

The most remarkable feature in this Table is the multiplying growth and importance of the North-Western States.

The excess of males over females in the United States is stated to amount to about 730,000, caused chiefly by the greater influx of male immigrants from Europe.

With regard to slavery, it may be noticed that the manumission of slaves appears to have been on the increase in 1860 as compared with 1850, the numbers liberated having amounted in those years respectively to 3,018 (or one to every 1,309), as against 1,467 (or one to every 2,181); and that, on the other hand, the number of slaves who escaped from their masters amounted to only 803 in 1860, as against 1,011 in 1850.

The number of immigrants from foreign countries can only be calculated approximatively, owing to the deductions which it is necessary to make from the aggregate arrivals at the different ports, on account of citizens returning to the

United States, and of foreigners arriving for temporary purposes, or on their way to British possessions. For such reasons Mr. Kennedy is of opinion that the alien passengers should be diminished 14·5 per cent. to determine the number of actual settlers, whom he estimates at 781,696 during the five years ending with 1860.

The mortality of the entire population amounted to 392,821 in 1860, as against 323,272 in 1850, the average in each of those years being as 1·27 to 1·41. It varied according to latitude, the nature of the population, the soil, and other causes, from 0·44 per cent. in Washington territory, to 2·06 per cent. in Arkansas (in 1860); and it is a curious fact that the next highest mortality to that in Arkansas is in two such extreme States as Massachusetts and Louisiana, and the same, 1·76 per cent., in both. The next highest (1·74 per cent.) is set down to the district of Columbia, in which the capital is situated. Taking the country by regions, the Pacific Coast and the North-Western States show the lowest, and the Mississippi Valley the highest, rate of mortality.

The Census Return of Deaths being, however, incomplete, Mr. Kennedy computes the annual number of deaths in the United States as having been 1 in 45 or 46 of the population; and when allowance is made for the greater proportion of persons in their prime amongst this population, by reason of constant immigration, the mortality will nearly equal that of England, if the latter is rightly estimated by Mr. Kennedy as being 1 in 44 of the population.

Much interesting information is given by Mr. Kennedy respecting the deaf and dumb, the blind, the insane, and the idiotic; but my present limits will merely admit of stating generally that, according to the Census of 1860, the deaf and dumb portion of the population amounted to some 15,077 persons, whereof 14,269 white or free, and 808 slaves; the blind to 12,635, whereof 11,125 free and 1,510 slaves; the insane to 23,999, whereof 23,593 free and 406 slaves; and the idiotic to 18,865, whereof 17,286 free and 1,579 slaves.

The cities of New York and Brooklyn made up together a population of over 1,072,000 at the taking of the last Census. The second in population was Philadelphia, with 562,529; then Baltimore, with 212,418; then Boston, New Orleans, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, each with populations exceeding 160,000. Next in numbers, and the most conspicuous of all for the rapidity of its growth, was Chicago, which has multiplied its inhabitants from under 30,000 in 1850, to 109,260 in 1860.

The subject of the population may now be closed; but in doing so, I should mention that, with the addition of the Indian tribes to the former Estimates, the entire population is represented as amounting to 31,749,281.

The products of industry are next treated of.

The Returns of Domestic Manufactures (including fisheries and the produce of the mines) show that whereas, according to the Census of 1850, their total value was 1,019,106,616 dollars, it amounted for the year ending on June 1, 1860, to no less than 1,900,000,000 dollars, an increase of more than 86 per cent. in ten years. It is assumed that one-third of the whole population is supported, directly or indirectly, by manufacturing industry.

It may be desirable to notice the general results of each particular branch of industry.

The agricultural implements made in 1850 amounted in value to 6,842,611 dollars, as compared to 17,802,514 dollars in 1860, showing an increase of over 160 per cent. in the latter year. The increase was most remarkable in the Western States, where it amounted to 313 per cent.

The Table relating to pig-iron shows an aggregate produce of 884,474 tons for the year ending on June 1, 1860, of the value of 19,487,790 dollars, an increase of 44·4 per cent. upon the value returned in 1850. The increase upon bar and other rolled iron is estimated at 39·5 per cent., the value having amounted in 1860 to 22,248,796, and the produce to 406,298 tons.

The value of steam-engines and other machinery (exclusive of sewing-machines) in 1860 amounted to 47,118,550 dollars, as compared to 27,998,334 dollars in 1850, the increase being 68·2 per cent. in favour of 1860.

The production of iron foundries amounted in value to the sum of 28,546,656 dollars according to the Census of 1860, an increase of 42 per cent. over the value of that branch in 1850, which was 20,111,517 dollars. Nearly half of the whole amount was produced by the two States of New York and Pennsylvania.

The Returns of the coal mines show for 1860 a yield of 15,173,409 tons, of the value of 19,365,765 dollars, an increase of 169·9 per cent. over the value of the

coal produced in 1850, which amounted to 7,173,750 dollars. The amount produced by Pennsylvania was 75·9 per cent. of the whole value.

The united value of copper, lead, zinc, and nickel, mined during the year ending on the 1st June, 1860, is estimated at 4,394,573 dollars, whereof 3,316,516 dollars for copper alone, two-thirds of the value of which was produced by the single State of Michigan.

The increased use of the printing press is shown by the value of printed matter being set down at 39,678,043 dollars for 1860, as compared with 11,352,705 for 1850. In this branch the value of the newspapers in New York State alone exceed by more than 2,000,000 dollars the aggregate returned value of printed matter in 1850.

Of 4,051 newspapers and periodicals published in the United States at the date of the Census of 1860, 3,242 were political, 298 were devoted to literature, 277 to religion and theology, and the remaining 234 are classed as miscellaneous. In 1850 the aggregate number of papers and periodicals was only 2,526, whereof 1,630 political and 191 religious. The total circulation of all kinds amounted in 1850 to 426,409,978 copies, and in 1860 to 927,951,548 copies, or at the rate of 34·36 copies for each white person in the Union. New York, Pennsylvania, and Masssachusetts furnished 539,026,124 copies, or considerably more than half of the aggregate amount.

The value of the sewing-machines manufactured during the year ending the 1st June, 1860, amounted to 5,605,345 dollars. About one-half of this amount is assigned to Connecticut, although there is apparently only a single establishment there.

The value of articles of clothing for twelve States, and for the District of Columbia, amounted in 1860 to 64,002,975 dollars, as compared with 20,324,173 dollars, their returned value in 1850, the same being an increase of 47 per cent.

An increase of no less than 64 per cent. over 1850 has occurred in the value of sawn and planed lumber produced in 1860, which amounted in the latter year to 95,912,286 dollars, and in 1850 to 58,521,976 dollars.

A corresponding increase has occurred in the produce of flour and meal, which was valued at 135,897,806 dollars in 1850, and at 223,145,369 dollars in 1860. The largest mill, which is in Oswego, New York, produced 300,000 barrels of flour in 1860; the next two in Richmond, Virginia, made 190,000 and 160,000 barrels respectively; and the fourth, in New York city, returned 146,000 barrels.

The quantity of spirituous liquors distilled during the year ending on the 1st June, 1860, was 88,002,988 gallons, valued at 24,253,176 dollars. The malt liquors brewed in the same year amounted to 3,239,545 barrels in quantity, and to 18,001,135 dollars in value.

Returns of the important manufacture of cotton goods during the same year show an increase of 75·78 per cent. in their value, as compared with the corresponding Returns in 1850. The value of these goods for 1860 is given at 115,137,926 dollars, the number of spindles at 5,035,798, and of looms at 129,458, the amount of capital invested at 99,551,465 dollars. Returns are also given of the number of establishments, of the quantity of cotton employed, of the value of the raw material, of the average number of hands employed, and of the cost of labour. In this branch of manufacture the State of Massachusetts produced goods to the value of 36,745,864 dollars, or nearly one-third of the whole.

The increase of woollen goods, including carding and fulling and mixed goods, has been 51 per cent., the value having been 45,281,764 dollars in 1850, as compared with 68,865,963 dollars in 1860. The lion's share of this manufacture also belongs to Massachusetts, the produce of which State is valued at 18,930,000 dollars.

The manufacture of linen goods in this country has made but little progress. Mr. Kennedy anticipates future success in the manufacture of fabrics from flax cotton, consequent upon the invention of cheap machinery for the preparation of flax for spinning. Sewing silks to the annual value of 5,000,000 dollars are stated to be fabricated in Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New York. Ribbons, silk dress-trimmings, coach lace, &c., are made to a small extent only.

The value of the leather industry amounted to 37,791,873 dollars in 1850, and to 63,090,751 dollars in 1860. Of this amount New York produced nearly one-third.

The manufacture of boots and shoes was valued at 53,357,036 dollars in 1850,

and rose to 89,549,900 dollars in 1860, an increase of 67·8 per cent. The total value of india rubber goods in 1860 was 5,729,900 dollars, an increase of 90 per cent. upon their value in 1850.

The value of cabinet furniture manufactured in each of the same years is estimated at 22,701,304 dollars, and at 16,231,409 dollars for twenty States (New England, Middle and Western), and for the District of Columbia—an increase of 39·8 per cent. in favour of 1860.

The value of musical instruments in 1860 amounted to 5,791,807 dollars, of which nearly three-fifths were produced by New York.

The value of jewellery, silver ware, &c., produced in eleven States and in the District of Columbia was 19,554,580 dollars in 1860. Of this sum 353,400 dollars are assigned to watches, the manufacture of which, hitherto chiefly confined to Massachusetts, is expected to be eminently successful.

Chemical products are said to exhibit a considerable increase.

Illuminating gas shows a produce in 1860 of 4,014,081,000 cubic feet, valued at 11,224,380 dollars.

The Salt Returns for the eight States in which salt is principally produced, give for 1860 a quantity of 12,190,953 bushels, of the value of 2,265,302 dollars. Of this, more than half is produced by New York, the next State on the list being Virginia.

The aggregate value of the produce of the fisheries for the same year amounted to 12,924,092 dollars, whereof nearly three-fourths are assigned to Massachusetts, chiefly made up by the whale and cod fisheries. A slight decline has, however, lately occurred in the value of the whale fisheries. Of oysters, New Jersey produced the largest amount.

Mr. Kennedy devotes some space to the history of the discovery of petroleum. The existence of this important product appears to have been brought to the notice of the white population in the middle of the last century by the Seneca Indians, who found it upon Oil Creek, a branch of the Alleghany in Pennsylvania, and near the head of the Genesee River in New York, and who used it for wounds and in religious ceremonies, and sold it under the name of Seneca oil. It was not until 1845 that it was known to exist to any large amount. After various attempts at purification, operations were commenced in 1857 at Titusville on Oil Creek, and in August 1859 a fountain was reached by boring at the depth of 71 feet, which yielded 400 gallons daily. Before the close of 1860 the number of wells and borings was estimated to be about 2,000, of which 74 of the larger ones were producing daily an aggregate of 1,165 barrels of crude oil, worth, at 20 cents a gallon, about 10,000 dollars. Wells were afterwards sunk to the depth of 500 or 600 feet, and a single well has been known to produce 3,000 barrels in a day. Since August 1861 the product has rapidly increased, and the present capacity of the wells is estimated at from 250,000 to 300,000 barrels per week.

The quantity of petroleum exported from the cities of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and San Francisco, from the 1st of January to the 1st of April, 1862, amounted to 2,342,042 gallons, valued at 633,949 dollars, and the quantity exported from the three first cities alone between the 1st of January and the 16th of May of the same year to 3,651,130 gallons, worth 889,886 dollars. On the 4th of January, 1862, the price in Philadephia of crude petroleum was 22½ to 23 cents per gallon, and of refined oil 37½ to 45 cents. On the 29th of March the price had declined to from 10 to 12 cents for crude, and 25 to 32 cents for refined oil. The respective prices shortly afterwards declined to 9 and 19 cents.

No Returns are given of either clocks or fire-arms. The value of soap and candles amounted in 1850 to 10,199,730 dollars, and rose in 1860 to 16,960,542 dollars, an increase of 66 per cent.

Banking institutions also multiplied during the decade in question, as will be seen by the following statement:—

	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie	Circulation.	Deposits.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1850 ..	872	227,469,077	412,607,653	48,671,138	155,012,881	127,567,655
1860 ..	1,642	421,890,095	691,495,580	83,564,528	207,102,477	253,802,129

The amount of property insured in the different Insurance Companies throughout the Union is considered to approach 3,000,000,000 dollars, and the losses reported for 1860 amounted to 50,595,700 dollars.

The number of Life Insurance Companies is about 47; the number of lives insured 60,000; the total amount insured 180,000,000 dollars, and the annual premiums 7,000,000 dollars.

The assessed value of real estate, according to the Census of 1860, amounted to 6,973,106,049 dollars, and of personal property to 5,111,553,956 dollars, giving a total value for the two of 12,084,660,005 dollars. This was the Return obtained from the records of the States and Territories respectively as assessed for taxation. But the United States' Marshals were instructed to add the proper amount to the assessment, and their estimate places the real collective value of real and personal property at 16,159,616,068 dollars, showing an increase of no less than 126·45 per cent. over the estimated true value in 1850, when it amounted to 7,135,780,228 dollars. The assessed value did not include property belonging to States or to the United States. The wealth per caput in 1860 for Iowa amounted to 366 dollars, and for Pennsylvania to 487 dollars.

The cash value of farms in the States and territories appears to have more than doubled between 1850 and 1860, having been 3,271,575,426 dollars in the former, and 6,650,872,507 in the latter year. Returns of the value of farming implements and machinery, and of the numbers and value of live stock, consisting of sheep, swine, horses, asses and mules, milch cows, working oxen, and other cattle, are also given; and it will be seen that the value of live stock has been more than doubled during the decade. The two diseases amongst domestic animals which are stated to have more especially attracted attention were the pleuropneumonia amongst neat cattle in Massachusetts, and what is known as the hog cholera in the Western States. The latter disease caused great destruction, and but small success attended the efforts made to arrest its progress.

Of the respective products of the soil, the most important are wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, rice, tobacco, cotton, peas and beans, potatoes, barley, buckwheat, hay, flax, sugars, molasses, &c. The increase of most of these products has been immense, with the exception of rice and flax, in both of which there has been a considerable decrease. There has been an increase in the produce of wool, and also in that of butter, whilst that of cheese has remained nearly stationary. The increase in the Wine Returns is very remarkable, the quantity produced in 1850 having been only 221,249 gallons, whilst in 1860 it amounted to no less than 1,860,008 gallons. Great pains, attended by a corresponding success, have been taken to improve the quality of the wines; the principal fields for their production are in the States of Ohio, California, and Kentucky; and Ohio alone produced, in 1860, more than 560,000 gallons.

The production of raw silk is inconsiderable, and is, moreover, on the decline.

In regard to the number of miles of railroad in operation at the end of each year from 1850 to 1860 inclusive, as well as the number of miles which have been brought into use during each of the same years, it appears that whereas in 1850 the total extent of railways in operation was 8,588·79 miles, at a cost for construction of 296,260,128 dollars, the extent in 1860 amounted to 30,598·77 miles, at a cost of 1,134,452,909 dollars; an increase of 22,004 miles, at a cost of 838,192,781 dollars.

The principal trunk lines, connecting the interior with the seaboard, are, beginning with the most Northern, that from Boston to Ogdenburg, on the St. Lawrence; the New York Central, connecting the city of New York with the Western limits of the State at Niagara, and at Buffalo, on Lake Erie; the New York and Erie, running in much the same direction as the New York Central, but on a more Southern line, and terminating at Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, where it is joined by other railways running along the shore of Lake Erie to Toledo, and across the State of Michigan to Chicago, on Lake Michigan, and thence still further North and West; the Pennsylvania Central, connecting Philadelphia with Pittsburg, from whence there are further railways to the Western States; the Baltimore and Ohio, running to Wheeling and Parkersburg, on the Ohio River, and thence continued by other lines to Cincinnati and to St. Louis, in Missouri; the railway from Richmond, Virginia, connecting with the Memphis and Charleston and with the Nashville and Chattanoogo Railroads, and the Western and Atlantic of Georgia. Two other lines of vast importance should be also mentioned, which were advancing towards completion, but which have since been interrupted in their progress by the war, viz., the Mobile and Ohio, and the Mississippi Central, intended to connect the Northern lakes and the rich intervening States with the Gulf of Mexico. It is worth while to notice that Mr. Kennedy states that railroads have been constructed radiating from Lakes Erie and Michigan, which strike the

River Mississippi at ten and the Ohio at eight different points, serving as trunk lines between the two great hydrographic systems of the West.

Statistics of the tonnage of United States' shipping, brought down to the year and decade ended June 30, 1861, show a rapid and enormous advance in ship-building when compared with previous decades. The total tonnage in 1851 was 3,772,439 tons; in 1861 it amounted to 5,539,812 tons. Taken in order Maine, New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, are the principal ship-building States

In order to complete the prosperous picture of which the above synopsis has been given, I shall briefly mention that the national revenue for the fiscal year ended on June 30, 1860, as seen by the Financial Report of the Secretary of the Treasury at that time, amounted to 81,091,309 dollars, derived chiefly from customs and public lands, and partly from loan; and that the expenditure for the same year was only 77,462,102 dollars. Of this latter sum, 17,613,628 dollars were all that were required to pay the interest on the public debt, the capital of which was at the date mentioned 45,079,203 dollars, exclusive of outstanding Treasury notes amounting to 19,690,500 dollars. Less than 27,000,000 dollars then sufficed for the united service of the War and Navy Departments.

The same Financial Report shows that the value of foreign merchandise imported for home consumption in the United States during the year ended on June 30, 1860, was 335,230,919 dollars as compared with 163,186,510 dollars in 1850. The value of domestic produce exported during those years amounted to 316,242,423 dollars and to 134,900,233 dollars respectively. Thus the importance of both the imports and exports was considerably more than doubled during the decade.

Great Britain, having an interest only second to that of the United States themselves in the continued advancement of their wealth and prosperity, must necessarily be the first amongst foreign nations to lament that the same energies and resources which had with such prodigious rapidity peopled and enriched so vast a Continent have now become fatally concentrated upon the prosecution of a fratricidal war, to which human foresight cannot as yet assign limits, whether of time or of extent, or of calamitous consequences.

(Signed) W. STUART.

REPORTS

BY

HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARIES OF EMBASSY AND LEGATION,

ON THE

MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, &c.,

OF THE

COUNTRIES IN WHICH THEY RESIDE.

No. 6.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1863.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.